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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Kansas City Civic Reform: Judge Drives on Gambling

Registration of voters cleared of illegal names — Machine still able to secure votes.

Gambling houses closed as sheriff and judge, both 'machine men,' apply terms of law.

Rebirth of the Cities

First of Five Articles on the Current Progress of Municipal Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Culmination of the Federal election fraud investigation will not end such reform efforts here if Gov. Lloyd C. Stark is able to push through his recently announced program for better law enforcement. Prospects of immediate concrete action from this source, however, are admittedly poor because of political obstacles, and citizens are meanwhile recounting the benefits of the election fraud prosecutions and deriving encouragement from the fact that probably the full fruits of this activity have not yet been harvested.

The dropping of the investigation of the 1936 general election as a special item of business in the office of the U. S. District Attorney here marks the formal close of this phase of what leaders consider to be a graphic lesson in civic honesty, a successful challenge to dishonest, machine politics. That the so-called Pendergast machine here has been given large voting majorities twice since the revelation of election frauds traced by a Federal grand jury to persons directly associated with it, is not held to detract from the value of the inquiry in establishing honest election machinery, limiting the machine control to Kansas City itself, and paving the way for future progress in this direction.

Voters Legally Registered

Those directly responsible for the investigation were: United States District Judges Albert L. Reeves and Merrill E. Otis; Maurice M. Milligan, District Attorney, and his staff; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and four Federal grand juries.

The lessons have been contained in 39 indictments reaching into every ward in the City and naming 278 individual defendants.

Largely as a result, Kansas City today has a permanent registration system administered by a conscientious election board, and had only 215,000 voters listed for the balloting last November, compared with 272,500 in the election which brought on the Federal inquiry.

It was that excessive registration in 1936, by far the largest in the City's history, which gave the investigation its first impetus. Even before the election, newspaper reporters in an independent investigation at scattered addresses revealed hundreds of fictitious names on the registers. A month after the voting, Judge Reeves summoned a grand jury, which included no Kansas City members, and charged it specifically to investigate the conduct of that election.

The jury impounded the records of the Kansas City election office, and Mr. Milligan's staff and the FBI

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18 (AP)—Circuit Judge Allen C. Southern, a two-fisted veteran of the bench, jumped into Kansas City's Stark-Pendergast political war yesterday with a one-man crusade against gambling.

His first blow fell when he issued search warrants. Sheriff James L. Williams and his deputies raided two gambling places, and virtually every one of the town's 100 or more other joints closed as the word got around.

Sheriff Williams himself led a raid on a bingo parlor which catered chiefly to women. J. A. Purdome, Chief Deputy Sheriff, took a squad to another place known as the most lavish gambling set-up in town.

Players were not molested, but 14 employees of the two places were arrested. They were freed a few hours later by Judge John F. Cook on writs of habeas corpus. They were placed on $500 bond each for appearance today.

Stark Asks Cleanup

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, recently called on Attorney-General Roy McKittrick to clean up what he termed a lack of law enforcement here.

"The gambling racket is carried on openly in defiance of law and without protest from any official heads of the City Government," Governor Stark said.

Mr. McKittrick replied by asking $100,000 to prosecute his investigation. Gov. Stark asked the Legislature for such an appropriation.

Tom (Boss) Pendergast, who has run this town for years, says Governor Stark is ungrateful for help.

Judge Southern, although a Pendergast organization man, has always been known as a "tough" judge and a real foe of gambling. Last week he empanelled a grand jury—on the first day of the court term. Kansas Citians are accustomed to seeing grand juries called the last week.

The jury is to begin its investigations today.

When the Federal Government was digging into the 1936 vote frauds here Judge Southern was the only Circuit Judge to empanel a county grand jury to investigate. The jury was able to do nothing, however. The Government had tied up all the records.

It's the Sheriff

Judge Southern was reported to have ordered the gambling raids without conferring with Prosecutor W. W. Graves, long-time Pendergast man who often has been the target of criticism for the way he has handled prosecution of gamblers and racketeers.

Sheriff Williams, too, is a Pendergast man.

Some of the "wise boys" around town figured maybe the organization was just fending off further clean-up thrusts from Governor Stark by proving Kansas City can keep itself clean.

The raids were a success.

"What's going on?" a courthouse hanger-on asked a gambling-house operator after the prisoners were brought in.

"It's the Sheriff," was the answer. "All the gambling joints in town are folding. I just closed mine. I never ran customers out so fast in all my life. I came down to see if I could help these boys."

Said Judge Southern: "This isn't a starter. The law requires that this be done. I'm following the law. It should have been done long ago."

Anglo-French Leaders Bar Aid for Spain

While public opinion is against Franco faction the two Governments hold aloof from strife.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 18—As the rumbling of guns becomes audible in Barcelona, the international aspects of the civil war in Spain are again showing signs of increasing tension.

The Flandin-Blum tilt in the French Chamber yesterday, pointed warnings to France in the German and Italian press against giving any help to the Loyalists, France's reinforcement on the Andorran frontier, and the reappearance in Whitehall of Leftist processions chanting slogans "Arms for Spain" are among the latest developments arising from the retreat forced on the Catalans by Gen. Francisco Franco, the Insurgent Commander, and his Italian and German allies.

According to the latest information available here General Franco has not yet reached the hill defenses which gave Napoleon so much difficulty in 1813. But the situation is clearly critical for the Loyalists unless they can get arms. The Loyalist Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, has denied however, that he is going to France to plead that the frontier be reopened—the explanation most in favor being that he knows that such a plea would be refused.

What Is Nonintervention?

Léon Blum, leader of the Socialists, the strongest party in the Chamber, in a verbal duel with Pierre Etienne Flandin, Left Republican leader and firm supporter of the British Premier's policy of appeasement, yesterday urged that France should henceforward interpret nonintervention pledges in precisely the same way as Germany and Italy do. There is no doubt that M. Blum had a majority of hearers with him in wanting to help the Loyalists. Inquiry made in Britain by the British Institute of Public Opinion, a branch of the similar organization in America controlled by the statistician, George H. Gallup, recently showed a similar trend in Britain, the voting being between eight and nine to one against General Franco.

But the Quai d'Orsay and Downing Street are considering the matter not from the viewpoint of what they might or might not like to do but in light of the German and Italian reaction to any move on the part of France or Britain.

The controlled press in both Rome and Berlin have unanimously indicated that a "disturbing situation" would arise in event of "renewed intervention" by France.

According to statements attributed to Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, France's attitude toward the question of reopening the Spanish frontier depends on the attitude of Britain. M. Bonnet and the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, had an unusual opportunity for an exchange of views on this point during the opening day of the League Council meeting at Geneva and when they traveled from Geneva to Paris together Tuesday night.

Believes the Duce Sincere

It is understood that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain himself was strongly impressed by Premier Mussolini's sincerity in the latter's protestations that he will withdraw

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Where the NYA Builds Power Without Tides

Wide World

Map Showing Quoddy Village Near Eastport, Maine

The model community of the suspended Federal Passamaquoddy Bay tide-harnessing power project showing the location of the camp from a large map set up on the grounds. The dam site was virtually abandoned until the NYA took it over, when Congress failed to appropriate additional funds.

Latent Tides of Quoddy Aiding In Generation of Youth Power

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee considered briefly today President Roosevelt's recommendation that the Florida ship canal and the Passamaquoddy power project in Maine be revived.

Chairman Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina said that only procedure was discussed. He added that Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida would prepare legislation designed to revive the Florida project.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The quondam tidal power project at Passamaquoddy no longer is quiescent.

President Roosevelt's action in recommending to Congress yesterday resumption of the original project—negatived by Congress in 1936—again focuses public attention on what the President believes will mean ultimately agreement between the United States and Canada for joint development of the project which would utilize all tidal power in the bay on both sides of the international line.

The Army engineers departed from the wide spreading Bay at Eastport, Maine, in 1937, leaving behind them the greatest ghost town in the world. Hard on their heels was the advance guard of the National Youth Administration with blueprints for an occupational training plan for boys which some think is one of the most important products of the depression.

What is the situation at Quoddy today?

The Quoddy plant is far beyond the wildest dreams of those who try to do something for the out-of-school boy. Here are more than 120 homes equal to those built for sale in cities, apartment houses, hospital, huge office building, heating and lighting plants, warehouses and maintenance shops, representing more than a million dollars. In many a town all the school buildings have not cost that much.

Picking up youth who have quit school, and training them into some job, may develop more power than a tidal power plant at Quoddy could ever generate. For this one-sixth of our population—the boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 24—does not know how to span the gap between school and work, and schools and employers have given this group little effective help. The NYA discovered that for every boy or girl in school between these ages there is two-thirds of a boy or girl out of school and unable to get work.

Many a questing quip has been aimed at Quoddy, because the Quoddy plan is hard to understand—because it is so simple. That paradox seems queer. But one can scarcely quibble with a scheme which finds out first what a boy needs, and then meets that need in a candid, natural way, as one man to another.

His need, the NYA says, is work experience. He does not need a trade, nor an academic education, to get a job. He must get ability to do something, anything, that an employer can pay wages for.

So the necessary care and maintenance of this million dollar investment at Quoddy is made to provide work experience—in 22 different kinds of employment. This work is done by worthy boys—400 of them in the last period, chosen with care by committees in states and cities in New England. Most of the boys passed the eighth grade in

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Educated Buying Course Approved By Women's Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Heeding a "rising consumer consciousness" in the United States, the General Federation of Women's Clubs announced today its co-operation with the Institute for Consumer Education at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., in planning a consumer education program for its 2,000,000 members.

Work of the Institute, financed by the Sloan Foundation of New York, was described to women's club leaders at the annual meeting of the Federation's Board of Directors, opening here today, with Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Oregon, presiding.

Creation of a division of consumer information in the Federation's Department of the American Home, headed by Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, of Lima, Ohio, was announced.

"The Federation, representing one of the largest groups of consumers, has long been interested in programs of intelligent buying, in quality standards, and informative buying. It is our present aim to secure consumer information along scientific lines free from commercial bias or in the form of propaganda," Mrs. Peirce told the women.

Among the questions she posed for the club women's consideration were: "What stand should consumers take in the chain store question?" "Should consumers favor or oppose agricultural production control programs?" "How can consumers test goods for themselves?" "Do we get adequate protection from our Pure Food and Drug Laws?" "How far can consumers help themselves by co-operation?" "What consumer information services are offered by Governments?"

Mrs. Frederick H. Clausen, of Horicon, Wisconsin, Chairman of the Department of American Citizenship, reminded the women that "during the depression statisticians proved that women spent 85 per cent of men's earnings and that business prosperity might depend in large measure on wise spending."

Referring to discussions of Communism, Fascism and democracy in the schools, Mrs. Clausen declared, "A few years ago many thought the teaching of such a subject as comparative citizenship had no place in the curriculum of our schools and colleges."

Boston C. of C. Offers Plan To Aid Railroads

Ban on reduced rates for Government, more equitable distribution of grade-crossing costs, and immediate disposal of Federal Barge Line urged in program.

With the United States Government, various States, and private industry and business endeavoring to solve the problem of the nation's railroads, traffic experts of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today disclose results of an extensive study of how to save the carriers.

Through its Transportation Bureau, the Chamber proposes four changes in legislation and policy affecting the railroads of the entire United States, in an effort to ease the financial difficulties which beset them.

The Chamber admits their plan is no panacea for railroad troubles as a whole, but submits that it is, nevertheless, a forward step which, "if adopted, will be of tremendous benefit in a financial way."

The proposals:

1. Repeal by Congress of the reduced rate provisions contained in land grant statutes.
2. Relieve the railroads of all costs for grade crossing eliminations in excess of direct benefits to them.
3. Reimburse the railroads when they are required to alter or reconstruct their bridges or other facilities occasioned by flood control or reclamation or the improvement of navigable waters, for all costs in excess of any direct benefit accruing to them from the change.
4. The immediate disposal of the Federal Barge Line either as a whole or piecemeal to end its operation by the Government.

New England Problem

Railroads which serve Boston are no exception to the general rule of financially embarrassed carriers. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for instance, is in the process of reorganization under Section 77 B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Financial burdens of the nation's railroads amount in the aggregate to tens of millions of dollars each year, William H. Day, manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Chamber, pointed out today. The program proposed by the Chamber, will be of benefit to New England railroads, as well as to those in the country generally, he said.

New England has no "land-grant roads" but those in other parts of the country that were granted land for their right of way, are required to grant reduction in rates on Government traffic, including the mail, which amount to about $10,000,000 annually, the report of the Transportation Bureau discloses.

Added Burdens Cited

Routes in competition with those containing land grant mileage must meet the reduced rates of the latter on through Government traffic. There are now 69 different agencies and Departments of Government which receive the benefits of these reduced rates and the number is constantly increasing, the report shows.

The Government has received more than full consideration for the lands granted both through the increased value of adjoining lands, through the construction of railroads and also through the savings received in reduction transportation charges, many observers declare.

The report continues:

"The Government should recognize the inequity of requiring transportation for itself at rates below those fixed by one of its own regulatory agencies as reasonable for application to its citizens.

Reduced Rates Ban

"In an effort to correct this unhealthy situation and help the railroads, we recommend the repeal by Congress of the reduced rate provisions of these land grant statutes."

Regarding the cost of grade crossing eliminations to railroads, the report states: "Many States now require railroads to contribute out of all proportion to any benefits by them, to the cost of grade crossing eliminations, while their competitors who, along with other highway users, receive the principal benefits from such changes, are never called upon for any direct contribution.

"It is obviously unfair that the railroads should be required to meet these heavy expenditures which are made more for increasing capacity and expediting highway traffic than for consideration of safety.

"To correct this situation we recommend that the railroads be relieved of all costs for grade crossing eliminations in excess of direct benefits to them."

The practice of the Government in requiring railroads to make prescribed changes in their bridges at their own expense whenever the improvement of navigable waters and the carrying out of flood con-

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American Fliers Back President's Air Force Plans

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—The largest civilian aviation association in the United States, with a membership containing such names as Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Howard Hughes and Orville Wright, today threw its weight behind the Government's program for national air defense.

By fostering air education, the expansion of private flying and the establishment of a pilot reserve composed of civilians who have been taught to handle the controls of warplanes, the National Aeronautic Association planned to help put the nation on a potential war footing.

In Germany it is estimated that 10,000,000 school children take some form of aviation courses and the number so enrolled in Italy is supposed to range from 7,000,000 to 7,500,000.

The program of the Association for buttressing national defense was set down in a series of resolutions which denoted the emphasis it placed on citizen-flying and air education in the public schools.

Within its own framework it created a private flying division, "charged with the carrying out of a nation-wide program of organization and development in this important field."

To Promote Gliding

It urged the expansion of gliding—the art of motorless flight in which Germany gained notable proficiency after the World War—and requested the Civil Aeronautics Authority, governing body for American aviation, to assist in the development of glider and soaring fields throughout the United States.

As further moves for national air defense, the Association resolved to support a program for extension of the country's secondary airline system and feeder airmail services.

More commercial flying, it argued, would absorb the pilots and aircraft mechanics who would be produced under the Government's training program—and keep them fit for wartime work in warplane cockpits, repair depots and aircraft factories.

A youth education program, contemplating the instruction of between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000 school children annually in aviation as a science and in the making of model aircraft, figured prominently in the program adopted for the next year.

Finally, the Association pledged itself to work for amendment of the Neutrality Act of 1937 so as to exclude all civil and commercial aircraft, engines and aeronautical accessories from the definition of articles declared to be munitions of war.

"The training program will constitute," said William R. Enyart, Secretary of the National Aeronautic Association, "the answer of democratic government in the Western Hemisphere to the stupendous training programs under way in the totalitarian countries of Europe."

Vital to President's Plan

Charles F. Horner of Washington, Association President, said the youth program would be vital to President Roosevelt's proposal to train 20,000 college students annually to handle the controls of an airplane.

In an address at a banquet closing the convention, Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, said the $300,000,000 which President Roosevelt proposes to put at the disposal of the Army should give it a total of 5,400 first-line combat planes.

"I am emphasizing air defense," he said, "because it has attained unprecedented power at the councils of nations."

Leaders in the aviation industry, he added, had assured him that "with due and proper allowance for enlarged commercial production, they can produce more than 7,000 military airplanes and more than 16,000 military engines a year without any undue expansion."

New Pursuit Plane on Way

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—Aeronautical engineers are turning to a new type of airplane for an effective weapon against one of modern warfare's greatest terrors—the bombing plane.

Fighting in Spain and China has uncovered limitations of anti-aircraft guns and military observers are inclined to believe the answer to the bombing plane problem may be found in fast climbing and heavily armed "interceptor" ships, an aviation expert said today.

Within the past two weeks one large builder of military airplanes (Curtiss-Wright) has announced the development of a new style "interceptor" ship and the adaption of a pursuit model already in use for the same purpose.

Army air chief asks four new bases: Page 5.

New Sea Food Tested by Reich As Home Supply

HELGOLAND (AP)—A new sea food may appear soon on the German market to make Germany still more independent of foreign imports in pursuance of the Reich's four-year economic plan.

It is plankton, the minute flora and fauna of the sea.

The State Biological Institute here sent a special ship into the North Sea recently to investigate the food possibilities of these tiny organisms.

The Helgoland experimenters, according to the Food Ministry's official organ, have reported finding that animal plankton in a dried state is almost equal to the best meat. They reported it contained about 60 per cent albumen, 20 per cent carbohydrates, and from 7 to 12½ per cent fats.

Vegetable plankton, they said, has almost the same nutritive value as rye flour, since it contains up to 54 per cent silicic acid, from 20 to 30 per cent carbohydrates, 10 to 13 per cent albumen and two per cent fats.

Cases are known, according to this authority, of shipwrecked crews having subsisted on plankton strained through handkerchiefs.

Whales, it is pointed out, and many kinds of fish feed on plankton almost exclusively.

In the fall of the year, according to the report, plankton is at its best, equaling in composition the best kind of cattle fodder.

Natural scientists are now busy finding out ways to harvest plankton and make it a commercial proposition.

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This Changing World

The Refugee Problem—Plan for Solving a World Problem Without Subsidizing Germany's Foreign Currency Reserves — Mr. Schlesinger's Proposal

By H. B. Elliston

What refugee plan George Rublee put in his portfolio when he went to Berlin has not been made public. Even President Roosevelt's suggestion to Premier Mussolini is unknown. The only proposal that has come to light is Dr. Schacht's. And his is unsatisfactory even to his friends in the City of London. It certainly is strong meat. The German Government wants the world to ransom the refugees with additional purchases of German goods. By this means foreign money would again flow into Germany for use in buying necessary materials for German rearmament.

Nazi Germany cannot have it both ways. It has thrown the refugee problem into the lap of the humanitarian world. And the humanitarians are showing signs of assuming the responsibility. But there would be another name for them if into the bargain they replenished German resources for war purposes. At the heart of any assistance to Germany in getting rid of its unwanted must be the stipulation that there can be no question of ransom. This is why I like the plan which Mr. Moritz Schlesinger recently outlined to me. His plan would dispose of the refugees without adding a nickel of foreign money to Nazi coffers.

* * *

A word about Mr. Schlesinger before I outline his plan. He is an emigré himself now, but no living man has done more for refugees than he. Formerly a German consul general, he was adviser to the German Government on Eastern affairs, and helped to build up the German-Soviet credit system. Then he became associated with Fridtjof Nansen. He had already worked with Nansen in the repatriation of World War prisoners. When Nansen took over relief work under the League of Nations, Mr. Schlesinger received a League appointment to help him, and no collaboration in post war years has borne more fruitful results. Mr. Schlesinger thus adds an intimate knowledge of refugee problems to his intimate acquaintance with the German situation. From other sources I am told that what he says under both heads is authoritative.

Mr. Schlesinger tells me that the number of persons in Germany who must depend upon mass emigration is about 300,000. From his experience the average cost of settling emigrants is $1,000 per head. Therefore the equivalent of $300,000,000 seemingly would be required to finance a comprehensive scheme of settlement. Such a sum, obviously, cannot be found among the refugees inside Germany or the emigrés outside. Nor is the Nazi Government, despite its loudly proclaimed desire to rid the country of Jews, non-Nazis, and liberals, willing to foot the bill. The humanitarian world is expected to do this.

How—and yet not hand "silver bullets" to the Nazis? Mr. Schlesinger suggests that the money of those creditors of Germany whose credits are now "blocked" inside Germany should be used. This money would be spent inside Germany for the equipment and material necessary for settling the refugees. It is of course in marks.

* * *

I won't go into the problem of how such a big fund is to be raised for buying out the owners of the "blocked" currencies. Suffice it to say here that I believe much financial aid is awaiting the development of some arresting and comprehensive plan. It is the idea that holds my attention at this time.

No refugee settlement plan, of course, is worth pursuing if there is no fore-knowledge of Nazi interest in it. It so happens that evidence exists that the Nazis would not dismiss the Schlesinger plan out of hand. They have already accepted a slight version of it for a specific situation. Blocked accounts were released sometime ago to finance the settlement of 45,000 German Jews in Palestine. The Germans, after all, got the buying orders, even if they were paid in marks (i. e., cancellation of their own debts), and not foreign money!

The idea may not at the same time repair Germany's foreign money shortage. But it has other merits in collateral directions. As I say, German mills would be kept busy. Moreover, buying the refugee goods in Germany would bring down the net costs formally reckoned at $300,000,000. The blocked marks can be bought cheap, and these marks would have a bigger purchasing power in Germany than the marks at the world rate. Thus the $300,000,000 of goods probably need not cost the humanitarians more than $180,000,000, according to Mr. Schlesinger. Finally, the blocked currency problem would be solved, a settlement which would help international business to develop again.

Here is a nexus which does not offend one's sense of the fitness of things, as Dr. Schacht's does. I hope it is in the portfolio of the American Agent of the International Refugee Commission. This may be the case, as Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the Commission, had the plan explained to him before he went to London.

Newfoundland Gets Its Pennies

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Jan. 18 (CP)—A shortage of pennies in Newfoundland has ended with the arrival of half a million one-cent pieces. Struck in England, the new issue was brought here Saturday aboard the steamship Newfoundland.

The shortage, resulting from old coins not being replaced, was first recognized about a year ago when the Commissioner of Finance made arrangements for a new issue.

Since then the scarcity became more noticeable in the outports where people had difficulty in getting odd cents when they cashed checks. At one outport a bank substituted boxes of matches for odd cents if the presenter of the check cared to accept.

The new pieces are smaller than older coins and are about the size of United States pennies. The new issue bears the design of the pitcher plant, a common Newfoundland herb.

Queen Victoria chose that design for the old pieces, but it has since been redrawn by Mrs. Harold Ayre. The design submitted by the Newfoundland author and historian resembles the plant more closely.

Copper coins are legal tender in Newfoundland to the amount of 25 cents. P. C. Berteau, Former Auditor General of the Colony, has estimated that between 1865 and 1936—when records were available—a total of $42,300 in copper coins had been imported and issued.

In the Boston Section:

Agreement on flood control predicted in Washington.

Cayuga rushes to rescue 45 men on disabled freighter.

Mayors and town officials urge use of $5,000,000 relief fund for regular highway expenditures.

Foreign problems discussed at Radcliffe.

and News From All New England in the Second Section. Beginning on Page 9

Jewish Refugee Problems: Solution Seen in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mrs. David de Sola Pool is a gentle-faced woman whose husband is rabbi of Congregation Shearith Israel, oldest orthodox congregation in the United States, and though her heart is bowed with the complexity of problems facing her people in the world today, she smiles gently and says hopefully, "The hope of the persecuted European Jew, and especially of Jewish youth, lies more than ever in Palestine. No place in the world can be so quickly prepared to receive a great number."

Mrs. Pool was born in Palestine. She came here when she was a small child. Her father was the late Rabbi Chaim Hirschensohn, great Hebrew scholar. When his daughter had finished her courses at Hunter College she took post-graduate work at the Sorbonne, returning then to the Hunter faculty where she remained to teach Latin, French, and Hebrew until she was married.

Two years ago, as a delegate to the World Zionist Congress she delivered one of the few addresses given in Hebrew. She has lately returned to the States from the conference of the Zionist General Conference in London, where she went as First Vice-President of Hadassah, the great national organization of Jewish women.

Palestine Called Answer

"When Joseph Chamberlain proposed Uganda as a Jewish refuge from the Russian pogroms," Mrs. Pool said quietly, "Zangwell said, 'We must accept, because the need is too great to wait.' And today, whatever is proposed, Africa, British Guiana, wherever, we can't afford to wait, either. We can't afford to wait for whatever strange areas are incomprehensibly suggested to be made habitable; wait until the tremendous capitalization that would be needed, can be raised. No, Palestine must be the major focus in meeting the refugee problem."

The immediate concern of Hadassah is the rescue of Jewish youth from persecution, its establishment in Palestine. "The Palestine Jewish population is only too eager to respond to appeals for taking care of refugee children," Mrs. Pool declared. "During the height of the crisis, Miss Henrietta Szold, Director of Youth Aliyah (youth immigration movement) sent out from Yishuv (Actions Committee) a call asking how many Palestinian homes were ready to receive children. Within a few days she had 5,000 replies. When you stop to think that the average income of these families does not exceed from 10 to 15 English pounds a month, this is something for the world to admire."

Hadassah is the American agency for Youth Aliyah, a movement which began in Germany with the rise of Reichsführer Hitler. The movement now has 3,150 children in Palestine, half of them graduated from the schools maintained by the co-operative Jewish colonies, or Kvutzahs, many now earning their own living.

"Self-supporting citizens of Palestine they have become," Mrs. Pool said proudly. "Some of them bringing their parents over from Germany."

Immigration Problems

Mrs. Pool feels that at least 25,000 or 30,000 Jewish youths should be taken from Germany.

"If the Jews of the world are permitted to arrange for their immigration, I feel that Palestine is able to absorb them."

It costs only $360 for the maintenance and education of a Jewish boy or girl refugee in Palestine over a two-year period, Mrs. Pool said, and they are readily absorbed by their communities. Despite the comparatively heavy Jewish immigration to Palestine in the past 2½ years, some 50,000 refugees, there are only 4,000 unemployed Jews in the country, and there may actually be a shortage of labor when the orange-picking season rolls around.

Mrs. Pool said that fully 85 per cent of the refugees who have found a home in Palestine have remained on the soil, an answer to the argument that they would be unable to adjust themselves to a rural existence.

As for the Arabs: "From the time the first Hadassah nurse appeared in Jerusalem 26 years ago, we have believed in Arab-Jewish co-operation. We still do. All our welfare work is non-sectarian," Mrs. Pool explained.

Once arrived in Palestine, refugee youth finds a warm welcome. "Palestine meets the boat," Mrs. Pool said. "The ceremonial of welcome is very beautiful, very touching. It shows how quickly a folk life grows up in natural conditions. They sing songs. They are so happy to receive the children."

Trio Pleads Innocent To Spying for Soviet

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Mikhail Gorin, Pacific Coast manager of a Russian travel bureau, his wife, Natasha, and Hafis Salich, former agent of the U. S. naval intelligence service, pleaded innocent in Federal Court Jan. 16 to indictments charging conspiracy to violate the Peacetime Espionage Act. Trial was set for Feb. 21. Their pleas were entered after Judge Ralph Jenney overruled defense motions to quash the indictments.

The Government accuses the trio of stealing confidential information from naval files for transmission to the Soviet Government.

Whether You Wish a
PERMANENT WAVE
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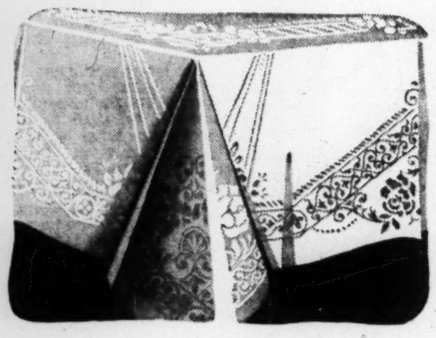

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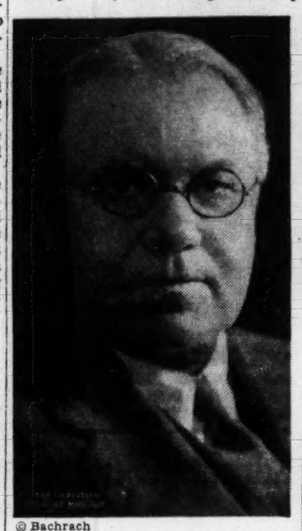
John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

'Now, Kongy, This Is Very Confidential'

The Pekingese Club of America recently held its show at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York. Young Radley Herold was there with his entry, Del-Vila Kong Moon, and his dog won the prize in the novice class. Radley is seen whispering to Kong, telling the dog what it is all about and how glad he is that between them they have captured a coveted award at a real dog show.



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Heads Researchers

Prof. Walter B. Cannon of Harvard is the President for 1939 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Wide World

It's a Custom in Bulgaria

A peasant boy from a village near Sofia strikes King Boris with a thin staff, a symbol of his wishes for the King's health and prosperity in the coming year. The King responds by giving the lad silver coins.

Six Planes Crash In Day in England

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Air Vice-Marshal Henry Meyrick Cave-Brown-Cave was injured on Jan. 17 in one of a series of six airplane crashes which caused four fatalities. The Vice-Marshal's Royal Air Force plane fell at Butley, 20 miles north of Ipswich, on the east coast.

Another Royal Air Force plane struck a house at Crowborough, Sussex, and burst into flames, killing the pilot and a maid in the house, which was destroyed by the fire.

An Air Force Sergeant was killed in a crash at Amalton, Hampshire. Three Royal Air Force officers were slightly injured in two other accidents to service planes. An Imperial Airways airliner had 21 passengers shaken up in a bad-landing at Croydon, but no one was injured.

Relief Map of West

A relief map of the entire West, constructed in 2,000 sections, will be 100 by 110 feet when assembled in the Hall of Western States at the 1939 California World's Fair.

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Grim Fact Follows Glory Of O'Daniel's Inauguration

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 18 (AP)—W. Lee O'Daniel, inaugurated Governor in solemn, splendid ceremonies unmatched in Texas history, faced the Legislature today, and no amount of showmanship could dismiss the question, "Where will you get money for old-age pensions?"

To a joint session of the Senate and House came the man who vaulted in one astonishing leap from the obscurity of a flour salesman to the prominence of a Governor.

To them—who will mold the governmental program Texas will follow the next two years—he came with proposals for payment of $30 a month to every person over 65.

He could not—as he was wont to do in his campaign when a listener occasionally asked him "How are you going to do it?"—turn to his hillbilly band and say:

"Strike up a tune, boys."

Only one day in office, Governor O'Daniel met what might be termed a crisis. In the parlance of those who elected him, he had made his sale. Now he had to deliver the goods.

The Legislature waited.

As Governor O'Daniel went to the Capitol the thrill of yesterday's inauguration lingered.

Fifty thousand persons jammed the University of Texas football stadium to pay a genuine tribute to the down-to-earth man to whom they had entrusted their government.

"I pray that glamour and color will be eliminated from our legislative session and that seriousness and dignity will reign supreme."

The dimpled man who couldn't even vote for himself because he didn't own a poll tax receipt, started his day with a dawn appearance at a radio station. It was a jam session—hillbilly style—he presented with his hillbilly boys.

Some 200 who crowded the studio hadn't had enough when the 15-minute program was concluded, so Mr. O'Daniel stayed with them in a swing session. He snapped his fingers to the rhythm of "The Lone Star," dedicated to him.

Inside the stadium, Governor O'Daniel was a study in dignity. He stood on a rostrum with five former Governors and told his people he came to them "untarnished politically, and by the grace of God, I hope to remain forever in that category." He pointed out the richness of the State's natural resources, and stressed again his campaign plank of industrialization of Texas.

Thousands of school children joined in when he concluded his address, turned to his hillbilly band on the platform with him, and asked for "Beautiful Texas," the song he composed.

The O'Daniel family—the Governor, his wife, and their three children, Molly, Pat and Mike—showed little excitement over the change from private to public life.

Mike didn't show up promptly for the inaugural dinner at the Governor's mansion, and his father remarked, "He probably doesn't know we live here now. He's probably down town at some hamburger joint."

The outgoing Governor, James V. Allred, already was in Houston, ready to take the bench in his new capacity as Federal District Judge.

Arab Bloc Wants to Be Heard

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (AP)—Fakhri Bey Nashashibi, leader of the Arab Defense Party, demanded today that Great Britain allow him to send six delegates to the forthcoming London Arab-Jewish peace conference in order to balance the delegation sent by the exiled Grand Mufti.

He called on the Chief Secretary for Palestine, Mr. William Battershill, and asserted the Mufti represented less than half the Arabs in Palestine. Mr. Battershill promised to forward the demand to the Secretary of Dominions and Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in London.

Mr. MacDonald will be faced with a difficult decision, informed quarters believed, since the Mufti, who opposes British control in Palestine, might boycott the conference if the Arab moderates and one of his bitterest opponents, Mr. Nashashibi, are allowed to attend.

Previously reports from Beirut, Lebanon, said the Arab Nationalist high command of Palestine had accepted Britain's invitation to a conference in London next month on the future of the Holy Land.

Four points were laid down as a basis for negotiations: British consent to Arab independence, abandonment of the program for making Palestine a Jewish national home, abolition of the British mandate over Palestine, and cessation of foreign immigration.

Farm Lands Limited

The department of agriculture estimates there are 2,900,000 square miles of land within the United States and that not more than 953,125 square miles can ever be farmed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Johnson to Aid U. S. in Charting Far East Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Crucial charting of America's future course of action toward Japan begins in high Administration quarters here today with the arrival of Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China.

It coincides with consideration at Geneva of a proposal by Dr. Wellington Koo for establishment of a co-ordinating committee to apply economic sanction against Japan, a step which China proposed yesterday to the League.

The issues at stake are of far-reaching importance. The outcome as yet is unpredictable. A question of paramount importance to be settled at the outset must be the extent and type of collaboration to be exercised between Geneva and Washington.

Whether Geneva will seek formal collaboration is neither necessary nor perhaps wise.

Steps Taken by U. S.

As Administration quarters here see the problem it is primarily a question whether the nations represented at Geneva—principally Britain and France—are disposed to get in step behind what the United States has already gone far down the road which includes both positive aid to China and "sanctions" against Japan. The steps so far taken include:

1. A "moral" ban on sale of American airplanes to Japan, a ban which has been observed by all but one American manufacturer.
2. A notice to Japan that the United States will not accept unilateral revision of the territorial and political map of Asia.
3. A statement that Japan has already discriminated against American commercial interests both in China and in Japan.
4. The granting of an Export-Import Bank loan of $25,000,000 to China.
5. A continued policy of purchasing Chinese silver direct, and of extending commercial credits to China based on the gold sold to China in return for its silver.

Britain Falls Into Line

Britain has already fallen into line behind American leadership along this course of action to the extent of preparing a two million pound loan to China and of dispatching a vigorous note to Japan which set forth the same refusal to recognize unilateral revision of the Asiatic status quo which paralleled the American note in tone, position, and detail.

The general feeling here in Administration quarters is that independent action by each of the powers interested in the Far East can be just as effective in net result, if not more so, than formalized collaboration. It is felt that there is nothing particular to be gained by establishing an international committee including the United States. In fact it is not at all certain that Washington would feel able to participate officially in any such committee.

However, deliberations have not yet reached this question. Geneva has not yet formally proposed a committee, nor has Washington faced the question whether it would collaborate officially.

What Washington is primarily concerned with today is whether the League members are seriously ready to step out with the United States on the road which has been chosen here. If they are, and give evidence of such a disposition during the next few days at Geneva, the result would presumably be to encourage the Administration here to move farther and faster. The lead has been given from here. Will the others take it up?

Important Decisions

While speculation is premature as to the answer, it is clear that tremendously important decisions are being weighed. A concerted international program of both aid to China and sanctions against Japan is definitely within the realm of possibility.

The arrival of Ambassador Johnson brings into the deliberations here the first hand information of a man who has been with the Chinese Government throughout its period of greatest trial and who has now reached Washington after coming out from China over the new road from Chungking to Burma—the new military "life line" of the Chinese Government.

He conferred this morning immediately on his arrival with Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, and shortly thereafter with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. He will see the President shortly.

President's Son Backs Garner for President

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, declared in favor of Vice-President Garner as the next Chief Executive in a radiocast Jan. 16.

Frozen 'Gas' Proposed To Curb Plane Blasts

NEW YORK (AP)—Use of frozen gasoline to reduce fire hazards in aircraft is proposed by Assen Jordanoff, Bulgarian war ace, who once gave ground lessons in aviation to Thomas A. Edison.

Mr. Jordanoff said the fuel—so cold it took a blowtorch 14 seconds to ignite it during a demonstration Jan. 15 at Roosevelt Field—also would eliminate explosions in the crash of transport planes.

Freighter Crew Rescued

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 18 (AP)—Lloyds reported today that the steamer Waziristan had rescued the crew of the British freighter Ulmus after a fire had caused the men to abandon the ship near here early today. The Waziristan, also British-owned, picked up the 14 men from a life boat shortly after receiving a radio message from the burning vessel and brought them to Gibraltar. The cause of the fire was not explained.

Reopening the Open Door: Japan Hints a High Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 18—Japan's proposals to reopen the "Open Door"—significantly voiced through controlled news services rather than through official declarations—appear more concerned with what Japan will receive, than with what concessions Japan would make.

The Foreign Office has emphasized that no discussions are contemplated which would lead to concessions to foreign businessmen in China. And even the reports by Domei, the official Japanese news agency, so vigorously demand lowering of American bars to oriental immigration that the proposals appear beyond the range of present practicality.

Reply to U. S. Notes

In fact, some quarters believe that the press talk of maintaining the "Open Door" in return for immigration, tariff, and other concessions from the United States and Britain, is no more than one form of a reply to the notes from the two democracies which have protested Japanese restrictions on trade in China.

For it would be surprising to see a sudden change of front from the familiar viewpoint, so familiarly expressed by the Japanese army, that Japan can, and should, undertake reconstruction of China with scant regard for the protests and the "assistance" of foreign powers.

But recently a well-known Japanese industrialist, Ginjiro Fujiwara, head of the Oji Paper Company, which possesses almost a monopoly in its field, broadcast a message to Japan on a world-wide hook-up, maintaining the thesis that, to quote Mr. Fujiwara's own words, "the work of reconstructing and developing China can be accomplished without borrowing a single cent from foreign countries."

Disputes Chamberlain

Mr. Fujiwara thus took issue with Premier Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain and with other foreign observers who believe that Japan, even if it wins a complete military victory in China, must make some concessions to foreign countries in order to obtain capital with which to set about repairing the ravages of war and building up new enterprises.

Mr. Fujiwara based his argument partly on what Japan has already accomplished in Formosa and in Korea without financial assistance from abroad. He pointed out that the foreign trade of Formosa increased more than thirty-fold from 20,000,000 yen (about $6,400,000) to $210,000,000 yen, between 1896, when Japan took over the island, and 1935. Between 1912 and 1936 the value of Formosan industrial production rose from 180,000,000 yen to 708,000,000 yen. Twenty-five years of Japanese rule in Korea, according to Mr. Fujiwara, brought a twentyfold increase in foreign trade and an eightfold increase in production.

Manchukuo Development

Mr. Fujiwara asserted that Japan had confounded pessimistic predictions and had not broken down financially as a result of the development of Manchukuo. On the basis of these past experiences he predicted a successful exploitation of China. Taxes and other sources of revenue, he said, would cover the administrative expenses of the Japanese-sponsored regimes and pay the expenses of the Japanese troops which would be stationed in China "to maintain peace and order."

The "paper king" of Japan added that China's foreign trade, under Japanese domination, would go ahead by leaps and bounds, citing the experiences of Formosa and Korea as evidence for this forecast. So he foresaw a situation in which everyone would be happy with China enjoying "unprecedented prosperity," which would simultaneously benefit Japan and foreign powers.

To the argument that Japan's poverty in capital would thwart the development of China Mr. Fujiwara retorted with an argument that is often found in his book, "The Spirit of Japanese Industry," namely that "it is always human ability and effort, not money, that insures success in any enterprise."

Finally he repudiated any antagonism to foreign capital in the following terms:

"I hope my audience overseas will note that I am in no way antagonistic to foreign capital. I am against the prejudice that Japan can do nothing without the assistance of foreign capital. Let me assure you that the Japanese would welcome foreign capital if European and American capitalists really desire to participate in the work of reconstructing China."

China Defaults on Credits

SHANGHAI, Jan. 18 (AP)—United States 1933 cotton and wheat credits to China are among foreign obligations secured on Chinese customs receipts which are not being met because of a deadlock over customs collection and administration, a Japanese spokesman said yesterday.

The Chinese Finance Ministry announced in Chunking Jan. 16 that the Central Bank of China no longer would advance funds for servicing of loans guaranteed by customs receipts. The action was announced as taken "to protect the interests of friendly powers and foreign Chinese bondholders from Japanese seizure of customs funds in war zone ports."

The United States cotton and wheat credits originally were granted by the Reconstruction Finance and Grain Stabilization Corporations to the amount of $50,000,000, but only $26,318,211 actually was issued. In 1936 this credit was taken over by the American Export-Import Bank, China undertaking to repay from the proceeds of a 5 per cent flood relief surtax on customs tariff.

The balance outstanding in favor of the United States on Jan. 1 was $11,200,000.

[Officials in Washington said China had not informed the United States Government she would default on American credits. The last servicing date on the loan was Sept. 30. The credit of $25,000,000 granted China Dec. 15 by the Export-Import Bank is secured by the Bank of China, it was pointed out, and not by customs receipts, and therefore probably would not be affected.]

The Japanese spokesman said all ports in Japanese-occupied territories of China are collecting the surtax, which will be held in suspense to the account of the Japanese bank pending settlement of the entire Chinese customs question.

Chicago Educator Out for Alderman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, who tried to get Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to run for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago, and failing, organized the group associated with him in this effort into a nonpartisan civic reform group, announces that he is a candidate for City Alderman from the fifth ward.

If elected he would be the third member of the Chicago faculty to be in active politics. Prof. T. V. Smith, formerly a member of the Illinois Senate, was recently elected an Illinois Congressman at Large, and Prof. James Weber Linn, of the University, was elected to the Illinois House. All three are independent Democrats, with what their colleagues call "emphasis on the independent."

Professor Douglas, it is expected, will be opposed by the present fifth ward Alderman James J. Cuasack, who, though the Aldermanic elections are nonpartisan, is a Democrat, and supporter of the Kelly machine. This means that in effect two Democrats will be running against each other. Whether the fact that Professor Douglas would doubtless have the support of even many Republicans in the district, which includes the University, would preclude any Republican from entering the field to take advantage of what might appear otherwise to be a party split, remains to be seen.

Y. M. C. A. Visions Best Year in Its History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The year 1939 holds big things for the "Y." With membership rolls standing at an all-time high, the Association should experience the best year in its history, according to John E. Manley, General Secretary of the National Council of Y. M. C. A.'s. "Conditions in this country and abroad have created for Y. M. C. A.'s the most challenging opportunities they have ever faced," he said.

In a statement released to 1,089 Associations he stressed the fact that an analysis of the present membership reveals that "more than ever the 'Y' is a young men's organization, with 70 per cent o fits membership, with 70 per cent of its members under 25 years of age."

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Crossword Quiz Answers

D	R	E	S	D	E	N		N	A	M	U	R		
R	E	L	A	O	N		D	E	V	I	E			
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Natives of Pacific Islands Buy Instead of Making Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—With so many examples of Western People's loss of skill since they invented robots of iron and steel to do things with an accuracy that workmen cannot rival, it is only to be expected that more primitive races will sometimes be found to have similarly lost their ability.

In Fiji there are people who once were famed as the most highly-skilled boat-builders in the Pacific. But today there is a different state of affairs. In New Guinea there are natives of a much lower level of culture who own beautifully built and handsomely ornamented canoes. In the Solomon Islands there are at least 20 types of canoes, a Polynesian mercantile marine for all uses from fishing to freight-carrying. But at Fiji there are only primitive, tiny outriggers, a poor succession of the great, deep-sea voyaging canoes which once carried crews of 50 to the farthest islands of the archipelago.

The explanation for this is plain. The old-time Fijians who won respect for their ferocity in every port, and whose canibalism added to the dread in which they were held, have produced a race which has taken to the conditions of the twentieth-century Pacific with gusto. And in the process most of the ancient arts have been forgotten. The native today does not need a laboriously-built canoe when he can buy a cutter, and even if he has to pay for it by filling many bags of copra, that is easier than the complicated technique of making a canoe.

The canoes which the Fijians used to build were masterpieces of native art. The great Drua craft, double canoes, held together by a raised deck of planking, the smaller of the two acting as outrigger and always kept to windward, can scarcely be found today.

The largest of the Drua canoes were 110 feet long, they were six or eight feet wide and the masthead was 60 feet above the deck. They could be propelled by a sail of finely woven hibiscus matting.

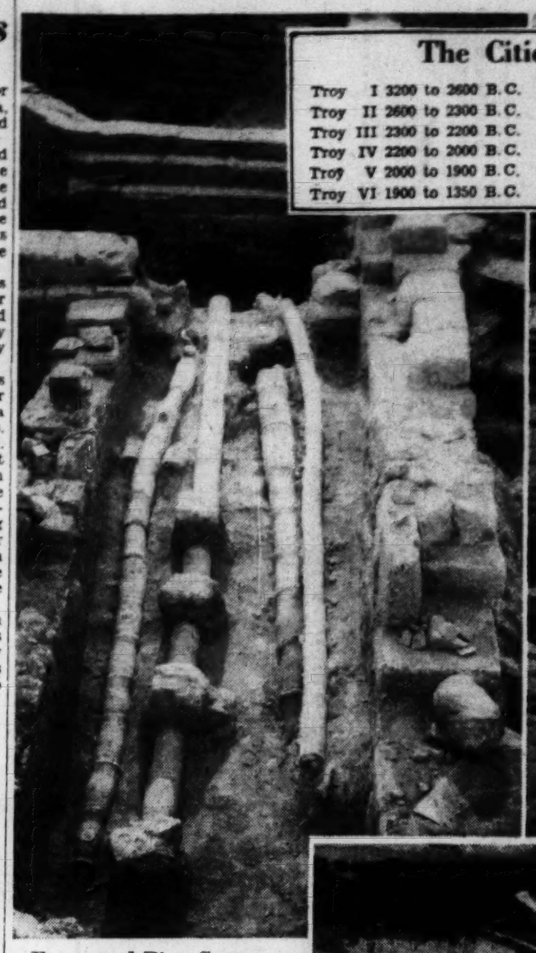
Even after the crew of 50 was aboard, there was ample room for food, water, and weapons. With a favoring wind they sailed at 15 knots. And there was not a nail in them. The Fijians did not know about nails. They felled whole trees with their meager equipment of stone axes and coral rasps, and they fashioned the wood into canoes, sewing the planks with hibiscus cordage or coconut fiber rope, calking them down with gum taken from the breadfruit tree, and using cordage as thick as a man's arm.

Tradition says the craft took seven years to build. It was in such canoes that the Maoris of New Zealand say their ancestors made the perilous journey over the South Pacific to their new home.

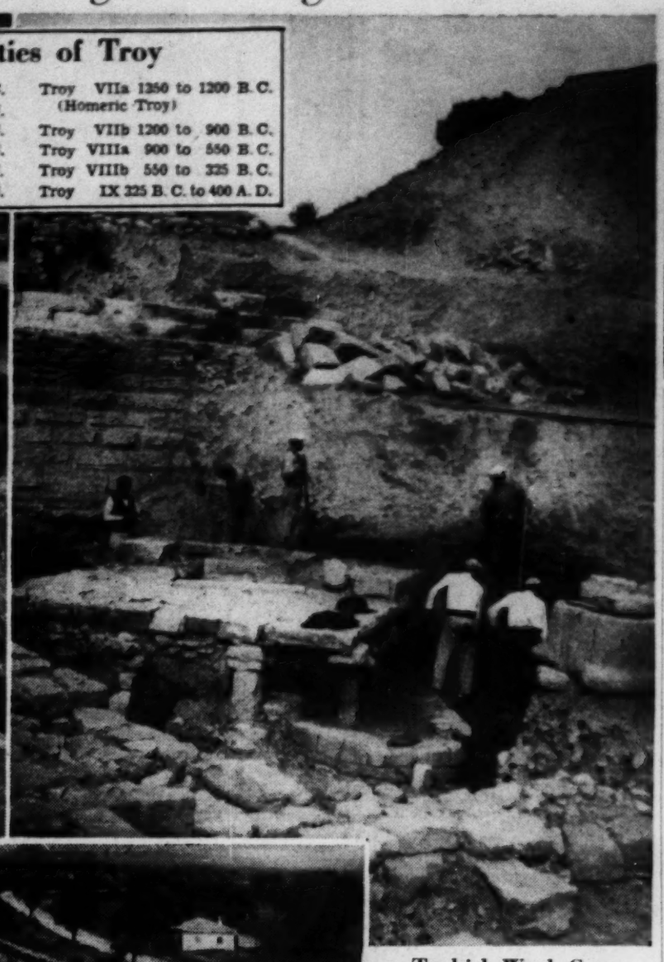
'Brave Men Were Living Before Agamemnon'

The Cities of Troy

Troy I	3200 to 2600 B.C.	Troy VIIa	1350 to 1200 B.C. (Homeric Troy)
Troy II	2600 to 2300 B.C.		
Troy III	2300 to 2200 B.C.	Troy VIIb	1200 to 900 B.C.
Troy IV	2200 to 2000 B.C.	Troy VIIIa	900 to 550 B.C.
Troy V	2000 to 1900 B.C.	Troy VIIIb	550 to 325 B.C.
Troy VI	1900 to 1350 B.C.	Troy IX	225 B.C. to 400 A.D.



Excavated Pipe System
Made of jointed terra cotta tiles.



Turkish Work Crew
Uncovering sites of sanctuaries supposed to pertain to goddesses.

University of Cincinnati

Trojan Citadel and Plain
Located 3½ miles from the Strait.

Explorers Dig City Culture From Past Near Dardanelles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Matching Agamemnon's 10-year siege of a single Troy, University of Cincinnati archaeologists have ended their seven-year siege, bringing home, as their conquest, evidence that nine separate settlements existed on the famed Troad site dating from before 3,000 B. C. through Roman times into the first few centuries A. D. and unfolding a chain of stories about the culture and life of each city.

The field director of this expedition was Dr. Carl W. Blegen, professor of classical archaeology. The Turkish Government co-operated throughout the seven years, and the explorers established a new Troy chronology.

Helen of Troy is found to have flourished in the seventh city, which dates from 1350 to 1200 B. C. rather than in the earlier, sixth Troy. This was borne out when the sixth city was identified with earthquake ruins, while the seventh gave proof of having been destroyed by a great conflagration.

Royal courts and fostered art in a well developed stage were excavated in the layer of the first settlement; and accordingly the start of civilization and culture goes further back into the ages than has been heretofore believed. The fortification of the first settlement was such a well built stronghold and the sculpture was of such an advanced type that Dr. Blegen believes civilization dated much earlier than the first Troy itself.

Magnificent Sixth

Describing the finds of this last year of the work, Dr. Blegen noted that investigations were centered mainly on the sixth settlement and enabled his party to establish the new chronology of the nine Troys.

"There is clear evidence now that the sixth settlement flourished from about 1900 B. C. to 1350 B. C. and was the most magnificent in all of its structures of the nine Troys and likewise the richest," he declared. "Pottery remains of this Troy have been found in seven strata indicating the settlement had that many individual stages in its development. These ceramic reminders of that era place the beginning of the sixth Troy at the commencement of the Middle Bronze Age, several hundred years earlier than previously realized. This city continued on down into the late Bronze Age."

The 1938 campaign brought to light more of the great fortification that surrounded sixth Troy and a third gateway on the identical site of two others, showing that this city continued for hundreds of years.

Theater Disclosed

Other discoveries were a small Roman theater and two sanctuaries which were completely excavated by earlier German investigators. The larger of the sanctuaries was apparently used as a place of worship by Trojans as early as 800 B. C. Around one of the altars in an adjacent smaller sanctuary were evidence of animal offerings which identified the type of worship as a cult of Cybele or of Artemis. Figurines of the goddess Cybele were also unearthed.

"The site of Troy has not been exhausted," Dr. Blegen said, "and no one can predict what surprise future exploration may bring to light; but in the present state of archaeological knowledge and method, we believe we have done enough. The whole sequence of layers, with their more than 40 substrata, has been independently examined.

"New architectural monuments have been disclosed for several periods. With our formidable collections of pottery and miscellaneous objects of metal, stone, bone and terra cotta, we have a fresh and voluminous set of human documents to illustrate the progressive evolution of culture and to fix a series of landmarks for the charting of otherwise unrecorded history."

Farming Schools in Australia Help Migration From Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Development of plans for child migration from Britain to the Dominions through the establishment of Fairbridge farm training schools is seen in the opening of another school at Molong, in the central western district of New South Wales.

The new training center, officially dedicated recently by Governor General Lord Gowrie, will be operated in a similar way to the other schools which have been named after their founder, Kingsley Fairbridge.

The center consists, at present, of eight cottages, each capable of housing 14 children, and each under the supervision of a cottage mother. Plans for eight more such cottages already have been laid. As in the other schools in the Fairbridge project, the boys are to be taught farm work, and the girls are to be instructed in home duties.

When they leave the farm school at the age of 16 suitable occupations will be found for them in rural districts, and their careers will be watched and supervised by agents of the Fairbridge Council until they reach the age of 21.

The Molong farm is situated about 200 miles from Sydney, in favorable surroundings about 1,700 feet above sea level. The land is said to be particularly suited to dairying and truck gardening.

This farm school is the third to be built under the Fairbridge scheme, the other two being in Pinjarra, Western Australia, and Vancouver, British Columbia. The Pinjarra farm already has procured the absorption of more than 1,100 boys and girls into the population of that state since the farm began. The Vancouver farm has met with similar success.

The establishment of the Molong School had its origin in a conference of Rhodes Scholars held in Melbourne in 1935. Plans were made then to build a farm school on the Fairbridge model, and funds were solicited from various private and public sources.

U. S.-Canadian Ties Upheld

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 (CP)—Nothing could be more unpatriotic at this time than to attempt to stir prejudice between Canada and the United States, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared on Jan. 16 in the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The Prime Minister was replying to the speech of Conservative Leader Manion and referring to the latter's criticism of the United States attitude to last September's crisis in Europe.

The Prime Minister declared that the policy of the Government on foreign wars always had been and always would be that Parliament would decide.

On the subject of defense preparations, he said it was the determination of the Government, if it became necessary to enter into munitions production, so to safeguard it that profiteering would be impossible.

Touching on the forthcoming visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth, the Prime Minister said that if Parliament were ready for prorogation while Their Majesties were in Ottawa, the King would be asked to prorogue it.

But nothing about the royal visit would be allowed to dictate or influence the work of Parliament or its efficient performance. If the work was not finished when Their Majesties arrived, Parliament would be adjourned for a month.

The Prime Minister also announced the King would make an Empire Day address on May 24 at Winnipeg, and addresses at Quebec, Ottawa, Vancouver or Victoria, and Halifax, all to be broadcast. He added that the Queen would lay the cornerstone of the new Supreme Court building in Ottawa and might make a short address.

475,000,000 Speak Chinese

The language spoken by more persons than any other in the world is Chinese (with dialects), which is used by 475,000,000 persons.

Women Going Into Precincts To Watch Government Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Convinced that in order to help make democracy work, it is necessary to study the workings of the party machine, the League of Women Voters in Chicago is going into the wards to watch precinct captains in action.

Although the League is strictly a nonpartisan organization, individual members cast their vote on election day for a candidate of some political party. In doing so they have decided more information about the workings of party organization is needed. Therefore they are inviting candidates and those already in office to explain the intricacies of their jobs and their relation to government as a whole.

Schools of politics are becoming more numerous where actual practices in local government are explained and where women voters learn more of the action behind the scenes in elections and legislative processes. Recently the Hyde Park League of Women Voters in Chicago sponsored such a school in co-operation with the Political Science Department of the University of Chicago. To this all-day session, which was open to the public, were invited not only professors of political science, but men with practical experience in party caucuses, in legislative halls, in election machinery, in local school systems to tell the women what to expect in the coming legislative year.

Part of Government

"Political parties are an integral part of democratic form of government," Jerome Kerwin, Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago, told League members. "This is proved by the fact our modern dictators, in their first efforts to gain power, do away with political parties. But in spite of the fact that in any democratic order there must be political parties, in the American system there is an absence of laws pertaining to political parties. They have been private affairs of the people and not authorized by special laws."

Nevertheless, the party system as it has grown up in the United States, Professor Kerwin said, is the best system which has been evolved to carry through democratic processes of government. But in order to make popular control felt in party organization, he advised getting down into the precinct and the ward and learning about the processes in these smallest of governmental units.

"Don't look upon the ward committeeman as a hard-boiled, shrewd, scheming individual waxing wealthy off the public treasury as he is so often pictured," advised Professor Kerwin, "because, as a matter of fact, there are as many different types of committeemen as there are different people in the electorate. Your job as a citizen is not to complain about ward politicians but to meet them and find out what they are doing."

Manned by Amateurs

Even casual study of day-to-day activity in the wards and precincts gives more knowledge of politics than many textbooks, the educator said. He told the women not to be discouraged if they found party organizations manned largely by amateurs.

"One of the outstanding characteristics of the American party activity is the amateur nature of the people who operate it, he continued. They are not so professional as they are accused of being. Politics, despite all that is said to the contrary, is amateurish. But this is all to the good, for all citizens can take part and this means a great thing for civic education."

The democratic process is costly, Professor Kerwin asserted. He added, however, that even so it is better than dictator forms of government. It costs from $8,000,000 to $15,000,000 to elect a President of the United States, he said, and once it cost more than $1,000,000 to elect a Mayor of Chicago.

Thurlow-Essington, Former Senator in the Illinois Legislature, explained that the Party caucus is not "shadow boxing" but a preliminary to the creation of machinery for intelligent operation of government and necessary to the passing of legislation.

How Caucus Works

"The caucus system is the best evolved for the organization of the legislative process," he declared. "It is in the party caucus that bills for the legislature are introduced. These men determine which bills are important enough or suitable to go to the floor of the Senate and House. In an average year in a state legislature there may be as many as 1,500 bills proposed out of which only around 600 are introduced and of these perhaps 300 are passed."

While much was said in praise of the party system, Albert Lepawski, Executive Director of the Federation of Tax Administrators, claimed government is more important than party and that political parties do not contribute as much as they might to the efficiency of government. He urged that political parties concern themselves less with irrelevant matters and contribute more toward efficient government operation.

Ireland Is Still Ireland

OTTAWA (CP)—Ireland is still Ireland and not "Eire" in the eyes of the Canadian Government.

In the speech from the Throne read at the opening of Parliament reference was made to the proposed trans-Atlantic air service, and it was stated preparations were continuing in collaboration "with the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Ireland."

The new name of the former Irish Free State was missing.

Teacher-Aid Bill Would Recognize Christian Science

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A progressive step toward the recognition of Christian Science practitioners along with physicians as attesters to illness of public school teachers here is seen by B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, in a special clause that has been introduced in the Legislature in Albany for the first time in a proposed bill to aid teachers.

The measure, which is similar in other respects to what has been offered unsuccessfully to the Legislature in previous years, has been drawn up by the Joint Committee of Teachers' Organizations, representing the combined strength of 75 teacher associations and spokesmen for approximately 38,000 teachers.

Salary Refunds Asked

The purpose of the bill is to restore full salary refunds to teachers when absent from the schools because of illness. Such refunds were discontinued in 1932 as an economy measure, and teachers have waged a persistent campaign to have them restored. In a recent announcement, the Joint Committee for Teachers' Organizations placed responsibility for defeat of last year's proposed legislation upon Christian Scientists.

"Last year the Christian Scientists killed our bill at Albany," it declared, "because they don't use physicians and have been trying to get Fifty-ninth Street [by which is meant the local Board of Education] to recognize their practitioners. This clause was put in after we conferred with them. It permits Fifty-ninth Street to recognize their practitioners for absence excuses if Fifty-ninth Street cares to do so."

The clause does not mention Christian Science, but says that illness must be attested by physicians "or other practitioner acceptable to the Board of Education."

New Bill Permissive

That this new provision is "only one step" was emphasized by Mr. Lewis. The problem of winning recognition from the local school authorities—the Board of Education—is still faced by Christian Scientists. Several attempts have been made by the Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York in the past to gain this point so that teachers who are Christian Scientists wil be equally entitled to receive pay during periods of necessitated absence. The education officials, however, have not granted their request.

"We are in full accord with the Joint Committee of Teachers' Organizations," Mr. Lewis said. "We found the members very kind. The proposed bill doesn't mention Christian Science practitioners particularly, but we feel it is a step forward. We have emphasized in our interviews with the teachers that we do not want to obstruct their legislation, but want only that the rights of Christian Scientsts be recognized."

Peaceful Picketing Called Myth by Judge

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Federal Judge Oliver B. Dickinson, enjoining a labor union against "unlawful practices" in a strike, declared Jan. 16 that "the idea of a peaceful picket or peaceful picketing is a myth."

He granted a preliminary injunction against the Shoe Clerks' Union, which called a strike last fall against 10 stores of the Triplex Shoe Company, which appealed for protection after several workers were beaten.

Upholding the right of employees to "individual private labor contracts" against which the union is protesting, Judge Dickinson said:

"The idea of a peaceful picket or peaceful picketing is a myth. The purpose is not to persuade other employees or the public, but to stop the business of the employer."

Educator Favors Total Arms Ban

OBERLIN, Ohio (AP)—Ernest Hatch Wilkins, President of Oberlin College, a stronghold of anti-war activity, urged revision of the Neutrality Act Jan. 17 to forbid sale of arms, ammunition and implements of war to any foreign state.

"The multiplication of arms in foreign states must be in some measure a menace to our peace," he told students in chapel. "It is obviously absurd that we should strengthen the military hand of a potentially hostile state; and it is scarcely less absurd that we should strengthen a presumably friendly state which may become the victim of a hostile state."

Dr. Wilkins said President Roosevelt "deliberately failed to find that a war exists between China and Japan," and asserted "he had no more right to refrain from applying the (Neutrality) law for this reason than a judge would have in ignoring a law simply because he didn't like it."

To correct this "unsatisfactory" situation, the educator proposed the law be made to apply wherever "a de facto state of war, whether declared or not, exists."

Of All Things . . . !

Unmounted 'Mounties'

OTTAWA (CP)—Horses may become increasingly rare in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the force gradually takes to automobiles, motorcycles, speed cruisers, and airplanes in its pursuit of crime and criminals but the modern trend has failed to reduce the usefulness of the sleigh dog in the far north.

In the year ended March 31, 1938, the force actually increased its sleigh dogs by 37, bringing the total up to 434, more than half of which are employed in the Northwest Territories.

Horses, which have suffered heavy losses in the ranks in recent years, now number 202 for the whole force—and nine of those are team horses and four pack horses.

Eating Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDFIELDS, Saskatchewan—The restaurants of this northern mining town of Saskatchewan are proving an irresistible attraction for visiting Indians of the Chipewyan tribe, who live around the shores of Lake Athabaska.

Trappers for the winter season, the Indians surge into Goldfields to replenish supplies. They cram the town's restaurants to sample white man's cooking. One, unacquainted with the niceties of "dining out," pushed the menu aside, saying: "Meat, potato, everything, bring."

The white man's eating utensils also puzzle the Chipewyans. About 1,000 of them live on the lake shores of Athabaska while between 500 and 600 live nearby.

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President Seeks Law to Tax State Wages and Securities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—President Roosevelt is today prepared to propose to Congress a statute—not a constitutional amendment—providing for federal taxation of state and local governmental securities and employees' salaries. State authorities, through the conference on state defense, are mobilized in Washington to resist the move, and a basic, long-pending constitutional struggle appears to be imminent.

Tomorrow the President will send a two-fold program to Congress: a statute ending the reciprocal immunity which state and federal securities and employees have historically enjoyed from one another's taxation, and a recommendation that Congress act at once to prevent retroactive taxation on state and local securities and salaries which the Treasury would be forced to impose as result of a Supreme Court decision last spring.

Today, John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury, told a special Senate committee that the removal of these reciprocal tax exemptions would stimulate private investment and revive the capital market. He estimated that the Federal Government would gain a maximum of $303,000,000 from the proposed changes.

The case against tax-exempt securities and salaries is long familiar to the public, and considerable sentiment has been worked up for the elimination of such exemptions, for in general they benefit those best able to bear taxation. But the states and local authorities are still anxious to preserve their immunity.

A real controversy exists over whether the reform can be achieved by statute or requires a constitutional amendment. If the latter is the case, and legal authorities are sharply divided although in the past a preponderance has leaned toward the constitutional amendment viewpoint, then the prospects for action are dark for plenty of states which would have to ratify the amendment are strongly opposed to it.

On one subject, the Federal Government and local authorities are agreed. They wish to avoid retroactive taxation on salaries and securities as a result of the Supreme Court's decision last spring in the New York Port Authority case. Unless legislation is passed before March 15, the Treasury authorities believe they are bound to impose taxes on the securities and employees of the Port Authority and other such quasi-governmental bodies. Several bills have already been introduced into Congress to remedy this situation.

States Start Retaliation

On the other hand, the states of New York and Utah have already started action to tax the employees of federal agencies which are comparable to the Port Authority. Last spring the Supreme Court held that since the Port Authority was not essential to the existence of New York and New Jersey, its employees were subject to federal income taxation. The theory behind immunity was that the Federal Government should not be able to tax local governments out of existence.

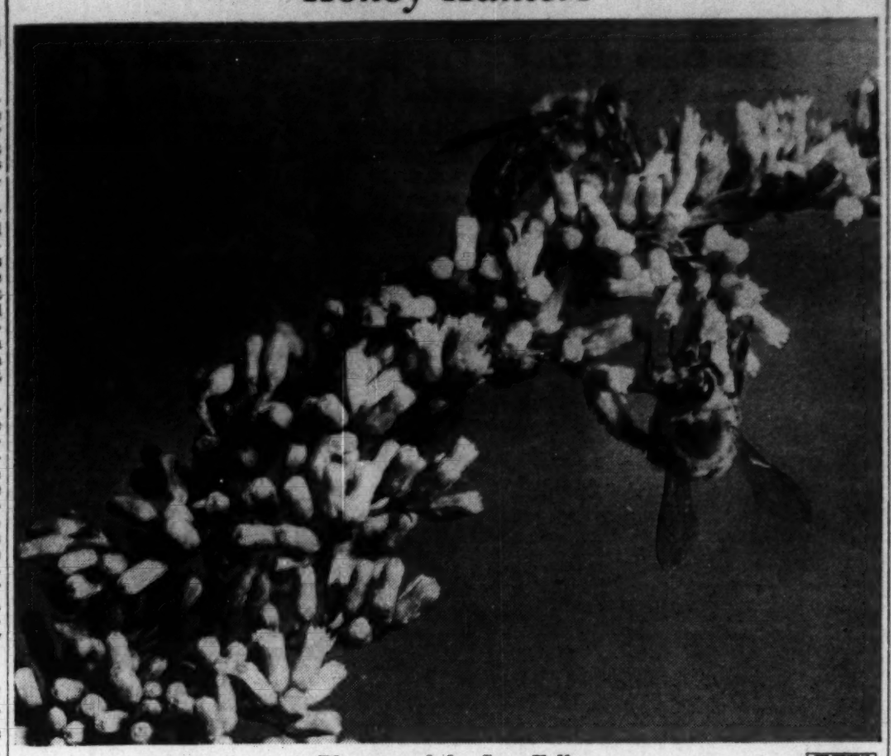
Two states now retort with the threat to tax employees of federal agencies which may similarly be unessential to the existence of the central government, such as the Home Owners Loan Corporation or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Retroactive taxation, however, might go back to the time the local or federal agencies were established—President Roosevelt set the time at three years yesterday—and thus impose a hardship on employers who had innocently supposed themselves to be immune.

Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, has already introduced a bill to prevent back taxation, as have Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut and Representatives John W. MacCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan, and Frank R. Havenner (D) of California.

These moves are only fortuitously connected with President Roosevelt's move to end tax immunity by simple statute. Congress is certain to pass legislation against tax immunity, and if it does so, the statute will be protested by various States before the Supreme Court, whose attitude is problematical.

'Honey Hunters'



Photograph by Sam Falk

Times-Wide World photographer's exhibit at the Press Photographers' Association Exhibition at Empire State Building Jan. 23 to Feb. 4.

U. A. W. Factions Face Showdown In March Convention

DETROIT, Jan 18 (AP)—The long-awaited showdown in the factional warfare of the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organization was set last night for March 20.

Executive Board members of the U. A. W. called a special convention to convene in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 a. m. on that date to elect "all international officers, including all members of the International Executive Board," and "to make such changes in the constitution as the convention deems necessary."

Homer Martin, U. A. W. President who has been at odds for more than a year with a Union faction he has charged is controlled by Communists, has indicated he will seek re-election as a vote of confidence in his handling of Union affairs.

His opponents, controlling the Executive Board, are led by Richard T. Frankensteen, Vice-President, and four other international U. A. W. officers who were suspended by Mr. Martin last summer only to be reinstated by a decision of C. I. O. mediators.

Contracts Delayed

The convention call came a few hours after Mr. Martin had urged quick return of board members to their assigned duties in order to facilitate negotiations on the Union's contracts with automobile manufacturers.

Mr. Martin charged that because of the special meeting of the Board "negotiations with General Motors Corporation have been interrupted and at last suspended." U. A. W. leaders had been seeking revision of the agreement with General Motors to provide, among other things, a modified check-off system of collecting union dues.

Negotiations in behalf of Ford workers and for an agreement in the automotive parts industry also were hampered, the Union head said.

He attended a few meetings of the Board since it opened its special session here, but after it stripped him of his editorial supervision of the U. A. W. weekly newspaper and of other powers, he declined to attend except when rank and file committees were reporting.

Convention Delegates

In a letter to the Board he recommended that representation in the special convention be determined on the basis of per capita taxes paid by March 1. The Board's convention call stated that local union representation would be based on the books as of Dec. 31, 1938.

Mr. Martin suggested as "an impartial and nonfactional basis" for the convention that a six-man committee, three members named by him as President and three by the Board majority, be appointed to name credentials and other convention committees.

No mention of this was made in the Board's announcement. The Board said its resolution was approved unanimously by all present.

New York City Press Photographers Again Show Art Mixes With Utility

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Press photographers of New York City are going to have their day—in fact, a whole series of days—when the Press Photographers' Association opens its annual picture exhibit at the Empire State Building on Jan. 23, where it will continue until Feb. 4.

The pictures will be divided into four classes—spot news, feature, sports and pictorial. Prizes will be awarded in each class.

Pictures range from the type of "Mother Waits," by Arthur Sasse, of International News Photo, and "When a Feiler Needs a Friend," by G. Alexanderson, of Times-Wide World, to the action "shots" of news when it happens. In the feature and pictorial class there are many appealing photographs, including "Four," by Barney Stein, of the New York Post; "Honey Hunters," by Sam Falk, of Times-Wide World; "Alice," by Carl Klein, and "Her Day in the Country," by Mr. Sasse.

The prize winners will be named on Monday when the show opens. There is a wide selection of 500 prints for the judges to select from.

The exhibition is open to the public free of charge and an attendance in excess of the 40,000 persons who visited the show last year is expected.

The first Press Photographers Association exhibition was held in 1935 with a view to acquainting the general public with the work of the "forgotten man" of the newspaper business.

Civic Reform in Kansas City

(Continued from Page 1)

went to work. Ballots and tally sheets were checked, and in precinct after precinct it was found the totals did not match. In other precincts, scores of ballots were found upon which erasures had been made and new marks substituted. Alterations and errors were always in favor of the Democratic ticket.

As the evidence piled up, the grand jury returned indictments naming both Republican and Democratic election officials in the precincts involved, as all had signed the fraudulent returns. Democratic Party workers also were listed as defendants in many cases. The charge was conspiracy to defraud voters in the exercise of their suffrage in the election of federal officers, filed under a seldom used statue. The Democratic organization controlled by T. J. Pendergast provided bond and legal counsel for the defendants, irrespective of party.

The first cases went to trial, and the juries returned convictions. Meanwhile, the Missouri General Assembly at Jefferson City was considering the recurring demand for a permanent registration system for Kansas City, a demand which had confronted it at every session for many years. Revelations in the Federal investigation may have been a determining factor. At any rate, a permanent registration law was passed.

Attorneys Give Up

That law called for a new election board, to be appointed by the Governor. In vain the Pendergast organization sought the reappointment of the Democratic members of the old board under which the notorious 1936 election was conducted. The Governor chose a board on which an independent Democrat held the balance of power; and the resulting split between the Democratic Governor and the Party organization in Kansas City has widened steadily since then.

While this gain for honest elections was being achieved in the Missouri Capital, the first election fraud cases were being carried on appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Except for a few individual defendants granted new trials by the Circuit Court, the convictions were affirmed. After several such defeats, the organization's attorneys gave up their attempts to win acquittals. The defendants went into court in groups and entered pleas of guilty or, when the district attorney would accept such a plea, no contest. Only in three cases involving leaders well up in the organization—two naming a ward committeewoman who is also superintendent of the Jackson County Parental School, and the third accusing a precinct captain who is the City Commissioner of Buildings—were trials again demanded, and they, too, brought convictions. Appeals in those cases still are pending, the only court actions remaining of the scores resulting from the election inquiry.

Defendants who confessed their guilt were treated with leniency, as the judges called upon succeeding grand juries to look beyond the precinct offenders to the "higher ups." It was a matter of common knowledge and simple deduction, the judges said, that the wave of similar crimes over the City was no mere sporadic outbreak. But it was another matter to obtain evidence against these "higher ups," and when the fourth grand jury turned in its final report in December, 1938, two years after the inquiry started, none had been indicted.

Net Results

The District Attorney, himself a Democrat, wound up remaining cases in the local courts and counted these results: 63 persons convicted by juries, none acquitted; 36 pleas of guilty, 160 pleas of no contest, and 17 dismissals. The penalties included 33 penitentiary sentences, 41 jail sentences, 150 persons placed on probation, and 201 fines totaling $60,907.50. Of the fines, $47,334 has been paid, virtually all of it by the Democratic organization. It has been charged, without denial, that the defense costs and fines have been paid by a levy on the City's wide-open gambling joints.

While the cases have touched all parts of the City, most of the precincts involved have been in the comparatively small area covered by the so-called "machine" wards; and it is in those wards that the combined work of the Federal Government and the new election board has shown the greatest results. In November, 1936, the registration from the aging homes and lodging houses in the first ward totaled 21,973, in many precincts exceeding the population reported in the 1930 Federal census. In November, 1938, the number of voters listed from the ward was 14,145. The adjacent second ward showed an even greater decline, from 23,469 in 1936 to 14,274 in 1938.

Voters Vote Machine

Despite these revelations, the voters of Kansas City have not turned away from the Pendergast organization. The organization's candidates were returned to control at the City Hall last spring by majorities reduced only by about the same number as fraudulent names cut off the voting books; and in the November election, the Democratic margin was just as large.

In the State as a whole, however, the effects have been different. In 1932, the Pendergast organization dictated the choice of a candidate for Governor in a State convention. It had things pretty much its own way in the executive departments and legislative halls, until the advent in January, 1937, of Governor Stark and the beginning of the election fraud inquiry. Much of the organization's support in the rural parts of the State has been alienated by the subsequent revelations; so that last August, when the Pendergast forces offered a candidate for the State Supreme Court to oppose in the primary an incumbent appointed by Governor Stark, the organization suffered a decisive defeat. The result has been acclaimed through the State as a direct repudiation of Pendergast control in the Statehouse.

Governor's Call

Recently the Governor, in a call for better law enforcement over the State, directed especial attention to conditions in Kansas City and instructed the Attorney General to conduct an investigation here. He asked for ouster proceedings against any official found delinquent in his duties. The Attorney General, Roy McKittrick, who is friendly with the Pendergast organization, has taken no action, asserting he lacked funds and must have a special appropriation from the General Assembly, now in session. That demand may lead to a showdown in the assembly, where the Pendergast forces in the past usually have had their way in matters affecting Kansas City.

Meanwhile Judge Brown Harris of the Circuit Court, impaneling a county grand jury, told it there was little for it to do; that there was no breakdown of law enforcement in the county.

Governor Stark, commenting on the judge's remarks, said wide-open gambling houses and flagrant violations of the liquor laws were in themselves enough to warrant an inquiry.

Mexican Diplomat Speeds to Take Up New Post in Berlin

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—In a swift flight from Mexico to catch a trans-Atlantic liner for Berlin, Gen. Juan Ascarate was expected here today on his way to taking up his duties as Mexico's Minister to Germany.

General Ascarate indicated en route that he "must get to Berlin in a hurry."

Ousted Reporter's Story

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 18 (AP)—A story to the New York Times stating that Mexico was drawing substantially closer to Germany in sending Gen. Juan Ascarate to Berlin as its Minister, was declared by Frank L. Kluckhohn, Times correspondent, to be the immediate provocation for his sudden expulsion from Mexico yesterday.

[Mr. Kluckhohn's dispatch, forwarded to the Times as soon as he had left Mexico and published in New York today, charged that uncensored anti-Semitism in certain Mexican newspapers, added to Mexico's unfriendly treatment of German Jewish refugees and the attempt to expell from Mexico another journalist who had aided their cause, pointed to closer ties between Mexico and Germany. Some quarters, he said, believe that Mexico desires closer relations with Germany "to offset United States influence."

Mr. Kluckhohn, first newspaperman expelled from Mexico City in recent years, said he was "merely made the butt of a general move to crack down on American press correspondents in Mexico."

"I found out too much about the activities of Mexican oil exports and other affairs in connection with the Mexican Government's oil deal in Germany," he said.

"United Press correspondent William Lander was warned Monday by chief of the Official Press Bureau Augustin Arroyo that there is no interest in the outside world about Mexico's deals with Germany, and it was indicated to him that the Government wanted all its news to come exclusively from the Press Bureau," Mr. Kluckhohn asserted.

"The United Press has just been fined 5,000 pesos by the Mexican Government and other correspondents were severely reprimanded last week."

"I am serving as a warning to other correspondents of the attempt to cut off impartial news at its source," he added.

As to charges from Mexico City that he had entered Mexico improperly, Mr. Kluckhohn said that the American embassy had photostatic copies of his papers showing that he had entered the country in legal fashion.

Mexican Statement

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Government Press Bureau in a statement on the expulsion of Frank L. Kluckhohn, correspondent of the New York Times, charged he made "alarming predictions about the supposed course of national policies" despite repeated requests in a "cordial manner" that he base his reports "on fact and the absolute truth."

The Mexican statement asserted that "after innumerable rectifications made personally to the abovementioned correspondent, the Government of Mexico was forced to notify him of its displeasure at his remaining in the Republic. . . ."

"The Government was forced to take this measure on the basis that Mr. Kluckhohn, in his very active work, maliciously misinterpreted the doctrine of the Mexican Government, inviting the hostility of foreign affairs against ours, thus contributing to hinder friendly relations with other Governments, such as that of the United States of North America; but, besides, Kluckhohn had entered the country in violation of an order of the immigration authorities that he not be admitted to national territory."

There was no explanation of the latter statement. Mr. Kluckhohn had returned Monday by train from St. Louis, Mo., after driving to the United States by automobile.

Italo-Yugoslav Conference Takes Up Mutual Problems

The News

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP)—Count Galeazzo, Foreign Minister and son-in-law of Premier Mussolini, left last night for Yugoslavia to visit Dr. Milan Stoyadinovich, Yugoslav Premier.

Authoritative Italians indicated a bloc of Italy, Hungary and Yugoslavia, as an adjunct of the Rome-Berlin axis was Count Ciano's aim.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The Italian Foreign Minister and the Yugoslav Premier, who are meeting on an estate near the Hungarian border which once belonged to a Hapsburg duke, face circumstances which are quite different from those involved in their previous meetings.

The difference is twofold. During the past weeks there has been increasing evidence of the growing influence which Italy and Germany are exerting in Southeastern Europe. Moreover, the success of the axis-powers in bringing Hungary into the anti-Communist alliance will undoubtedly make the fact clear to Yugoslavia that Rome and Berlin are in an increasingly strategic position.

Count Galeazzo Ciano speaks with more authority than that of being merely Foreign Minister of Italy. He is the son-in-law of Premier Mussolini. Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch weighs his words with even a greater responsibility than that of Premier. For he is also his own Foreign Minister.

And what Count Ciano would like to see develop, as a result of his visit, is another brick in the anti-French structure which the axis-powers are attempting to build on the Continent. On the other hand Premier Stoyadinovitch—conscious of the impossibility of too great opposition to Italian aims—does not desire to see Yugoslavia made an appendage to a triumphant Roman chariot.

Changed Balkan Situation

Two years ago Count Ciano came here and concluded a friendship agreement with Yugoslavia which really meant a change in the Balkans' international situation. With the subsequent gains of the "axis" powers in prestige it has been easy for commentators to give vent to their imaginations and picture Count Ciano and Dr. Stoyadinovitch as forming a great Eastern European bloc, consisting of the Italian Empire, a strong Yugoslavia, a restored "Great Hungary," and Poland.

Conditions of this alliance would be close co-operation between Yugoslavia and Hungary and the restoration to Hungary of large territories in Rumania. Thus Yugoslavia would be lured away from Rumania. This, however, is not yet likely to occur.

Hungary and Poland wanted a common frontier through the disappearance of Ruthenia, but Germany opposed this for its own reasons and won Italy over to the viewpoint that a small strip of Ruthenia, barren mountain land and incapable of forming a real autonomous province, should remain within Czechoslovakia.

Moreover, Premier Stoyadinovitch will, of course, encourage friendly relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia, and would no doubt gladly sign an agreement to that effect, but he will resist being drawn into a great international scheme. He has not the slightest desire to see Hungary expand at Rumania's expense. Yugoslavia already has two mighty neighbors and if Great Hungary were added it would only mean a new danger.

Trade Goes Where Needed

Besides, if a Great Hungary were created out of Rumania's territory, then Bulgaria would strengthen itself at the expense of a piece of Rumania, which would be yet another danger for Belgrade. Perhaps also a little more trade will follow between Italy and Yugoslavia, as well as between Hungary and Yugoslavia. On the other hand trade does not depend so much on this sort of visit. Yugoslavia sold Italy far more when the two countries were on far from good terms than it does now since they became vociferously friendly. Yugoslavia will keep on selling its produce where it is needed, mainly in Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia and, it hopes, in England.

Virginio Gayda, the authoritative commentator, wrote in Il Giornale D'Italia that Italy was offering to "free" Yugoslavia from French and other foreign capital by sending engineers and machinery for construction of public works.

In the course of the visit Count Ciano will join Premier Stoyadinovich in a hunting party. On a similar hunting party with Hungary's Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, in December, Count Ciano began work on the Italian-Hungarian-Yugoslav triangle.

On the whole Yugoslavia gains by this visit. Prime Minister Stoyadinovitch believes a state cannot have too many friends.

Dewey Disputed On Theft Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp dispute grew out of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's charge Jan. 17 that at least 26,000,000 nickels had been stolen by systematic turnstile tampering from the independent City-owned subway system, largest municipal utility in the world.

As Mr. Dewey's office announced eight subway employees had admitted complicity in an alleged theft of $1,300,000 to $1,500,000 in three years, John H. Delaney, chairman of the City Board of Transportation, said the figures could be adduced "only by the liveliest imagination."

"There is only the smallest indirect evidence," Mr. Delaney said, "of the loss of even $1,000. Every dollar proved to have been lost can be recovered because every station agent is a bonded employee. Mr. Dewey's got nothing that we didn't give him."

At arraignment of defendants rounded up by Mr. Dewey, Thomas Aurelio, magistrate, remarked: "I hope all this puts the independent subway on a paying basis," and Mr. Dewey retorted, "There seems to be some room for improvement."

However, even the loss charged by Mr. Dewey would not go far toward making up the deficit. Despite an operating profit of about $3,000,000, there was a net loss of approximately $18,000,000—for the last fiscal year alone—the result of charges for interest, amortization, depreciation, and payment to the employees' pension fund.

On the basis of these figures, the Transportation Board figured it cost 10.228 cents to carry each passenger who paid a nickel.

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Army Air Chief Asks Erection Of Four New Bases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Army Air Corps' chief told Congress today four new air bases should be constructed in the next two years to complete the defenses of the continental United States.

Maj.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, testifying before the House Military Committee at the opening of public hearings on President Roosevelt's $552,000,000 defense program, said the new air bases should be built at Puerto Rico, Alaska, and two in the United States.

In addition, he said, the air base in Hawaii should be expanded.

Meanwhile, it was learned that another set of locks at the Panama Canal, virtually providing a new channel for America's inter-coastal "life-line," may be financed by a bond issue.

Woodring Plan Discussed

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, informed persons said, has proposed such an arrangement. Members of the House and Senate Military Committees were reported to have listened intently to the proposal in a closed session yesterday.

Mr. Woodring's idea was said to be to use about $8,000,000 of the canal's $13,000,000 annual receipts to back a bond issue for the $200,000,000 program.

A third set of locks would provide a channel one to four miles distant from the vital waterway which connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It would make use of natural lakes as does the present dual system.

Existence of an auxiliary channel would distribute the risk from a wartime air bomb attack, Mr. Woodring has argued.

Aviation Needs

General Arnold said, in his testimony on the need of four new air bases, that with them, "the air corps can carry out its mission in defense of continental United States."

Emphasizing the importance of building up the nation's ability to manufature airplanes on a large scale, General Arnold testified that a survey already had been made which demonstrated that output can be doubled or quadrupled.

The present normal capacity of the private aircraft industry, he said, is about 2,500 planes a year.

To increase that, he advocated new legislation to permit plants now idle to compete for government business.

Travel Congress Planned

More than 1,000 official delegates from Latin American nations, Canada and the United States will attend the first Inter-American Travel Congress at the 1939 California World's Fair, April 14 to 21.

Book Builds New Kind of Story

Wide World

Dr. S. Theo Jonas, Inventor of 'Trans-A-Parent Book'

Chicago man explains how transparent leaves contain successive segments of an incident or manufacturing process which, superimposed upon each other successively, show the complete whole in each stage.

Age Law Upheld In North Dakota

BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—Constitutionality of North Dakota's Old-Age Assistance Act as amended in the November election was upheld in a State Supreme Court decision, Jan. 16.

The Court held the $40 monthly minimum established in the amendment is not the minimum that may be paid by the State Welfare Board but that it is the minimum standard of subsistence from which other means of livelihood must be deducted in determining the amount of payment.

Chief Justice W. L. Nuessle dissented while the other four members of the Court upheld the decision.

U. S. Firm Speeds Work On Planes for England

NEW YORK (AP)—The first of 250 Lockheed B-14 reconnaissance bombers to be manufactured for the British Royal Air Force arrived Jan. 17 at Floyd Bennett Field after a 12-hour flight from Burbank, Calif.

It was piloted by Squadron Commander James Addams of the Royal Air Force and by Milo Burcham of the aircraft corporation.

Book Made of Transparent Leaves Provides New Method for Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—An exhibit of the "Trans—A—parent Book," a new framework for advertising and for school lessons, is being held at the New York Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center, where it will remain for a month. The inventor is Dr. S. Theo Jonas, Chicago dean of the National School of Mechanical Dentistry and Dental Nursing.

The book enables the author to present the story of the making of a chair, for example, first in pictorial sequence, and then as a composite picture of the entire process. One transparent leaf would show the lumbering of the forest and can be studied as a separate unit; another shows the milling; another the tooling of the wood, and so on until the finished chair is shown on the last sheet. With all the transparencies then superimposed, the scenes are arranged so that they blend in together, and show at a glance, and with some three-dimentional perspective, the whole process from tree to chair.

In this way what lies beyond the immediate page is no longer a closed book as the invention removes the limitation of page opacity. Whether the story is that of an industry, or of arithmetic fractions in which the segments of a circle take their place as the leaves turn, it is made visible as a unit.

Dr. Jonas said that the system was to the deaf and dumb "what the Braille is to the blind," as it makes the spoken word comparatively unnecessary. He added that this technique makes school work easier, too, for the so-called slow learners.

The pages, which resemble cellophane, are of a plastic material as transparent as glass, but paper-thin, flexible and nonbreakable.

Racial Superiority Rejected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A booklet has been issued by the Pacifist Research Bureau in London advocating the total abandonment of the imperialistic system of dealing with backward races and the substitution for it of an arrangement whereby technicians would be placed at the disposal of such peoples for voluntary consultation when desired.

This booklet is "Why Were They Proud, A Study of Empire," with foreword by Dr. Harold H. Mann, formerly Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

The title indicates that the authors reject the existing idea of superiority being involved in the domination of one people by another.

"Our eventual aim," the Bureau says, "should be the creation of a kind of International Civil Service . . . consisting of a permanent force of technicians and having the support of the whole civilized world through its international organization . . . such an army would be at the disposal of any country asking for its services. Parallel with this development we should seek to re-orientate and re-organize the trade union movement in order to make it what it should always have been—an international working class body concerned not simply with the immediate issues confronting small isolated groups of workers, but with the problem of strengthening the weakest links in the chain by assisting in the development of workers' organizations in the most backward countries."

Plot Attempt Bared In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)—The Government announced Jan. 18 that it has discovered a "subversive movement" against President General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez and had arrested most of the plotters.

A War Council was summoned to try those under arrest.

The President inspected garrisons in the Capital after discovery of the plot and announced that everything was in order. The Government said many civilians had volunteered for service to uphold the President, but that such help had not been needed and that there had been no disorders.

The Constituent Assembly continued drafting the new Constitution, one article of which provided that the new six-year presidential term will begin March 1, 1939, and end Jan. 1, 1945.

Mexican Police Band Greets Envoy Daniels

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels, returning from a vacation in the United States, received a musical welcome from a Mexican police band Jan. 18 when he stepped from a train in Mexico City's main station.

Alfredo Peirce, high police official, and a police escort also were on hand to greet the Ambassador, who recently was made an honorary chief of the Capital's police forces.

New York Girl Told by Court To Salute Flag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18—Grace Sandstrom, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sandstrom of Brookhaven, Long Island, and all other school children must salute the United States flag, according to a ruling by the Court of Appeals. The salute is a symbol of patriotism and a "gesture of love and respect" for the country, and the State is justified in taking measures to engender and maintain patriotism in young citizens, Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the State's highest court, declared in a ruling handed down yesterday.

The girl, a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses' sect, refused to salute the flag on the ground that it was an act of idolatry, holding that the Bible forbade her to "bow down to images." In its ruling, the Court reversed previous convictions against the parents of the child, declaring that if any prosecution were launched it should be against the girl and not her parents.

The Court held that a salute could not be considered a religious act and that a requirement to salute did not violate constitutional guarantees of religious freedom.

Quotes Supreme Court

Chief Judge Crane quoted from a decision of the United States Supreme Court that whatever tends to lessen the willingness of citizens to discharge their duty to bear arms in the country's defense detracts from the strength and safety of the Government.

"There is another strength which is necessary to preserve the Government besides military force, and that is the moral strength of public opinion of its citizens," he wrote. "Public opinion is as vital to the maintenance of good Government as an army or navy. In fact, these latter can be destroyed quicker by public opinion than by attacks of an enemy."

It is not the intention of the Legislature to force patriotism on children by a militaristic order, the Chief Judge said, but "to teach, to enlighten, to reveal, to lead the mind to understand and appreciate what our Government really is and what the flag stands for."

"This young girl is deep in her reverence for the commands of the Old Testament," his ruling continued. "We hope, and so evidently did the Legislature, that by a course of instruction in our public schools the children will see that justice, that mercy, and that humility, which is the burden of Holy Writ, is also the aim and object of the things the American flag stands for.

"Admitting that "these are ponderous truths to flash upon this little girl, who, in all conscientiousness, cannot, at her time of life, grasp them," Judge Crane recommended lenience in the girl's case.

Judge Irving Lehman, in a supplementary opinion, agreeing with the reversal of the conviction of the parents, contended that the Legislature did not have the power to compel students to salute the flag.

Film Interchange Inside Empire Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Great Britain is expected to modify the provisions of the 1938 Cinematograph Act in response to the recently passed New South Wales Films Bill, which is regarded as the Act's first outstanding victory. As a result of the Australian Bill, which is to be brought into effect by proclamation, British films will enjoy a 15 per cent quota in New South Wales, one of the main film areas of Australia. One of the chief objects of the 1938 Act was to obtain quota protection for British films within the Empire.

Previous attempts to achieve this aim, extending over a period of 10 years, had failed. The British Quota Act of 1927 allowed films made in any part of the Empire to qualify as British pictures. It was confidently expected at the time that any Dominion which established quota regulations to protect its own film industry would make a corresponding concession to English films. But this was not generally done. British pictures were not permitted to qualify for quota purposes in either New South Wales or Victoria.

The Cinematograph Act of 1938 dealt vigorously with this situation, by excluding Dominion films from the benefits of the quota scheme in Great Britain. In reply to protests from the film industry in the Dominions, it was said that the Act could not be altered before it reached the statute book, but that if conciliatory action were taken by the Dominions themselves, it would be possible to modify it later.

Few people are aware of the extent and importance of the film industry in the British Empire outside the United Kingdom. It is far from generally realized even in Britain, that Australian films, for example, are sometimes to be seen in the ordinary programs of British cinemas. Among Australian films seen in England during recent months are "Flames of Conscience," a modern version of "The Bells," one of the first plays in which Sir Henry Irving attained fame, and "The Flying Doctor," a picture in which Don Bradman, the test match cricketer, appeared for a few moments. This film was awarded special mention at the Venice Film Festival in 1937.

Native Scene

Australian films fairly often employ British actors. Frank Harvey and John Longden, both well-known figures on the English screen and stage, took part in an Australian romantic comedy-drama called "It Isn't Done." Australian film production, however, usually concentrates on giving revealing pictures of typical Australian customs and problems, in films like "Orphans of the Wilderness," a story of kangaroos, "White Death," a quasi-documentary, in which appears Zane Grey, the celebrated author of "Westerns," and an adaptation of Rolf Boldrewood's "The Bush Rangers." One of Australia's principal producing companies is Cinesound Studios, which has a studio plant of 22 cameras, six sound-recording channels, and model light equipment totalling half a million candlepower. Cinesound Studios allot about £100,000 a year for film production.

Australia provides a valuable market for producers in other lands, since the average Australian is said to spend twice as much on going to the pictures as does an Englishman.

Apart from quota regulations, English film companies have certain advantages over their rivals from America and Europe in their attack on this market. Australian films imported into England pay £3,000 a year duty, but English films in Australia have been charged £30,000 less than if they came from outside the Empire, during the same period of time.

Censorship

Nevertheless, it is admitted that Australia is distinctly critical toward British pictures. In a typical year Australia imports about 430 feature subjects. The United States supplies nearly 350 of these, leaving Britain to make up the rest, with a little assistance now and again from the Continent. The Australian censor has declared that British films vary between greater extremes, both of morals and merits, than do those of any other country. Britain's excursions into historical films are welcomed, but it is maintained officially that the best "British" pictures still come from America.

Other parts of the Empire, especially Canada, support this view. Certain individual British pictures, such as the Gaumont-British production, "Silent Barriers," which told the story of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the colored racing film, "Wings of the Morning," enjoyed great success in Canada. But in the main, Canada confirms Australia—the Censors of Ontario stating that English pictures required far more deletions than American, and that British producers had apparently not had the long experience of Hollywood in making clean films. In some quarters, however, this stricture has been hotly disputed.

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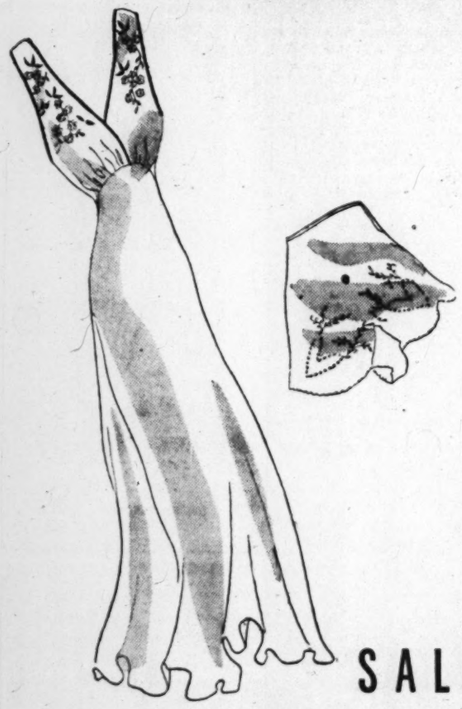

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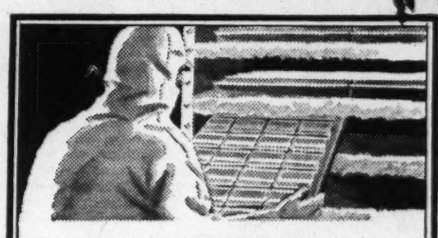

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South America: Its 1938 Record Scanned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—New Year, of course, always encourages hope, but South Americans have lingered in their goodbye to 1938. The past year has been tranquil if not over-prosperous, but Europe is the cynosure of watchful New Year eyes. The Pan American Conference at Lima has just shown the high value attached to European connections, and the restrained optimism this year-end is the natural fruit of alternating hopes and doubts as Old World peace prospects are appraised anew.

The past year, on the whole, has been tolerably satisfactory for the majority of these ten States. Foreign observers who judge South America by the number of revolutions—and unfortunately there are still too many of these (the former)—should take note there is none to be recorded for the whole of 1938. The freakish Nazi "putsch" of September in Chile, odd Aprista and Integralista outbreaks in Peru and Brazil respectively and the governing changes in Ecuador towards the end of the year could not be classified as seriously revolutionary. Only in the first incident was there large loss of life and that, it now appears, was unnecessary.

There were some changes on the stage of personalities. The name of Vargas remained synonymous with Brazil; Justo and Saavedra Lamas were replaced by Ortiz and Cantilo, as President and Foreign Minister, respectively, in Argentina; Alessandri, completed his sixth and final year in his second presidential term in Chile; Terra was succeeded by Baldomir in Uruguay; Benavides continued to rule in Peru, Paive in Paraguay and Busch in Bolivia; and Venezuela continued its quiet recuperation, a process that has been likened to a wakeful democratic stretch following a quarter of a century's dictatorial nightmare.

Economic Conditions

A rapid economic retrospect, judging each national economy on reasonable post-crisis expectations, explains a recess here and there by price rather than volume fluctuations, except where, as in Argentina, the climate was also at fault. Brazil, despite its diplomatic differences with the Reich, did not care seriously to undermine its barter sales of coffee and cotton thereto. Argentina's export decline was measured in scores of millions. In contrast, Peru continued its increasingly prosperous course; final figures cannot be far behind the all-time 1937 record. Chilean exports were down considerably but did not greatly affect general activity. Bolivian conditions improved and for the first time after the Chaco armistice there were no serious complaints of tin mining labor shortage. Ecuador curtailed its imports but the completion of a reciprocal pact with the United States, its best customer, was helpful.

Looking forward, it is safe to predict that Argentina, with assured markets for its exports of food, will have a better year. There are bumper harvest prospects for early 1939 which will probably solve any budgetary and public works problems that remain for President Ortiz, who will thereby be provided with some valuable prosperity mixture for his political reconciliation program. It is not so easy to prophesy for other countries, with minerals less stable in price and other exports more sensitive to foreign manipulation Venezuela, however, with its oil, never has the worries of some other States.

Democracy has been strengthened to a certain degree by the new regimes of Ortiz in Argentina and Baldomir in Uruguay. Prospects are improving in both countries and the spirit of tolerance is abroad again. Chile enters the New Year with South America's first experiment of Popular Front Government.

Written Large

The word "democracy" is written large in nearly every communication of the new government. It is claimed to be the only real democracy in South America, but it is a democracy that has yet to win its spurs. Vargas stated that Brazil, under his exclusive personal guidance, also has American democratic status. Bolivia, Paraguay and Ecuador have the democratic apparatus, but the military continue to jerk the machinery, The Benavides regime in Peru has a well-polished veneer of democracy; today there is less open evidence of the basic military power. Colombia continues an excellent and genuine example of free and representative government.

New Year finds an Italian admiral and two cruisers on courtesy calls to South American ports. The visit recalls a year of ideological controversy among New World citizens. There were reproaches against the policy of the Rome-Berlin axis, especially as it affected this continent in racial and minority issues. The peace of Munich provoked serious reflection but the danger of physical invasion was considered non-existent. European developments produced, chiefly, sharper nationalization policies. Foreign citizens were more restricted in their activities and where they preferred to retain their nationality had to pay more fees for residence. Foreign schools and teaching methods were revised, especially in Brazil and Argentina. There was a quicker pace in industrial and utility nationalization. A billion dollars of British railway capital was kept on edge as Argentines talked about "buying out"—a process now complete after the turn of the year.

Immigration

A year ago there were happy prospects of the large South American States permitting the resumption of large-scale European immigration. These have not been fulfilled, and hopes for 1939 are lower than ever. The racial and doctrinal controversies must be reduced and minority talk disappear completely before the subject can be broached again. Most countries have settled down with Argentina to selected immigration, which means that new arrivals can be counted by odd instead of scores of thousands. The new Chilean Government has repudiated State-assisted immigration altogether. Regarding co-operation in Jewish settlement, it looks as if this will be forthcoming on a moderate scale. Chile is on the verge of signing an agreement with the "Hicem" Zionist organization for the entry of 200 families, and similar negotiations are reported progressing promisingly with other countries. Diplomatically, the South American attitude towards the Jews has been correct but it would be difficult to describe general opinion as favorable.

The United States has had a fairly satisfactory year in its relations with South America. The prospects for the coming year can only be assessed when the recent Pan American Conference acquires its perspective. Trade has expanded and will continue to expand in the longitudes of good neighborliness as reciprocity pacts increase, which these should do with the assistance of the Anglo-American agreement. It remains to be seen whether U. S. arms expansion will mean more buying from southern States.

Assisted Business

Discreet credits by the Export-Import Bank of Washington have assisted American business. Some sacrifices were made in Brazil—destroyer-hiring and wheat selling—to remain good neighbors with Argentina. On the other hand, there has been a fair amount of good will in the armed service missions to Argentina, Peru and Colombia. This should lead to good business later. There have also been mutual good will investments in cultural enterprises. There are now three cultural institutes in South America—Argentina, Peru, and Chile—where co-operative work of this kind is progressing. More are in prospect, and Washington has recognized the importance of the work in this sphere by a newly-created division in the State Department and a million dollar fund.

There is one cloud or the makings of a cloud. United States diplomatic and business representatives follow the nationalization trend with some anxiety. Great Britain, as a major investor, is also concerned. Both countries are deeply sympathetic with the nationalist inclinations and have incurred considerable sacrifice to prove their sympathy. It is the offshoots of expropriation and confiscation, as exemplified in Mexico and Bolivia, which are the source of anxiety. The Mexican incidents, especially, must be settled satisfactorily, which also means harmoniously, if there is going to be any special brightness about this New Year. Influential voices in many of these southern States have repudiated Mexican action, but against these are matched the frantic cheers of city and down-town theater audiences when confiscation scenes are depicted in the news reels. The more the delay in the northern settlement the greater is the southern temptation to the nationalist extremists.

South America's High Spots of 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile

South America's record in the field of political democracy for the year 1938:

No revolutions.

Peaceable solution of a potentially bitter conflict as the Popular Front came to power in Chile.

Relaxation somewhat of authoritarian rule in Brazil.

Easing of strictness of centralized control in Argentina and Uruguay.

Spread of the expropriation problem southward from Mexico, with grave unsettled problems.

Steady inroads of fascist barter trade and cultural propaganda.

Rallying of allegiances to the western system of comparative freedom at the Lima Eighth Pan-American Conference; declarations of solidarity, resistance to aggression and penetration, freer trade and cultural links in the Americas.

Congress Asked to Ban Interstate Rifle Sales

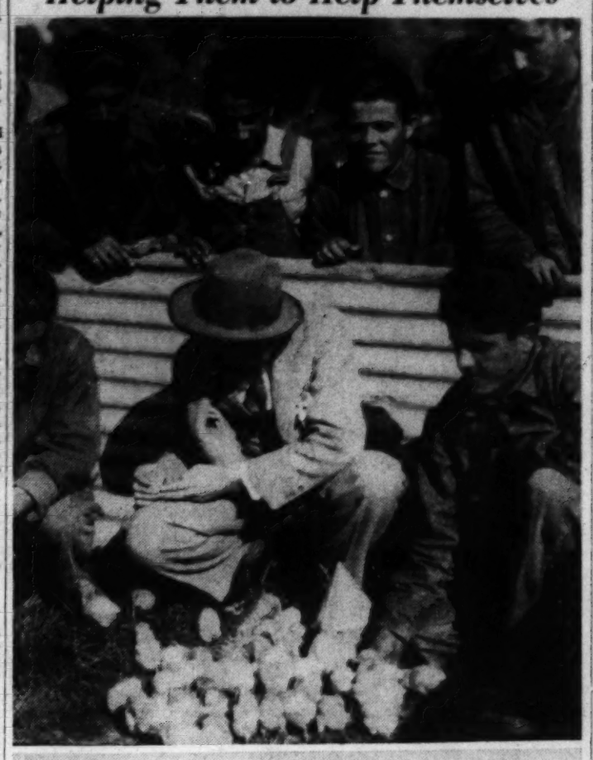
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Federal legislation to ban sale of air or spring rifles in interstate commerce is being urged on Congress by the New York State Conference of Polish Clubs.

The Conference, asserting that three-fourths of these toys are produced in Germany and Japan, said that state laws prohibiting sale of the rifles to children under 16 were ineffective.

"They are now outlawed in New York and several other states save in places of amusement and on rifle ranges," Edward C. Rybicki, of Albany, president of the conference, said. "The penal laws of these states forbid the sale of any weapon in which the propelling force is a spring or air to a person under 16 years of age. Parents, however, purchase them as gifts to children."

Helping Them to Help Themselves



Near East Foundation

Near East Foundation Work in Balkans

Upper: H. B. Allen, Director of Education for the Near East Foundation, gives a lesson in poultry culture to Macedonian village boys. Center: One of many school gardens started by Near East Foundation in Macedonian villages. Lower: Near East Foundation agronome in Macedonia gives a lesson in farm accounting to two village boys.

Near East Foundation Brings New Hopes to Balkan Peasants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THESSALONIKE, Greece — The Near East Foundation, an organization supported largely by Americans, is doing valuable work in the Balkans helping needy peasants to help themselves.

Many villages in southeast Europe still have a low standard of living, their people are not only poor but not free from superstition. With many warm meals are a rarity and meat is something only for special holidays.

One may say with no exaggeration that an adequate supply of bread is the dearest dream of a third of Danubia's villagers. Most are burdened with debts, many live in the same rooms with their domestic animals.

They are especially in need of two things: first, better treatment by the State, and secondly, more personal efficiency. The first is the problem of statesmen and politicians. So it is in the second field that the Near East Foundation is helping, namely, by teaching very simple farmers how to work and how to live.

By Demonstrations

The Foundation people carry on this activity, not through schools, chiefly, but by demonstrations on the spot. They actually live among peasants and by practise show them a better way. They deal with every phase of village life, with treatment of fields, care of animals, gardening, food preparation, bringing up children, housing, clothing, village sanitation, and all other things that enter into a good life. They do little lecturing, still less preaching, but much living.

They keep in direct and constant contact with a growing number of peasants and, season by season, demonstrate how the poorest of people may advance. They are field workers, constantly dealing with grains, fruits, animals, drainage, kitchens, games, babies, and grandmothers. They are more than teachers, more than farm agents—they are both, and more.

They have worked in many Near East countries, but one of the areas which has given most satisfactory results is Greek Macedonia. Here they are carrying out a "four-fold rural program" in 48 villages. Their four channels of work are agriculture, community health, domestic science, and social culture.

Level Is Raised

Their results are not measured so much in statistics as in lives. Many people in these 48 villages are a little happier, a little better off, a little more neighborly, a little cleaner, healthier, and better cared for, than formerly. Above all, they are more hopeful. They have a little more faith. Something to live for. Life has become somewhat of a romance, the romance of progressing, of rising, of measuring-up, and reaching a mark.

It is no miracle. These 48 picked villages are still very poor and far from exemplary. Simple people still plod slowly along, beside oxen and donkeys, through the mud, but they have a little more spring in their tread and are moving a little faster. There is no other way for peasants to advance—no royal road to a promised land.

Indeed, this road here is one of the most difficult in the world. Most of the people in these 48 villages arrived 16 years ago, as utterly destitute refugees from Turkey. They came in abject poverty to settle in a desperately poor and undeveloped land.

International loans, an International Commission, the League of Nations, the Greek State, and other agencies have helped them, but few have done such fundamental cultural work as the field men and women of the Near East Foundation.

This organization also has a representative in Bulgaria who in an unobtrusive but effective manner is helping Bulgarian farm experts help Bulgarian farmers help themselves.

Canada Helps Quebec On Youth Aid Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Last year the Quebec Government spent more than $1,000,000 on its "Aid to Youth" movement and of this, $440,000 was contributed by the Federal Government.

It is anticipated that a similar amount will be expended this year. The agreement with Ottawa has been renewed and a program is now being prepared. The majority of youths to benefit from the free courses are from the rural sections.

Spanish Loyalists Hail 'Dinamitero' Corporal

BARCELONA, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Spanish public acclaimed the exploits of a "dinamitero"—Celestino Moreno—who was officially reported to have stopped an Insurgent tank attack single-handed by hurling well-aimed bombs.

The semi-official newspaper, La Vanguardia, said that Señor Moreno, an Army Corporal, destroyed one tank in the Santa Coloma sector and brought back its machine gun. In a second attack he faced 13 tanks alone, wrecked two and made the others flee. With a pickax he broke open the door of one tank and took four Italians prisoner.

League's Future: Can It Overlook Pitiless Warfare?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 18 — Can the League of Nations as an expression of world opinion continue to watch inactively while ruthless warfare is pursued in China and Spain? This is the real question underlying the Council deliberations this week.

The Chinese representative, Dr. Wellington Koo, yesterday stated the position for his country. Dr. Koo believes the question can be solved by applying an anti-Japanese embargo upon war materials, airplanes, and gasoline, and by official discrimination against Japanese goods.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, has repeated the request made frequently in the past for the right to receive war materials through France.

From the Council itself he has asked judgment upon aerial bombardment. He has pleaded for armaments in private conversations with French and British representatives.

The Chinese representative yesterday expressed the hope that President Roosevelt's recent speech meant that an American embargo against Japan may soon be imposed. The Spanish representative was also hopeful that the American Government's more vigorous attitude may encourage the opening of the French frontiers to armaments and even possibly influence active French intervention in Spain.

However one clear impression emerges from the reports presented at Geneva this week by both Chinese and Spanish representatives, namely that half-hearted military assistance is worse than none. It is apparent that the Spanish and Chinese wars have been prolonged by such assistance in the past. There is a growing feeling here that those desiring the support of the Spanish and Chinese Governments must soon decide whether to withhold support altogether or provide assistance on a genuinely effective scale, since to continue the present half-hearted measures now appears not only futile but cruel.

Cruelty to Horses In Movie Is Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Mounting protest against cruelty to animals in the filming of motion pictures was voiced here today following week-end action by Sydney H. Coleman, President of the American Humane Association, protesting to Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, against the Twentieth Century Fox Studios for going to "incredible lengths of inhuman cruelty" to horses in filming their motion picture, "Jesse James."

Mr. Coleman said that the 600 societies affiliated with the Association had been asked to protest through the press and to Mr. Hays and the motion picture industry against the alleged cruelty. He recalled that several years ago a San Francisco society had obtained a conviction on charges of cruelty in connection with the filming of the motion picture "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

The protests contained in the letter to Mr. Hays were based on affidavits of eye-witnesses taken at the scene of the filming of the picture in Camden County, Mo.

Darryl F. Zanuck, producer of the film, issued a denial in Hollywood today that there was any unnecessary risk to horse or rider involved in the making of the film.

"For three years," he said "the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been present at our request whenever we were shooting a picture with animals and never once have they questioned our purpose or motive, and I am proud to say that never has an animal been hurt."

Mexican Cabinet Members Resign

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Two cabinet members and the commander of the Mexico City military zone—all mentioned as potential candidates for President—resigned their posts Jan. 17 after a conference with President Cardenas.

The three—Gen. Francisco Mujica, Secretary of Communications and Public Works; Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, War Minister; and Gen. Rafael Sanchez Tapia, Commander of the First Military Zone—issued a joint statement announcing their resignations were to make it clear they felt presidential campaign talk was premature.

"We have no desire to use our high offices as a means of calling public attention to us," their statement said. They appealed to their friends to avoid political activity now "for the good of the country."

President Cardenas' term expires in December, 1940. So far there is no annuonced candidate to succeed him.

Latvian Consul Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Appointment of R. N. Bryson as Latvian Consul in Toronto was announced recently by Karlos Zarine, Latvian Minister in London. Mr. Bryson, president of R. N. Bryson Company, brokers, is a native of Toronto, and a Canadian citizen.

Food Sent to Friends Service For Spanish Non-Combatants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—An initial shipment of 7,150 barrels of flour, to be distributed to children, women and the aged in Spain has been sent on its way by the Committee for Impartial Civilian Relief in Spain, serving at the request of President Roosevelt, and will be followed by another shipment this month.

In making this announcement, George MacDonald, chairman of the Committee, made public a pledge that the foodstuffs sent to Spain would be used exclusively for the aid of innocent victims of the war, regardless of on which side of the battle lines they may be.

Mr. MacDonald, himself a prominent Roman Catholic and a Papal Marquis, undertook to correct what he termed misconceptions as to the Committee's work, and denied that any partisan bias operated to influence its decisions. He noted that the food would be made available through the American Red Cross and would be dealt out by the American Friends (Quakers) Service. He explained that on the Loyalist side, Quaker workers are distributing the food to the people in co-operation with agencies over which they have supervision. On the Franco side, he observed, the people have plenty of flour. But they have need of shoes, clothing, and blankets.

The Quakers will receive the goods in Bilbao and distribution will be through the Auxilio Social, which is the official civilian relief agency in France territory. The committee's policy is to assure the division of funds and supplies between the two sides according to the need. The work is unconnected with the question of lifting the embargo on the shipment of munitions or of changing the neutrality law.

Dawes Sees Peace Emerging From European Conferences

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Sir Austen Chamberlain in 1925, predicted today an enduring European peace would emerge from parleys now in progress among Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

He based his belief on experiences drawn from service as Vice-President of the United States, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, President of the American Commission on German Reparations, and General Purchasing Agent of the A. E. F. during the World War.

In one of his rare public addresses, prepared for delivery before the Chicago Association of Commerce, General Dawes came to the defense of both the Munich pact and its father, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain, whom he called "a great and fearless leader."

"European people are now in the play of a tremendous force, the fear and hatred of war," he said. "In the grasp of this force are dictators and dictatorial governments as well as democratic governments, and if the result of its operation is not eventually an enduring peace in Europe, then the world may despair of any civilization hereafter which will not destroy itself by war."

This force of fear, he asserted, prevented the outbreak of war when Germany marched to the Rhine, prevented it when Germany absorbed Austria, and forestalled it again during the Czechoslovakian crisis.

"I believe . . . that out of the negotiations already in progress between the four great powers of Britain, France, Germany, and Italy there will finally result an enduring peace, with the might of the four powers pledged to protect it, not simply as a matter of ethics but as a matter of their individual self-interest," he said.

"The implications of the existence of a deep-seated and widespread horror and hatred of war on the part of European peoples do not seem to be fully sensed.

"The statesmen of Europe should and do realize that it is only to the Great War that this general attitude of the peoples of Europe owes its existence, and that if Europe, without war and in peace, is ever to make the difficult territorial and racial readjustments necessary to insure continuing peace, she must do it now.

"Manifestly, if the world has not learned now the futility of the effort to settle its major problems by war, it will never learn it. But few seem to sense the great truth that the best evidence we have yet had that Europe has learned this lesson is the Munich agreement."

Ban Aid to Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

from Spain's soil at the earliest possible opportunity after hostilities are ended. Thus there is no doubt that the weight of British authority is on the side of doing nothing to turn the tide of the civil war.

Mr. Chamberlain was understood to have rejected the request of Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition, that the House of Commons be summoned immediately because of "the gravity of the situation in Spain."

Mr. Attlee had written to Mr. Chamberlain:

"It is obvious that the policy of nonintervention has now become the means of insuring that the Spanish Government shall be unable to provide for its defense against aggression by a foreign power."

Mr. Chamberlain's attitude appears to be that General Franco is bound to win some time, and the sooner he does so the sooner the toll of human lives will cease.

Opponents on the other hand take the view that a victory for General Franco would be strategically disastrous for both Britain and France, and would make the international situation worse instead of better.

Meanwhile, however, signs point to no overt action by France to help the Loyalists. Nor is there any support in Downing Street at this stage for French hints that it would be advisable to occupy Minorca as a kind of hostage for the Duce's ultimate evacuation of Majorca.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'Singing on the Level'—Relations of Tone and Pitch

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Correct Use of the 'Voice Box' As a Musical Instrument

With Fundamental Tone Always the Same, and Pitch Having Nothing to Do With 'Up' or 'Down'

The Speaking Voice—11

In publishing this group of 12 articles on The Speaking Voice, we are presenting three articles each, by four well-known teachers. Inasmuch as each trio of articles has been worked out independently of the others, we are actually offering four miniature series welded into a major one. The articles, designed for both men and women, are running on consecutive Wednesdays. Mr. Robert Lawrence Weer, approaching the subject as a teacher of singing, is the author of the last set of three.

By Robert Lawrence Weer
Director of the Robert Lawrence Weer School of Voice
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A large majority of speakers and singers know little or nothing about the larynx, the most remarkable musical instrument in the world! It is variously called larynx, voice box, or "Adam's apple." This little structure, located in the front of the neck, just below the chin, is the most important part of the vocal apparatus. Within the voice box are two delicate little membranes called vocal cords. (It is difficult to understand just why they are called cords, for as a matter of fact, they are not cords at all, but "lips," and are so designated by some teachers.) These two lips are like little shutters, lying horizontally, with their openings running from front to back. When we think of making a vocal sound these shutters close until their edges touch.

When a bow is drawn across the strings of a violin by a skillful player a musical sound is produced. The manner in which the bow is drawn very largely determines the tone's beauty. In the human voice it is the breath passing between the vocal lips that produce sound.

Much depends upon the position and condition of the voice box. If both position and condition are correct a beautiful tone is possible. If either the position or condition is even slightly incorrect the tone will be proportionably lacking in purity.

Correct Position

When in repose the voice box is hanging low and loose. When one swallows it jumps high up in the throat. When one yawns it goes below its normal resting place. The correct position for the voice box is its position of repose. It may sink a little lower while sound is being sustained, but never higher. The condition of the voice box should be loose, free, or "floating." Singing and speaking with a "floating larynx" is a rule of long standing. If the jaw, tongue, or neck is held rigid or tight so as to "set" or grip the voice box, this condition would prevent the production of clear, mellow tone.

The sound produced in the voice box is called "fundamental tone." The fundamental tone flows through the "word molds" formed mainly by the mouth. There are word molds in French that do not belong to German diction, and word molds in the German language that have no counterpart in the Italian. These changes of molds, however, have nothing to do with the fundamental tone, which is the substance of all words in all languages. The purity of the fundamental tone necessarily makes for more beautiful diction in both speaking and singing.

Not Higher Up

In learning to sing and speak with a floating larynx, careful attention should be given to the subject of place and pitch. When a note in the upper range of a singer's scale is struck on the piano he should listen to it as the pitch to be sung, not as the place where it is to be sung. Many speakers speak in ordinary conversation with a low mellow tone, but on addressing an audience raise their voices until they become shrill and strident.

A high pitch has a faster vibration than a low one, but this does not mean that the high pitch is up and the low pitch down. The fundamental tone is always in the same place. When the number of vibrations of the fundamental tone are increased, the pitch or inflection rises. When the vibrations decrease, inflections and pitch lower. Singers should never mentally "look up" for so-called high notes, or "push down" for low notes.

No High Spots to Hit

When a famous baritone was rehearsing a radio program recently, a young woman, member of a vocal quartet, had considerable difficulty in producing a certain high note. The director tried for some time to remedy the defect, without success. After listening for a time the famous singer turned to the young woman and said: "My dear young lady, did you ever hear of singing on the level?" Ignorance of the relation between tone and pitch was responsible for the discordant sound, and only a right understanding of the subject could correct the trouble.

When the voice box moves upward in singing or speaking, it is a definite indication that pitch or inflection is being "reached for." Singing and speaking "on the level" is a common expression among voice culturists. When we think of high pitch as up, and low pitch as down, we are entertaining thoughts that result in both a wrong position and a wrong condition of the voice box. The time will surely come when, for the sake of better singing, the terms "high notes" and "low notes" will be no longer used in teaching singing. If some such terms as "fast notes" and "slow notes" were used instead, this would erase the wrong mental pictures of notes that are "too high" or "too low," and do away with much unnecessary strain and forcing, as well as a lack of adequate range.

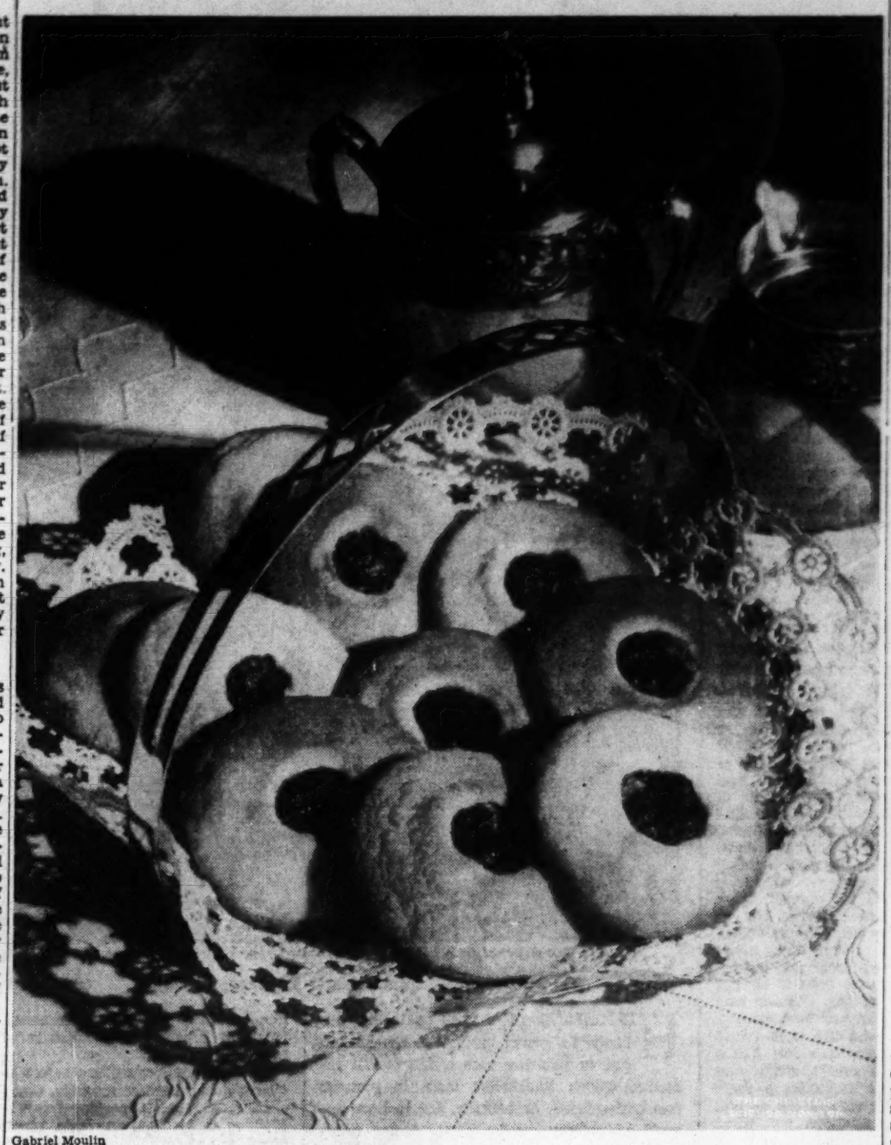
Vocal Freedom the Goal

A music critic in his review of a performance of "Elijah" wrote of one of the soloists: "His voice in the upper register is not yet free." The development of vocal freedom is the goal of all so-called methods. But do we really know just what is meant by vocal freedom? A natural question is—freedom from what? Freedom from the body. It is right, of course, to free the voice from the throat, but accomplishment of this is much easier when we remember that the throat is part of the body. To gain freedom from all of the body, not just this or that part, is the best way to work for complete vocal freedom.

Let the speaker stand upright and free, with the weight of the body mainly on the front part of the feet and speak several words gently but clearly. He will find that no parts of the body are used excepting the chest (inner-breathing), the voice box (phonation), and the mouth (pronunciation). Now if he speaks the same words as if addressing an audience in a large auditorium, he may find a tendency to use other parts of the body. This is incorrect. Let the singer stand in the same manner and speak a few words of some song and then sing them. If when singing the words he goes outside of the breathing, phonating and pronouncing processes, using other parts of the body, he will force or strain in some degree and bring strident qualities into the tone. The correct vocal act includes breathing, phonation, and pronunciation only. An excellent point to remember in the use of the human voice is that everything connected with the body should be loose and free, never flabby and inert.

Examining Our Thinking

When delving into the intricacies of voice culture we should remind ourselves frequently that we need go no farther than our thinking. Whatever is wrong with the physical action has its origin in thought. If, for instance, the trouble seems to be a stiff jaw, there is nothing in the jaw itself that can correct the trouble. Some wrong thought about voice production is responsible for the condition. Thinking a loose jaw will loosen it. In other words, there is no stiff jaw working independently of thought. Is looseness desired where rigidity seems apparent? Examine your thinking, not the rigid place or part. This line of procedure can be followed all the way through technical work on the physical aspects of vocal study.



Gabriel Moulin

A Basket of Beauties

Sundry little boys with big green lunch boxes are not the only consumers of cookies. Nor is grandmother's cooky jar the only place to find them. No, indeed; cookies grace the most festive board. They are especially nice for buffet suppers or to serve with hot chocolate when friends drop in on a cold winter's afternoon. A favorite variety is the filled cooky. Your pet jam or marmalade may be used for filling.

Through the Editor's Window

New Touches for Old Viewpoints

By Mildred Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Someone has said that a teacher of English more than anyone, needs to have a variety of job experience in addition to that of teaching English in order to be able to teach English well. The point was that so rich and colorful a tapestry as English and American literature and composition cannot be adequately presented by one whose personal experience is neither rich nor colorful. It made me think of some of the interesting people I know, who have brought to their present work (all kinds of work) a variety of real experience.

But there are many ways of enriching one's experience besides holding different kinds of jobs. Furthermore, you and I both know that there are people who have done a lot of different things without mental and spiritual enrichment; and that there are people who gather up experience wherever they go, simply because they love people and have a zest for life in all its interesting patterns.

Haven't you known travelers who go into other countries taking with them only their own views, and searching out on every hand hotels, food, and people that are as nearly as possible like what they are used to at home? I recall two acquaintances who actually lived several years in China without really getting close to China itself. Golf, American and English friends, everything that could make them feel like New York and its environs, completely circumscribed their lives—and the Yangtze Kiang flowed through their city! There are also people who read only the kinds of books they have always read, unconsciously avoiding new experiences and viewpoints. There are people who attend only the sorts of art exhibitions they are used to, others who will never explore new interpretations in music, and plenty who go only with a certain class of people, all having the same outlook.

Any amount of opportunity, of course, is all around us along any of these lines, for broadening and enriching our experience. We may not teach English, but we can all of us be more interesting. And it is not a question of taking more time, so much as of using our time more purposefully. But, for some of us it may take renewed effort, greater initiative—even courage. Going along in the same old rut is just plain comfortable!

At this season of the year we women usually freshen up our winter wardrobes by adding gay new touches here and there—gloves, hats, bows, pins, anything that will help take away that I've-seen-you-too-often look. It might be a good time to do the same for our everyday living. Richer and more colorful it can probably be made; and simply by more truly gaining experience from the opportunities we all have.

A Wednesday Column

Danish Dolls for Principia

Accurately Illustrate Costumes Worn 100 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

Four Danish dolls, dressed in character to represent two Danish localities, are destined to join the hundreds already in the collection of the Principia College of Liberal Arts at Elsah, Illinois. Miss Kamma Peterson, of Copenhagen, who dressed the dolls, has been most careful in selecting materials similar to those in use one hundred years ago.

She found it impossible to buy material of the right pattern for the coat of the "Gaardejer" from Refsnaes (that is a farmer who owns his own farm), so she painted the pattern on. With the aid of old pictures and illustrated books Miss Peterson studied every detail of the dolls' costumes, and when they were finished they were taken to the Danish Historical Museums for further verification.

Dainty Needlework

Dainty bits of handwork and delicate tucks have been lavished on the undergarments of the dolls, for Denmark is famous for its "white sewing" and the "Hedebo" needlework which has enhanced the detail of the costumes.

The dolls are about half a meter (20 inches) in height, and are dressed in the everyday nineteenth-century costume in use in the particular localities they represent.

A hundred years ago clothes were very costly and were, therefore, carefully handed down from father and mother to son and daughter. The materials of which the clothes were made were hand woven and hand sewn. When the front width of a coat became worn out a new width was inserted, the material being dyed the required color. In the case of women, an apron—sometimes two or three—was worn to protect the dress, which in this way was made to last for many years. The bodice was shaped to the figure and sometimes as many as eleven skirts were worn. When the woman was at work the outer dress was removed.

With Tønder Lace

The doll in the dress characteristic of Kallundborg a hundred years ago has a valuable piece of Tønder lace over her bonnet. This lace is made upon a pillow with bobbins, and was introduced into Denmark about 1639 by lace-makers from Brabant, who settled in Jutland.

The other pair of dolls show the country dress of Refsnaes, not far from the town of Kallundborg. The two rows of trimming to be seen at the foot of the fisher-girl's skirt denotes that she is married. The same fashion is still followed by married fisher-women in the districts of Sjaelland and Amager.

Four Doll Pictures on This Page by Permission of Guldbrandsen, Copenhagen

Danish Fisher-Girl Doll—One of Four Danish Dolls Destined to Join the Collection at Principia College.

The Wife—Danish Doll Dressed Like Native of Kallundborg 100 Years Ago.

Husband Doll in Costume Typical of Kallundborg, Denmark, 100 Years Ago.

Danish "Gaardejer" Doll—Which Means "the Farmer Who Owns His Own Farm."

British Style for the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

The British Color Council has issued its Men's Wear book for spring and summer, 1939. Working with the textile trades the Council chooses and co-ordinates colors for each season. Until recently its activities were confined to the women's trade; now it has become a power in guiding colors for masculine outfits.

By request it has added sports and tropical suitings to its ranges. Tropicals gained consideration through the interest displayed in the Dominions and United States. Careful research has indicated correct colors for overseas.

More Interest in Linings

More interest is being paid to linings; and the male will soon be as lining-conscious as a woman. The interior should be either a perfect match or have an ingratiating tone. Linings and inter-linings can improve or mar a coat.

"Inevitability of Gradualness"

Color is handled carefully and shades picked in relation to those of the previous season. Man remains a shy bird, and the B. C. C. seeks to persuade him by avoiding hurry. In fashions (for the male) one notes, as in more serious matters, the "inevitability of gradualness."

Lead Off With Blue

They lead off with blues for ordinary and tropical suits. Varsity green follows the trend of dark-bluish greens, with Dale a lighter shade. Then come blues with a warmer tint and tropicals of powder blue and navy.

Browns Coming to Fore

Browns and their paler relatives make the most interesting group. Kept in the background by grays, blues and blue-grays, they are coming into their own. Some show a red face and others a cooler complexion. Tropics include stone, brown, cane, and umber. Stone and cane glint with gold and make one long for summer seas and radiant sunshine.

Accessory Colors

Accessory colors were selected to harmonize or contrast with suits. Silks, for example, are intended to give ombre and contrasting effects; and to be utilized for display threads in suits and shirts.

Spring Materials

London woolen merchants report that grays will be paramount, with or without bright markings; browns gaining in favor and blues in steady request. (B. C. C. naturally does not pay much attention to gray, black, or white.) Among fresh cloths for spring are novel results in light stripes set wide apart on dark grounds. Although somewhat conspicuous, they never offend. Checks are usually simple in design—relying on color contrast. Much use is made of reds and greens in tweed mixtures.

Novelty in Stripes

One firm famous for original patterns has just issued bunches for 1939. While their checks are as resonant in tone as ever, they have produced a novelty in stripes. Herringbones are much to the front and a happy inspiration has suggested a chain stripe between each row.

For Skiing

Skiing outfits experience change like all else. At the moment the tendency is to use corduroy or velvet cord. One such consists of a blouse pouching over all round, zipped in front, fastening to neck with a turn-down collar, patch pockets with flaps. Trousers of velvet cord have a deep overlap like plus fours. Extra length given by pouch or overlap allows for a slip and often prevents a nasty split.

Other suggestions comprise proofed wool or corduroy trousers, heavy wool socks; wool windjammer with two-way collar, fronts zipped, strong boots. Or one can choose a zip-fastened corduroy jacket or gabardine in place of pull-over.

Spectator-Sports Overcoats

Among new spectator-sports overcoats seen lately, one made a delightful impression. Since the war the overcoat with a Guards back—inverted pleat at center and a knife pleat at each side—has been popular for town wear in dark cloths. Now the design is being used for country topcoats made in smooth-faced Scotch tweeds with striking Glen checks.

Reversible Waistcoat

Another reversible garment has made its debut. It is a waistcoat of knitted alpaca, red on one side and blue on the other. There are pockets on both sides, with a set of red buttons on one side and blue the other. This makes it necessary to fasten the reverse side right over left.

Waterproof Cap

A waterproof cap weighing less than three ounces has been put on the market by well-known capmakers. They claim that it will repel a steady downpour of rain for four or more hours. It contains eyelets for ventilation. Peak is firm but pliable.

Gloves

Of late years gloves have received more attention, in materials as well as cut, while certain sections have been reinforced for such purposes as grip. Peccary hog has had a good run after causing a sensation and giving us something fresh in glove leathers. The latest skin to appeal to glove-makers is that of wild dog, which hails from South America. It is a reddish-tan color when finished, and said to be supple, tough and hard-wearing.

Bouclé Wool Scarfs

The latest style of muffler shows an uneven yarn and weave. Bouclé wool gives the appearance of knots—a fresh feature in a man's scarf. Color effect is pleasing, and represents two shades of the same hue; for example, brown and beige, navy and saxe, black and white.

This column of men's styles, direct from London, is published the third Wednesday of each month.

Suppertime in Switzerland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether in the highest Alpine village or the broadest valleys of German-speaking Switzerland, suppertime in winter is sure to mean something especially good to eat, and something hot to drink. In nearly every household, the drink will be café au lait—a big pitcher of hot milk and another, almost as large, of coffee, although excellent coffee-substitutes are now available and are being used increasingly.

Often the menu will be completed by one simple dish, so delicious that one feels no longing for variety. It is definitely not a time for bread or salad to be served, though soups, sometimes thickened or not infrequently sprinkled with grated cheese, may be served.

For the hot dish, omelets are popular. In addition to the familiar cheese omelets, they are sometimes made with cooked spinach that has been chopped fine, or with sliced apples. The apple omelets are sprinkled with sugar when cooked. Even plain omelets are stiffened by adding flour in the mixing, so that all of these omelets are thicker and perhaps more filling than the usual combination of eggs and milk, and they are not so delicate as the usual American omelet.

A specialty in German-speaking Switzerland consists of thin round slices of whole apples, dipped in a thin, rich batter, and fried in hot lard about half an inch deep. When cooked, each piece is golden brown and delicately crunchy outside, while within this delectable covering, the apple is perfectly cooked. This is a favorite item on menus outside of this region, but it is surely to be found at its best, in the opinion of the writer, in northern Switzerland!

If supper is not to consist of a single dish, it will probably include a combination of two kinds of food. One item is almost sure to be some kind of fruit. Perhaps it will be canned currants or pears or peaches, just brought upstairs from the coolness of a broad shelf in the cellar. These are placed on the table along with a big dish (one is always impressed by the generous servings!) of some simple cooked cereal, such as rolled oats or cream of wheat or rice. Rolled oats becomes surprisingly good in combination with canned fruit or fresh hot applesauce!

When applesauce is served instead of canned fruit, it may have an unusually good flavor because of the special way in which it is prepared. Some housewives melt butter and sugar together in a kettle, add a little water, and then add the apples, letting them cook without stirring. Pears, too, are excellent when cooked in this way.

A Handy Footstool

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes when doing a bit of delicate or fine work with the hands, a little lift of the foot bringing the knee into a position which can be used to place the handwork upon, is convenient.

If one does not have a hassock at hand, a footstool can be made with little difficulty and no expense.

Cut off the feet and tops of stockings no longer fit for wear. Make three strands by sewing these pieces of stocking end to end, having some of the stockings shorter than others so that the seams joining them in each strand will not come together when the strands are braided. Make a long braid of these strands.

You are now going to make two circular mats of this braid—just like small braided rugs. Beginning at the center, stitch the braid round and round for each mat, until the desired circumference is attained, or until the mat is about 18 inches in diameter. Tuck in the end and fasten. Make another mat in the same way. If you need more braiding, make longer strands, being sure to arrange the seams so that they do not come opposite other seams.

These mats form the top and bottom of a thickly stuffed pillow of the same size. Excelsior may be a preferable pillow stuffing as it will give firmness to the footstool.

This may be kept on the floor and shoved about with the foot to any desired spot. The soft colors of the stockings woven in will not show dust and when needed it is easily kept clean by brushing it.

If a brighter color seems more attractive, braid in a touch here and there of silk from the patch bag.

One-Dish Luncheon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mix
¼ teaspoon dry mustard with enough
Water to make a stiff paste. Let stand ten minutes. For each salad portion, slice crosswise
2 large ripe bananas. Arrange slices to make a circle that comes nearly to the edge of a salad plate. Place remaining slices inside circle—they need not be arranged. Toss on these a generous mound of sharp
American cheese that has been put through a fine vegetable shredder. Do not let the cheese become packed in handling. Cover with
Mayonnaise to which the mustard has been added. A small ball of
Pimiento cheese is a nice addition. Serve with
Bread-and-butter slices, or salted soda wafers.

The mustard gives a distinctive flavor, and should not be omitted. I call this original salad my "daisy salad," because of its resemblance to a huge flower; however, I have never served it but what the remark has been made that it deserved its name for other reasons. Even persons who have been quite sure they would not like the combination, almost without exception pronounce it delicious.

(Miss) V. E. T.

Marco Polo Salad

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Place
4 halves stewed pears on individual nests of
Lettuce leaves. Cut
4 tablespoons preserved or candied ginger very fine. Mix with
4 tablespoons crushed pineapple. Add
4 tablespoons ginger syrup (optional). Heap mixture on pears. Serve with
Mayonnaise dressing mixed with a little
Pear juice.

(Mrs.) L. M. F.

And in the Morning—?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you say "good night" to your rooms and tuck them up neatly, so to speak? If so, your reward is great.

But if not, what a dismal face your room presents first thing in the morning when it shows forth all the accumulated untidinesses of the day before. We can hardly believe that we made such havoc—but there it is!

Ah, but spend only a few minutes each night before retiring in putting the face of your room in order! Shake a cushion here, and pat a cover there, pick up that paper and put away that knitting or sewing, and you will be rewarded the next morning by a room that bids you a smiling "Good Day"!

Atop Their Cereal

Have you ever tried chilled drained canned pineapple gems atop shredded wheat biscuits or crisp corn flakes? Try this combination one of these fine winter mornings. It will boost the popularity of cereal at least 50 points. And don't limit the idea to the children's breakfast because father will like it also.

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LOOK FOR THE BLUE AND GOLD BOX

The Home Forum

Time Was—Time Is

THERE is a survival of the past in the droshky drivers of Tartu, who, for the most part, might have come directly from the pages of Gogol or Pushkin. Sitting wrapped in their fur capes in a kind of monumental patience, they wait on the boxes of their shabby little carriages for the few fares that enable them to live. How they manage to exist is a sort of minor miracle; but exist they do, despite the rivalry of the smart taxis, for more than a hundred of them are licensed in this University city.

When winter comes, and snow lies deep in the cobbled streets, when the icy wind that has howled its way over the Russian steppes blows bleakly over the river, when the sun glitters on the frozen snow of the heights above the town and the sky is brilliantly blue, then the merry jingle of sleigh bells is heard everywhere. Ivan and his fellows have come temporarily into their own: the taxis are eclipsed, the shabby little carriages hidden away in mysterious winter quarters over the river, and the sleighs have taken their place. They are curious sleighs, small and rather like perambulators, with a separate compartment in front where Ivan stands up to drive while his passengers are tucked securely into their places by a leather lap robe hooked on either side. Over this comes a shabby fur rug, and on top of all a lace-edged linen coverlet—incongruous when the temperature is twenty-five degrees below zero, but apparently a necessary part of the equipment.

Rows of these sleighs stand by the columns and porticoes of the University which Gustavus Adolphus gave to Estonia in the seventeenth century. Others take their stand by the Renaissance façade of the Town Hall which shelters both a bank and a pharmacy beneath its roof, while others select the open-air market as their pitch, so gay a place in summer, so cold in winter, beside the frozen river and near the great bridge of granite which Catherine II of Russia built for her city.

* * *

YOU CAN DRIVE incredible distances for a mere sixty cents—less if you are hard-hearted enough to want to bargain: the sturdy little horse, tossing his head as he sets off, every bell on the high-arched harness-yoke jingling merrily. His owner urges him forward by the simple expedient of tugging at his mouth—Estonian horses have mouths like iron—but they seem to understand that their driver means them to go forward; and they start off so impetuously that, unless you are wary, you are almost jerked out of the sleigh!

Estonians are animal lovers. I have never seen a case of cruelty in many visits to that country; and, however poor are the owners of the droshkies, they always seem to keep their horses well fed and cared for.

One day I tried, through the medium of an Estonian friend, to find out how much these drivers must earn each day in order to support themselves and their families. Our driver was anxious to be helpful—so anxious that he sat with his back to the frisky horse as he talked to us! But he could give us little information. Stabling is cheap, fodder costing about one krone (fifty cents) a day; probably, if Ivan could afford to buy it in bulk, it would be cheaper; but, since he could not, he had to fall in with the current market price. What with a wife and five children to feed as well, his margin, even on good days, could not be a wide one. Yet he was always cheerful, delighted with the little tip we always gave him, and ready to do anything to oblige his "Barina."

* * *

IN THE QUARTER of Tartu where these coachmen live, little has altered since the Russian days. The low long houses with their pink or yellow painted fronts; the double windows which keep out not only the cold but also every vestige of fresh air bold enough to try to enter; the huge stoves, where the top is still the coveted sleeping place on bitter winter nights; the primitive cooking pots and furniture still manage to give out an air of simple comfort, despite the dirt; but Ivan and his like are the despair of a modern-minded municipality, which is gradually pulling down the cabins by the river bank and building new dwellings for the workers. Wood is scarcer in these days, and the cost of living rising even in inexpensive Estonia; but so long as the samovar can purr companionably on the stove, and there is enough black bread and onions, with a slice of meat for festival days, Ivan does not grumble, even if he has to tighten his belt in spring. Winter and summer are the droshky drivers' best seasons. When the snow glitters and the keen frosty air makes the most sober citizen feel like a boy, as he packs his skis into a sleigh and goes to the heights above Tartu for a day's sport, then the bells jingle continually up and down the roads. And in summer, too, when the dog-days come and the sun blazes down on the white town, it is weary work climbing up to the villa quarters far above the town where the Professor and his wife live; and fifty cents' worth of comfort behind Ivan's horse is not to be despised. But, in spring and autumn, economy reigns so that Ivan and his little horse do not have too easy a time.

* * *

TARTU HAS ALTERED little in many centuries. It still retains the half-rustic, wholly provincial atmosphere of its past; yet, like Oxford or Heidelberg, though without their beauty of architecture, it bears the authentic stamp of learning. It is emphatically a university city and not one which merely possesses a university; it has charm and character, and to the Estonians it represents the intellectual side of their heroic effort to raise the culture of their people emerging from serfdom. In less than twenty years, the University of Tartu has created an atmosphere which is purely national; it has created its own savants, written its own textbooks, and attracted such an influx of students that it has been necessary even to limit the number of entrants.

You meet them everywhere, girls and men in their flat white caps, the various colors on these denoting the "Corporation" to which the student belongs; in the bookshops, hurrying to and fro between lecture room and demonstration hall, in the cafés which—lacking halls of residence—are their social meeting-grounds. To feed these thousands of hungry mouths, the flat-bottomed country boats pull in each day when the river is ice-free, bringing with them provisions of all kinds from the villages along the banks of the Emajogi River. In winter the sleighs must get over the snowy roads somehow, for Tartu has to feed its students; and the markets are thronged with buyers chaffering for turkeys and geese, for sour cabbage, lifted out of great barrels, for cranberries laid in rosy piles on a bed of hay on the snowy ground, for dried mushrooms and sour cream, potatoes and the flat dried river fish.

* * *

WHENEVER IT IS possible, the students live with relatives, if their own home is far from Tartu; otherwise they must hire a room, and eat in the students' restaurants, where for a small sum a wonderfully appetizing and well-cooked meal may be purchased. But for many of these lads and girls, from peasant homes far in the country, even such modest fare becomes an outlay difficult on a budget which has meant real sacrifices on the part of the family, and supplies of food from home must eke out the term's allowance. College fees in Estonia are commendably low; as few obstacles as possible are put in the way of higher education, and learning is available to all who can profit by it. Nevertheless, the country boy is often hard pressed to get through his terms; not for him are Corporations, with their ceremonials and fees and expensive social life; his club is the café, where for the price of a glass of Russian tea he can sit in warmth for several hours, talking to his friends amid a babel of voices, playing chess or dominoes or having a dance with the girl students who are his classmates.

Ivan is a symbol of times past; Juri, his flaxen head under a white-topped cap, satchel under his arm as he hurries to the lectures, of times present. Yet Ivan is content with his own life: "Why not, Barina? It takes all sorts of people to make a world, and what should I do with all those books? My lads can be clever for us all—and somebody must drive the droshkies up the hills. Na, na, there's room for us all, Barina."

E. C. DAVIES

Looking Glass Hill

(Glacier National Park, Montana)

AROUND this solemn, high, far-seeing hill
Evening folds amber-silken veils; and day,
Withdrawing, lingers one bright moment, still
Spreading its silver fire upon the lake.
And from its depths return the cool rose-gray
Of twilight sky, the blue of western peaks.
Now from the valley day has gone. The trees
Are gathering shadows—now the forest seeks
Repose. The wind is still; only across
The pungent sage ripples a slender breeze.

Lone watcher, on the hill, the cool of night
As dew upon your face, the silvered lake
Below—within its clear reflected light
You see the old familiar beauty now
Of new and tranquil loveliness partake.

NELLIE B. MACE

Purchase

AN OLD man selling calendars,
An old woman selling flowers
Stood all stooped upon the corner
One January morning.

The old man's book of seasons
I have hung in my bedroom,
And the old woman's jasmine
Arranged in a pitcher.

Now if I turn to April
And do not see beyond the window,
I will forget the old couple
Who sold me my springtime.

ANDREW HEWITT

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AN ELIZABETHAN PORTRAIT (1598)

HISTORIANS of British painting are likely to scurry past the Elizabethan Age of painting with a few casual remarks. Queen Elizabeth's taste in pictures was undeveloped. Artistically, she inclined toward embroidery and its intricate, flat, ornamental designs. She favored patterns of flowers against a light background. Portraitists tended to dwell upon embroidery details in the costumes of the sitters. There is consequently in the Elizabethan portrait a pronounced care for details at the expense of personal characterization. This style penetrated later to the colonial American settlements, and the first pictures of American art history bear a close resemblance to it.

This portrait of a mother and child bears inscriptions which state that the lady was twenty-four years old at the time it was painted and her child was nine months old. Her fine gems and elegant bearing indicate that she was probably a noblewoman. The ornate costume is in the mode of the court of Queen Elizabeth. The French farthingale had come into fashion; the sleeves were padded and lavishly embroidered; the ruff of lace high and imposing. The English handicrafts at this time were benefited by an influx of French and Flemish refugee craftsmen.

At this time, portraiture across the English Channel had become realistic. Compared with continental personal portrayal, this Elizabethan likeness seems flat, unwieldy, unbalanced; in short, provincial.

The Emperor's Garden

IN CHINA, you must know, the Emperor is a Chinaman, and all those around him are Chinamen, too. It is many years since all this happened, and for that very reason it is worth hearing, before it is forgotten.

The Emperor's palace was the most beautiful in the world; built all of fine porcelain and very costly, but so fragile that it was very difficult to touch, and you had to be very careful in doing so. The most wonderful flowers were to be seen in the garden, and to the most beautiful, silver bells, tinkling bells were tied, for fear people should pass by without noticing them. How well everything had been thought out in the Emperor's garden! This was so big, that the gardener himself did not know where it ended. If you walked on and on you came to the most beautiful forest, with tall trees and big lakes. The wood stretched right down to the sea which was blue and deep; great ships could pass underneath the branches, and here a nightingale had made its home, and its singing was so entrancing that the poor fisherman, though he had many other things to do, would lie still and listen when he was out at night drawing in his nets. —From "The Nightingale," by HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, as told by MARIE SHEDLOCK in "The Art of the Story-teller." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Good Neighbor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HEAR much today of the "Good Neighbor" policy. One of the most encouraging signs of the progress of social justice in the world is the increasing sense of responsibility concerning the welfare of our fellow beings. Between governments and nations the "Good Neighbor" attitude should be encouraged. Community welfare campaigns often adopt the slogan, "Be a Good Neighbor." In times of disaster organized agencies spring into action to alleviate distress regardless of race, creed, or color. Men are definitely awakening from callous indifference to the sufferings of others to a desire to relieve these sad conditions and remove their causes.

In view of this awakened consciousness we may well ask ourselves, "Just what is a good neighbor?" Jesus eloquently answered this question in the parable of the good Samaritan. But it is well to remember that he prefaced his description of true neighborliness by first emphasizing the two great commandments (Luke 10:27), "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself." Then followed his story of the man who fell among thieves and was left by the roadside in his distress, and was passed by until rescued by the Samaritan, who thus proved himself a good neighbor.

Therefore, in striving to be a good neighbor to one's fellow men one must start with love for God and man. Intelligently to love God requires a correct understanding of His nature. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, God is defined (p. 587) as "the great I am; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." Thus God must be acknowledged as the only power and presence, the All of man's existence. One must turn to Him in childlike trust, confident that His law of ever-operative good is sufficient to meet every human problem. This is truly loving God supremely.

How easy it is to love the all-loving God, but how often it seems difficult to love one's neighbor when so much that is unlovable is apparent about him! But is the unlovely mortal one's real neighbor? The Bible tells us (Genesis 1:27) that man is made in God's image, and that image surely cannot contain or include a single quality not to be found in God, the original. That which seems disagreeable or discordant is no more part of the real spiritual man than is mud which may be spattered by a passing car a part of the person it besmirches. Even as the mud cannot deceive us, neither should the false qualities which claim to be part of our neighbor. It is our task to separate the false from the true and to see the real reflection of God. This is truly loving our neighbor.

To love our neighbor as ourselves includes even more. To love one's own true selfhood aright is the opposite of self-love, for it requires us to separate the false qualities of thought from ourselves as well as others and to prove that we are indeed "the sons of God" (I John 3:2), in thought and act. We must see ourselves as the spiritual, loving reflection of the all-inclusive Mind, completely controlled by divine Principle. We cannot unsee the faults of character in others and yet cherish them in ourselves. To see ourselves and others as God sees His creation, fulfills our duty to love another as ourselves.

Jesus' answer in the parable to the question (Luke 10:29), "Who is my neighbour?" is as applicable today as it was then. All of God's spiritual ideas, His children, are truly neighbors. Charity should begin at home, but not end there. As we meet the common daily opportunities to be helpful which lie on every side with the cheery smile, the word of encouragement, and little services, we are proving that our neighborliness is practical. A good Christian Scientist is always a good neighbor and friend. But we need to broaden our boundaries by including all mankind in our friendliness. It is stated in Science and Health (p. 89), "We are all capable of more than we do." Then let our thoughts, like good Samaritans winged with spiritual power, reflect the Love which reaches beyond boundaries of community and country, and provides abundantly for His universe. Confident faith in His government among the nations will help to lift the heavy clouds of fear and oppression which threaten the peace of the world today.

One more lesson may be learned from the parable of the good Samaritan. The immediate need was met and also provision left for future care. Then let us add to our right thinking about our neighbor the assurance that God's continuous, abundant supply for His children is throughout eternity. Thus placing ourselves and our neighbors in God's care, knowing that all is well, we are truly loving God supremely and being a good neighbor.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

January Thaw

THE eaves drip. The tinkling drops of sound
wear the icy silence thin and the rigid quiet
bends with a booming sound where the culverts run
half-full of water under the steaming road.
Napkins of dirty lace cover the pockets
the sun has made in the old coat of snow.
Spray glitters at noon on the opened locks of winter
and the water flows into the channels of spring.
Soon it is over. The flow trickles and ceases.
The fire goes out on the western hills;
shadows and cold creep back.
The icicles hang like a row of old swords
in the pawn shop of the moon.

LOUIS STODDARD

A boa vizinhança

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

OUVIMOS, hoje em dia, falar a todo instante de politica de "Bôa Vizinhança" O sentimento crescente de responsabilidade com relação ao bem estar do nosso próximo é um dos indicios mais animadores do progresso da justiça social no mundo. Entre governos e nações deveria encorajar-se a atitude do "Bom Vizinho". As campanhas de bem estar das comunidades adotam frequentemente a legenda: "Seja um Bom Vizinho." Nas ocasiões de desastre, há entidades organizadas que entram rapidamente em ação para aliviar a desgraça sem levar em consideração a raça, crédo ou côr. Os homens estão sahindo positivamente de uma indiferença encalecida para com o sofrimento alheio e manifestam o desejo de aliviar estas condições lastimaveis e eliminar as suas causas.

Tendo em vista esta conciencia que se desentorpéce, bem poderemos perguntar a nós mesmos: "Que vem a ser um bom vizinho ou, melhor, um bom próximo?" Jesus respondeu eloquentemente a esta pergunta na parábola do bom Samaritâno. Convêm, entretanto, lembrarmo-nos que, antes de definir o nosso verdadeiro próximo, pôs êle em evidência os dois grandes mandamentos (Lucas 10:27): "Amarás ao Senhor teu Deus de todo o teu coração, e de toda a tua alma, e de todas as tuas forças, e de todo o teu entendimento; e ao teu próximo como a ti mesmo." Em seguida narrou a história do homem que, cahindo nas mãos dos salteadores, foi deixado ao seu infortunio à beira do caminho e os viandantes passavam de largo até que o socorreu o Samaritâno, o qual provou assim ser um bom próximo.

No esfôrço feito afim de sermos um bom próximo para com o nosso semelhante temos de começar, portanto, por amar a Deus e ao homem. Amar a Deus inteligentemente requer uma compreensão correta de Sua natureza. No livro-texto da Ciência Cristã *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Ciência e Saúde com Chave para as Escrituras] por Mary Baker Eddy, define-se Deus (pg. 587) como "o grande EU SOU; Aquêle que tudo sabe, tudo vê, Aquêle em quem está toda a atividade, toda a sabedoria, todo o amor; Aquêle que é eterno; Principio; Mente; Alma; Espirito; Vida; Verdade; Amor; toda a substancia; inteligência." Assim sendo, Deus deve ser reconhecido como o unico poder e presença, o Tudo da existência do homem. É preciso que nos volvamos para êle com a confiança propria da infancia, certos de que Sua lei do bem sempre-ativo é suficiente para solucionar qualquer problema humano. Isto é, na verdade, amar a Deus acima de todas as coisas.

Quão facil é amar a Deus que tudo ama! Quão dificil porêm parece, às vezes, amarmos ao nosso próximo, quando tanta coisa se lhe vê desagradavel ao redor. Será, realmente, esse mortal pouco amavel o nosso próximo? A Biblia nos conta (Gênese 1:27) que o homem é feito à imagem de Deus; esta imagem não pode certamente conter ou incluir uma unica qualidade que se não encontre em Deus, o original. Aquilo que nos parece desagradavel ou discordante não faz parte do verdadeiro homem espiritual, assim como a lama atirada contra uma pessôa, na passagem de um carro, não faz parte realmente da pessôa atingida. Como a lama não nos pode enganar, tão pouco o podem as falsas qualidades que pretendem fazer parte do nosso próximo. A nossa tarefa consiste em separarmos o falso do verdadeiro, e vermos o reflexo real de Deus. Isto é amar verdadeiramente ao nosso próximo.

Amar ao nosso próximo como a nós mesmos quer dizer ainda mais do que isto. Amar ao nosso verdadeiro sêr corretamente é o oposto do amor proprio, porque exige que separemos as falsas qualidades do pensamento tanto de nós mesmos quanto dos outros, para podermos assim provar que de facto somos os "filhos de Deus" (I S. João 3:2), em pensamento e ação. Precisamos ver-nos como o reflexo espiritual e misericordioso da Mente que tudo abrange, controlados completamente pelo Principio divino. Só deixaremos de ver os defeitos de caráter de outrem, quando não mais os acalentarmos em nós mesmos. Vermos a nós e aos outros assim como Deus vê a Sua creação, é cumprir com o nosso dever de amar ao próximo como a nós mesmos.

A resposta de Jesus, na parábola, à pergunta (Lucas 10:29), "E quem é o meu próximo?" é tão aplicavel hoje quanto o foi naquêle tempo. Todas as idéas espirituais de Deus, isto é, Seus filhos, são verdadeiramente próximos. A caridade deve começar em casa mas não ali parar Quando, com o sorriso animador, com a palavra que encoraja e com pequenos favores, formos de encontro às oportunidades de sermos prestimosos, oportunidades essas que se nos apresentam diariamente por todos os lados, estaremos provando que a nossa noção de bôa vizinhança é pratica. Um bom Cientista Cristão é sempre um bom próximo, um bom vizinho e um bom amigo. Precisamos, todavia, alargar os nossos limites e incluir toda a humanidade no nosso afeto. Está escrito em *Science and Health* (pg. 89): "Somos todos capazes de fazer mais do que fazemos." Façamos, pois, com que os nossos pensamentos, como bons Samaritânos alados com o poder espiritual, reflitam o Amor que passa além dos limites da comunidade e do pais e provê abundantemente pelo Seu universo. Entre as nações, a fé confiante no Seu govêrno ajudará a dissipar as pesadas nuvens de medo e de opressão que ameaçam atualmente a paz do mundo.

Mais uma lição podemos ainda aprender na parábola do bom Samaritâno: prestou-se o socorro imediato, como tambem ficaram garantidos os cuidados futuros. Adicionemos pois ao nosso pensar justo acerca de nosso próximo a certeza de que o suprimento continuádo e abundante que Deus dá a Seus filhos é de toda a eternidade. Deste modo, colocando-nos e ao nosso próximo debaixo da proteção de Deus, isto é, reconhecendo que tudo é bem, amamos verdadeiramente a Deus acima de todas as coisas e somos "bons vizinhos".

Informações acerca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

In Full and Fancy Dress

London, 16th June, 1845.
56 Charing Cross.

MY DEAR M——: I have your kind letter by the last steamer, only thirteen days old, which in other times than these, would have been deemed an impossibility; now, however, when the communication between distant places is by the electric telegraph rendered absolutely instantaneous, nothing of this sort surprises us. . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Pendarves, who spare no pains to show me whatever is interesting and curious, took me to see the working of this wonderful apparatus; the transmission of information, a distance of twenty miles, and the return of an answer, did not occupy one minute; and a distance as great as the diameter of the earth would have scarcely made any perceptible difference. Indeed, intelligence in this way may be said to travel faster than time; for if you should undertake to inform the people in Liverpool that it is now twelve o'clock in London, the information would reach there sometime before the revolution of the earth would bring that place to the meridian. . . .

They took me, likewise, on another occasion, (calling at my lodgings in their carriage,) to see the silver fountain to be sent to the Turkish Pacha, Mohammed Ali, as a present for his kindness to the English, even when at war with them, in allowing them to pass the Isthmus of Suez, on their way to India. . . .

The next subject of public interest, which has engrossed everybody's conversation, has been the Queen's dress ball, at which the guests were expected to appear in costumes of a hundred years ago, and consequently to personate the manners of the Court at that time. I think I mentioned this to you in my last letter. If I repeat my accounts you must excuse me, for I am unable to preserve anything like copies of my letters, and hardly a recollection of their contents. I have sent to E—— a pictorial paper, which will give you some notion of the show. I dined that day with Lord and Lady ——, and waited until they were dressed for the occasion. The room was filled with friends before they left, and there was a perfect crowd in the streets to see them get into their carriage. It was rather difficult to understand how she would manage with her hoop in getting through the door; but she does every thing gracefully, and would have gone through a key-hole, for aught I know, had it been required. Powder was generally worn by the ladies; wigs by all the gentlemen, and by many of the ladies. . . .

I did not attend the ball of course, an invitation being impossible, as I have never been presented at Court, and I should not have been certain of it, if I had. But I have seen, since that time, with the exception of royalty itself, a repetition of the same show. I attended the Polish full and fancy dress ball, given on Friday last, for the benefit of the Polish exiles, in which all the principal ladies and gentlemen, who were at the Queen's ball, appeared in the same dresses which they wore on that occasion. I went, as a matter of curiosity, at ten o'clock, and left for home at three in the morning; and I'll assure you, grand as the occasion was, felt rather disturbed to be walking home after such an evening's dissipation, by broad day light; for in this latitude, at this season, the day dawns at two o'clock.—From "European Life and Manners," by HENRY COLMAN (1850).

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Modified Act Forecast For Flood Control

States to have voice in selection of sites in a proposed amendment now being prepared.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—New Englanders working for a compromise between Vermont and the War Department over the acquisition of land for flood control works indicated today a solution was in sight.

Although they declined to disclose any details of the possible settlement of the issue raised last week by Gov. George D. Aiken, of Vermont, authoritative sources said an amendment to the 1938 flood control act had been drafted.

This amendment proposed giving the States a voice in selection of sites for flood control propects and revoking a provision in the 1938 law which gives the Government authority to acquire lands without State consent.

Vermont and New Hampshire Senators, all Republicans, declared their states would not "compromise" the issue of States' rights raised by Governor Aiken; but they announced they would support such an amendment.

Walsh Confident

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who has been working on behalf of other New England senators to reach a compromise, said after conference with Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, power commission officials and other government agencies that he was "confident" an adjustment would be made.

Disclosing they were "keeping in close touch" with Vermont, New Englanders intimated some agreement might be reached in a day or two.

Their confidence in removing the impasse between the States and Federal Government over the proposed flood control program for valleys affecting four states, was bolstered by President Roosevelt's statement yesterday there was no plan to withdraw funds from New England. Last week the President's Secretary announced that if New England didn't want the money, it would be used where it was wanted.

The President also expressed belief the government would go ahead with the flood control program. His statement reassured New Englanders, who earlier expressed the belief a $17,610,000 flood program recommended by Army engineers beginning next July 1 might be endangered.

President's Order

The President's order setting up a Federal Real Estate Board also was another indication, some New Englanders said, that a way might be found to ease the conflict between Federal and State views on the Government's acquisition of land.

They remarked that President Roosevelt had received the board to make recommendations regarding "the situation in different communities adversely affected by the loss of tax revenue on land purchased or acquired by the government." Although Governor Aiken has expressed willingness to give up Vermont land for flood control dams to protect Massachusetts and Connecticut, he protested against the loss of tax revenue it would cause the State.

Flood control, the President declared yesterday, constituted the entire purpose of the 1938 Flood Control Act which authorizes the government to take land without State consent.

Referring to a statement by Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi that an amendment was inserted in the act to permit power development on New England rivers, the President said it was incorporated to permit flood control, power and other things. He said the word "permit" should be emphasized.

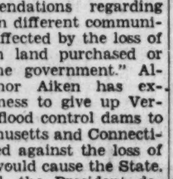
Jewett Will Establishes New Chair at Harvard

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—The will of Mrs. Margaret W. Jewett, filed for probate today, left $150,000 to establish at Harvard University a professorship of Arabic which will bear the name of her husband, James Richard Jewett, former Harvard professor.

The will also left $10,000 to be known as the Jewett Fund, which will be added to the major bequest after it has doubled through income. Under provisions of the will, the total is expected to increase to $200,000 and provide sufficient income for the professorship. The will named Mr. Jewett and their son, George F., executors.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Snow, beginning late this evening or tonight and probably continuing into early Thursday morning, followed by clearing; continued cold with lowest temperature near or somewhat under 20 tonight; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds, possibly gales off the coast, shifting to north and northwest during Thursday.

Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire: Snow and continued cold tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow tonight and probably Thursday morning and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds possibly reaching gale force tonight backing to north or northwest Thursday morning and overcast weather with snow tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	14	New Orleans	48	48
Bermuda	60	58	New York	30	28
Chicago	26	26	Norfolk	40	36
Denver	28	14	Philadelphia	28	28
Helena	34	24	St. Louis	24	22
Kansas City	14	14	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	52	50	Washington	34	32
Miami	68	62			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 18.
B—Minimum, Jan. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:14 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Thursday, 10:24 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:08 p. m.

3,850 Cars Tagged; Brockton Gets Only $1

By the Associated Press

Brockton, Mass.

Police tagged 3,850 illegally parked automobiles during 1938, but cash returns, the Clerk of Courts reported, were small—$1.

Only four "no-fix" tags were issued, one going to Patrolman John E. Anderson. Another went to a second motorist. They got off with warnings.

The other two went to Samuel Karp. He paid the only fine of $1.

N. E. Gets Backing In South in Stand For State Rights

Recent announcement that a camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Georgia has endorsed the stand taken by New England in defense of State rights in the current flood-control controversy emphasizes the ironical changes that time brings to political viewpoints.

Less than 75 years ago New England States were contributing armies and money to force a reluctant South to yield its State rights principles and acquiesce in the will of the majority of the Nation. Today, New England and the South join hands in a new affirmation of local sovereignty.

The irony of the situation was not lost to members of the Legislature of Vermont when Gov. George D. Aiken asked them to assert their independence in regard to control of natural resources. In Senate debate, Senator Alfred H. Heininger (D), of Burlington, declared:

"In the years 1860-65, Vermont made more sacrifices than any other State to put down State's rights! Vermont fought then to extinguish the very principle that we today are asked to vote for! How times change!"

The warmth with which the joint resolution took up the cause of "home rule," speaking of "this critical hour" and "warning that an arbitrary and unscrupulous minority must be prevented from usurping rights and powers reserved to the people and to the States," led another Democratic Senator to move that it be set to meter.

Republican majorities in the Chamber chuckled at the sally, but voted overwhelmingly for the resolution. Republican majorities for State rights! Democrats in defense of national rights! How times change!

Today in Washington, New England Congressmen, backed by unanimous vote of the six New England Governors, seek to restore to the Federal flood control act a provision for State consent that was deleted last year by a Congressman from Mississippi and a Senator from Kentucky!

J. L. B.

Farewells Said, Frankfurter Gets Ready for Capital

Felix Frankfurter, who drops the title of Professor to assume that of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court leaves Cambridge for Washington tonight. It is a case, however, of "au revoir" rather than "good-bye." For he has said that he and Mrs. Frankfurter would not give up the house on Brattle Street, where they have lived for many years; and there is still the rear-guard of his students, some of whom will no doubt join the parade of "happy hot dogs" to the capital.

In Langdell Hall yesterday, Seymour J. Rubin of Chicago, who has the honor of being the last student to argue before Professor Frankfurter, was reporting on the Supreme Court's Standard Oil Case decision of 1914. Seated in a third row aisle seat, Professor Frankfurter was firing questions at the young graduate student. Some 300 undergraduates, as well as Law School students, crowded the hall. From photographs on the wall the faces of Cardozo, Brandeis and Holmes looked out.

At 12:30 o'clock, Prof. Reed Powell entered the classroom and handed a slip of paper to Professor Frankfurter, who received it but kept right on with the Standard Oil case. At the end of the period, he stepped to the front and briefly addressed the company:

"Pardon me, gentlemen; this is the last time that I shall speak to you in this classroom. I should like you to know that it is not an easy thing for me to go to Washington. While there, I shall think of you often. I wish you well in June and a very full life thereafter!"

'Let's Go Vacationing' In New England Filmed

A première showing of a new sound-color motion picture entitled "Let's Go Vacationing" was made late yesterday afternoon by Whiting Milk Company at the Hotel Statler. The film showed many miles of Massachusetts' attractive coast from Rockport to Nantucket. Other vacation activites and outstanding points of historical interest also were shown in the film.

The film will be shown before various organizations throughout the country as a means of influencing people to vacation in Massachusetts.

Sheriff to Issue Passes For Visits to Courthouse

Steps were taken today by Sheriff John F. Dowd to protect the rooms of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the new $5,000,000 Suffolk County Courthouse at Boston prior to their occupancy by the high Court next March.

Sheriff Dowd ordered that no one be permitted to visit the rooms hereafter without a pass from the Sheriff. He acted after Justice Henry T. Lummus has reported that a vandal had scratched a match across the full length of a new mahogany table.

U. S. Viewed Standing Alone For Democracy

Dr. Friedrich is opening speaker at the School of Politics of League of Women Voters.

A country standing alone for democracy and being required now to take the leadership in international affairs was the picture drawn of the United States of America by Dr. Carl Joachim Friedrich of Harvard University, speaking yesterday afternoon at Radcliffe College. Dr. Friedrich was the first speaker on the program which opened the three-day foreign affairs School of Politics of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, attended by over 400 members and their friends.

"It is no longer a question of collaborating with other nations," he said, "for there is nobody now to collaborate with. Our passive indifference policy had its foundation in the feeling that as long as Great Britain was the dominant power in Europe we could leave it to the British to engage in squabbles. Our political tradition was sufficiently similar to the British: they would do the right thing, and we could acquiesce. As a result of the Munich pact that dream has gone."

Abandoned Democracy

Great Britain, he said, had abandoned democracy but not yet "made up her mind for Fascism," and America would have to step into the shoes of Great Britain and France in international affairs. This meant, he added, that when a concrete issue arose the United States would have to lead and buttress democracy whenever and wherever found "unless we want dictatorial absolutism to sweep over us as well as the rest of the world." To talk about democracy in the United States as if it were something already accomplished, he said, was evidence of irresponsible sloth.

The President's plans for rearmament, he indicated, were an artificial stimulus to trade, and he pointed out that although the British and French had made great sacrifices in building up their armaments in the past few years, "When the crisis arose the people were already so skeptical they did not care about the maintenance of democracy sufficiently to fight over it." The present program, and an increasing "follow-up" likely to be supported by the public, he warned against, and added "As we build up these industries we shall be subject to the same pressures to which other governments have been subjected."

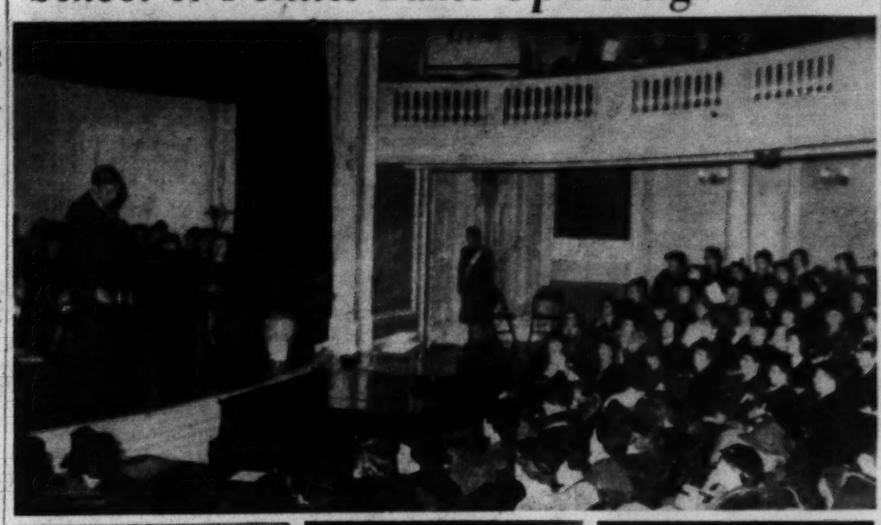
Fascist Menace

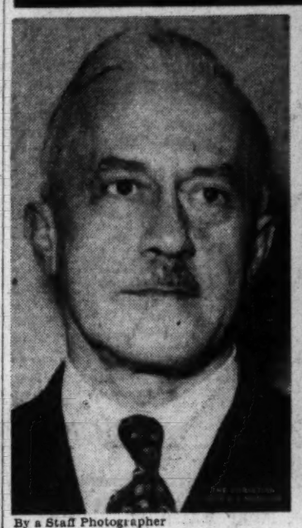
The Fascist menace in South America, and the influence of Nazi propaganda there had been much exaggerated in the United States, said Dr. Clarence H. Haring, the second speaker at the Foreign Affairs School, yesterday afternoon. He is Robert Woods Bliss Professor of Latin American History and Economics, at Harvard University. While he did not deny the activity of Fascist and Nazi agents in the Latin American countries he stated, "They are beginning to resent it as an importation."

Both support and criticism of the policies of the present Mexican Government were voiced at the evening session. "There are two ways of looking at Mexico," said the first speaker, John I. B. McCulloch, who is editor of the Quarterly Journal of Inter-American Relations, "One is to emphasize the tradition of anarchy, the disregard of foreign rights, the occasional instances of demagoguery, racketeering and inefficiency. The other is to regard Mexico as an interesting and fundamentally honest experiment to raise the level of an entire people, to bring light where there has been darknss, and a sense of dignity where there have been only the memories of oppression. This last image is as vital to us as the first in evaluating the background of present events in Mexico."

The speaker who followed him, Roscoe B. Gaither, a member of the Bar of the City of New York and of the Academia Mexicana de Legislacion y Jurisprudencia, flatly denied that the Cardenas policies could be successful in either agrarian reforms or the seizure of railroads, mines, factories and oil properties. Imperatively necessary capital, he stated, had been destroyed or frightened away, while labor income had been reduced, and agrarians made slaves to the state.

School of Politics Takes Up Foreign Affairs





By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Clarence H. Haring
Professor of Latin-American History and Economics at Harvard.

Mrs. Donald Born
Chairman of the opening session of the School of Politics.

Dr. Carl Joachim Friedrich
Professor of Government and Tutor at Harvard University

Top—Scene at opening of School of Politics at Radcliffe College with Dr. Friedrich on platform.

New Hampshire Sets Up Board To Study Flood Control Issues

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 18—Though only two weeks old, the 1939 session of the New Hampshire Legislature has got down to actual work. Acting upon the emergency request of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, it has established a special Flood Control Advisory Commission with authority to make studies and recommendations regarding the State's policy in the battle between the States and the Federal Government over the proposed Federal flood control program. The Legislature has also made available the funds necessary to assure the State of having an impressive exhibit at the New York World's Fair of 1939.

Legislators were quick to bring various controversial issues to the front early in the session. Chief among these is the race track issue. Measures calling for the renewal of the pari-mutuel license for an eight-year period and for an investigation of its ownership, operation, and finances have already been introduced. Naturally, the race track operators are anxious to determine whether or not they are to continue to operate in the State as soon as possible. On the other hand, if the track is turned down by the lawmakers, provisions for raising new money to offset the loss from the track will have to be made.

All sorts of movements are underway to block renewal of the pari-mutuel system. But the fact remains that the State lawmakers have become accustomed to having the State revenue from the track available to finance State government. Unquestionably the out-and-out backers of the track among the Legislators are in the minority but so are the out-and-out objectors. The balance and third group apparently do not favor the track's operations but dislike to think that they would have to provide a new method of obtaining for the State that it receives from the track, if renewal is denied.

* * *

Timber Clearing

An extensive program of timberland cleaning up from the wind storm of last Fall is hoped for as the result of two Federal programs. In a drive to eliminate roadside fire hazards WPA workers under the Federal Department of Agriculture are cleaning up the roadsides for a limited distance from the highway borders. Now the soil conservation branch of the AAA has announced a plan to encourage farmers to clean up their own lands. In line with the Administration's policy of making payments for land improvements, $4 an acre will be paid to those farmers who take part in the program to clean up slash and debris left by the hurricane.

Disabled Ship Calls for Help

The Steamship Black Condor, flying the American Flag, radioed Boston Coast Guard offices today she had lost her propeller and was helpless in rough seas 75 miles off Sable Island, about 600 miles North and East of Boston.

The Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga, which was dispatched last night to take a seaman off the fishing trawler Heckla, 215 miles East of Boston, was ordered to proceed on to the Black Condor, which has a crew of 45 men under Capt. Philip J. Prendergast of Hartford.

The Condor is a former Shipping Board vessel, owned by the Black Diamond Lines. It was en route to New York with a general cargo from Rotterdam and Antwerp.

The radio message said the tail shaft had broken and the propeller had fallen into the sea. The ship advised it was drifting to the southeast.

History Pays: Trio at Harvard Now $50 Richer

History paid dividends today at Harvard!

Three undergraduates are each $50 richer because they knew a great deal about American history. Not just who discovered America—or what two nations fought in the Spanish-American War. But difficult facts like the political, economic, and social implications of such-and-such a movement.

The three students—Kenneth T. Young, Jr., '39, of Cambridge; Richard B. Finn, '39, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Henry D. Oyen, '41, of New York City—found themselves the winners of the William H. Bliss Awards for extra-curricular study of American history. Announcement of the awards, determined by a prize examination in November, was made today by Prof. Howard M. Jones, in charge of the study.

Snow Gets Off on Early Start

The Snow King has been playing a game of hide-and-go-seek with the Weather Man for the past five days, with the Snow King proving himself the more nimble of the two.

Last week end, the official forecast was for snow. None came. It developed that the Snow King, although moving this way, turned aside at the last minute down near Nantucket and headed out to sea.

It looked very much as if the Snow King were playing a prank on the Weather Man. Today, it looked even more like an elfish display of independence.

The official forecast this morning was for "snow beginning late this evening or tonight." But the snow didn't wait for the time mentioned. It began at 11:30 a. m.

The snow, which set in today, was accompanied by a cold wave which was expected to last at least another 24 hours. The cold wave was felt throughout most of the nation, with snow in the Midwest and East and rains in some sections of the deep South.

Use of $5,000,000 'Gas' Fund for Highways Urged

Legislative authority for Massachusetts cities and towns to use for regular highway expenditures the $5,000,000 distributed to the municipalities by the 1938 Legislature for employment relief highway projects was urged today by several Mayors and town officials before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

During the 1938 session the Republican majority forced through the distribution bill, under which the unexpended balance in the State highway fund was allocated to the cities and towns as a substitute for a relief bond issue proposed by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. The Republicans at that time figured the money could be used for regular highway expenditures in 1939 but recently Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, ruled that the money must be spent for relief highway projects entirely apart from regular highway expenditures.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, representing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in favoring legislation allowing the cities and towns to use the money for regular highway work, pointed out that the $1,194,309 allotted to Boston out of the $5,000,000, if used for regular highway work would mean an 80-cent cut in the 1939 tax rate. Mr. Parkman said that the City of Boston like other Massachusetts municipalities, faces numerous extra financial burdens in 1939 and that every method should be taken to keep expenditures down.

Mayor Albert W. Glynn of Haverhill, stated that the money distributed should be used either to cut the local tax rates or to finance regular highway work. Mayor Walter A. Griffin of Lawrence pointed out that only 10 per cent of the towns and 25 per cent of the cities have spent the money allocated under the distribution. He stated all are interested in using this money to offset an increase in the tax rate. He said the $81,000 meant 90 cents on the Lawrence tax rate, and pointed out that the greatly increased State tax burden on the cities and towns for 1939 makes the municipal finance situation extremely serious. He added "the State is only as strong as its cities."

Howard's Withdrawal Is Asked

Acting on the charge of Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan that Charles P. Howard, former State Director of Public Administration and Finance, was personally antagonistic to him, the joint Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today decided to ask Governor Saltonstall to withdraw Mr. Howard's name as one of the proposed investigators of the Public Works Department.

Commissioner Callahan's charge was made this morning at the Committee's hearing on Governor Saltonstall's request for an appropriation of $11,000 with which to probe both the Public Works Department and the Department of Public Welfare.

Carrying out orders of the Governor, Daniel J. Lynch, one of the gubernatorial secretaries, emphasized that "no employee doing a good job has anything to fear from the investigation."

This assurance was given in the face of charges of Democratic House Floor Leader Albert F. Morris that the Governor's proposed investigation is merely an attempt to oust Democratic office holders and replace them with Republicans.

Hearing Room 245 was crowded with State officials as the Governor's request came before the committee. Commissioner Callahan said he had no objection to the investigation, but that it would slow up hurricane repair work now being rushed by his department.

He said his department had been subjected to a great many investigations during the past four years, "most them motivated by personal or political attacks." He said that upwards of $100,000 had been spent in such examinations. "I am getting so I expect at least one investigation a year," he said, while the crowd laughed.

Commissioner Callahan then entered his personal objection to Mr. Howard, and Senator Arthur W. Hollis, and Representative Albert F. Bigelow, Chairmen of their respective Ways and Means Committees, said they would wait on the Governor and lay Mr. Calahan's objections before him.

Approval of the Governor's request for an appropriation will await a decision on this matter, they said.

Public Welfare Commissioner Walter J. McCarty said he had no objection to an examination of his department by Prof. William Haber of the University of Michigan.

Secretary Lynch said that the investigations of the two departments were wanted by the Governor so he could obtain exact information as to what is going on. "If the investigation," he said, "shows the departments are being conducted efficiently, the Governor will be the first to proclaim that fact."

He said there was a public question whether these two departments, which spend more than other state departments, are spending in the right way, and he said he thought department heads should welcome having this question answered.

Rail Appointments Held Legal

Attorney-General Paul A. Dever ruled today that two appointments by Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley as Trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company were legal, although their terms of office did not begin until Jan. 15, 10 days after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall took office.

The two Trustees are Edmond P. Talbot and Arthur G. Wadleigh. Mr. Dever gave his ruling in response to a request from Governor Saltonstall. He pointed out that Mr. Wadleigh and Fred J. Crowley had been named Trustees of the road under similar circumstances by Former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in December, 1928.

Two appointees of Governor Saltonstall to the State Racing Commission were confirmed today by the Executive Council. They are: Harold W. Pierce and Harold R. Allen, who succeed George G. Moyse and Thomas R. Foley, respectively, lame-duck appointees of Mr. Hurley. The latter resigned at Governor Saltonstall's request after he criticized their fixing of racing dates for an unbuilt horse race track at Westport.

At the Council meeting, Mr. Saltonstall also gave the oath of office to State Auditor Russell A. Wood, Attorney General Dever and his assistants.

Prior to the meeting, the Governor returned to the Parole Board the names of four prisoners whose pardon had been recommended by the Board. They were John F. Burnett, Antonio Gianneti, Dominico Beninato and John Miller. The Governor said the recommendations were "not properly before me" and asked that the pardon procedure in use prior to the regime of Former Gov. James M. Curley be followed.

Taxicab Owners Tell of Methods

Hearings by the City Council on the referendum abolishing private taxi stands were held this afternoon, in continuance of yesterday's proceedings, at which the Finance Commission was told of a Boston hotel seeking to sell a company garage space for $200 a month in return for a sidewalk concession.

At yesterday's session, Frank Sawyer, President of the Checker Taxi Company, told the Finance Commission that he gave away coupon books for free taxi rides "indiscriminately." Mr. Sawyer stated that he considered giving free taxi rides promotional advertising, a policy no different than the giving of passes to theaters, and to horse and dog tracks. He told the Finance Commission that he had not approached, or been approached by, any members of the City Council about a $10,000 slush fund, and that he did not spread any rumors to that effect.

Ferdinand R. Kirchgassner, President of the Central Cab Company, testifying to the Finance Commission, said he was told by a hotel man that if he hired garage space for $200 t month, but did not use the space, he would be granted exclusive tax stand rights outside the hotel.

At previous hearings charges were made that hotels in Boston sought by such methods as Mr. Kirchgassner described to evade the law prohibiting payment by taxi companies for the exclusive curb privileges.

Quoddy Move in Maine Blocked

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Maine House of Representatives today blocked at least temporarily a move to have the Legislature memorialize Congress in favor of completion of the $37,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay Power project.

Unanimous consent was required for consideration of the petition and a fwe scattered "nays" caused it to be laid aside.

President Roosevelt yesterday revived hopes of Eastern Maine that the project eventually would be completed when he urged Congress to reconsider its suspension. Approximately $7,000,000 was spent on the plan to harness the high rising tides of the Bay of Fundy before it was dropped three years ago when Congress refused further funds.

Undaunted by the rebuff, Representative Alexander MacNichol, a Democrat, said he would try to get the memorial before the House by sending it through the same channels followed by bills and resolves.

Timber Delivery Speed Urged

Unless individual owners get busy and do something themselves toward delivering hurricane-felled lumber to designated sources for government purchase, some 300,000,000 feet of timber will remain unsalvaged by June, according to Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, today.

Mr. Harris stated that it had been expected that 500,000,000 feet of timber would be salvaged by next June under terms of government purchasing plans. Up to the middle of January, he said, less than 7,000,000 feet had actually been scaled and delivered to the government and contracts for only another 100,000,000 more feet have been made.

Explaining that the Government could not be expected to buy lumber as it lies on the ground, Mr. Harris told the Association's Executive Committee that individual owners should be stirred from their lethargy.

Even as he spoke, a House Appropriations Committee in Washington slashed a proposed $5,000,000 fund for New England's hurricane-damaged forests to $3,000,000, presumably due to President Roosevelt's ire over the stand of New England Governors for states' rights in connection with flood control.

Two new proposals for salvaging New England lumber were immediately rushed to the fore by New England representatives and Senators, one calling for a $6,000,000 appropriation and providing for Government purchase of "down lumber," and another asking a bonus of $2.50 per 1,000 feet for owners hauling their own timber. An appropriation of $4,000,000 will be asked for this purpose today.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in "The Sisters." 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "In Society." 2, 5, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Road Demon," starring Henry Armetta, 2:09, 5:14, 8:15. Also "The Young in Heart," starring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
Janet Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Young in Heart." 3:30, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy and Lynn Bari. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Tomorrow: Robert Benchley in "How to Read." Maureen O'Sullivan and Lew Ayres in "Spring Madness." Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby in "Paris Honeymoon." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," featuring Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. Also "Off the Record," with Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell and Bobby Jordan.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin, 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Normandie—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Also Deanna Durbin in "That Certain Age."

Repertory—
Paul Muni and Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth." Also "Crime of Dr. Hallet," with Ralph Bellamy. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Holding over "Son of Frankenstein," starring Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," starring Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan —
Holding over "The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Young in Heart," featuring Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Robert Young. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Going Places," with Dick Powell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Flight to Fame," with Charles Farrell. 11 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10:15. Also "Lawless Valley," with George O'Brien. 12:15, 4, 7:45. Stage: Lew Parker and Co., Kay Hamilton and 7 Fredysons. 1:20, 5:10, 8:55.

Strand—
Madge Evans and Preston Foster in "Army Girl." Also "Murder on Diamond Row," with Edmund Lowe.

State and Orpheum—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. State: 12:05, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter. Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Also "Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Mellamy and Fay Wray.

Tremont—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Also Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Paul Muni and Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth." Also "Sinners in Paradise," with John Boles.

University—
Ruth Chatterton and Walter Huston in "Dodsworth." 2:45, 6:10, 9:40. Also Peter Lorre in "Thank You, Mr. Moto." 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. Also "Youth Marches On." 4:35, 8. Tomorrow: "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," with John Howard.

South Station Theater—
"Lowell Thomas Travel—to Havana." "The Floyd Gibbons True-Adventure Story." "The Washington Parade." "Preisser Sisters Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Science, the Stooges, Travel, and other shorts, 9:30 to 11:30. Sundays, 1 to 11.

Uptown—
"Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "The Young in Heart," featuring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Edward Ellis and Anne Shirley in "A Man to Remember." Also "The Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Bob, Son of Battle," with Will Fyffe, John Loder, and Margaret Lockwood. Also "Five of a Kind," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Second Zighera Chamber Orchestra concert. Cleora Wood, soprano soloist. 8:30.

Other Events

Ford Hall Forum—
Ford Hall Youth Forum. Anna Louise Strong, world-traveler, reporter, and author will speak on "Predictions Concerning the Turn of Affairs Throughout the World." 8. Doors open at 7:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Rooms by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Latent Tides of Quoddy Aiding In Generation of Youth Power

(Continued from Page 1)

a school. They receive $48.30 a month, of which they pay back $28.30 for subsistence. They live in the apartments which were built to house single men employed on the dam, and there is an instructor living with each group in a small apartment.

They stay here five months; no longer. In that time they are required to learn three different kinds of work, in three seven-weeks periods. When they leave they have three chances to get a job. Each day they work 3½ hours on their jobs, and study 3½ hours in the classroom. They have one set of instructors on their jobs, older men, mechanics of long experience in their trades. Another set of instructors teaches in the classrooms, and most of these are younger men with degrees and experience in their professions.

The work experience plan is based upon a sound principle accepted by experts in occupational training and adjustment. This principle holds that training must be done on necessary work if it is to inspire the boy with any confidence. Only when he knows that he is doing work exactly like he will do outside does it seem like real training to him.

The understanding and proficiency gained by these boys at Quoddy in a few weeks is one of the most amazing things that has topped this depression's horizon. In the drafting room we found four boys with their heads together over a drawing board. Engineering handbooks were spread open. Triangles, ruling pens, scales, slide rules—things they had never heard about three weeks before, were scattered about in conventional disarray. Sketches and scribbling were everywhere. Much erasing was evident on the drawing.

An engineer in the visiting group stopped—and stayed. He could hardly believe his ears. "How long have you been here?" he exclaimed at last. One boy looked up, growing timid as he faced the older man, and said, "Three weeks, sir."

"Three weeks!" the engineer ejaculated. And then aside, "Working with that Kent (a standard handbook) like a man out of college!"

If the boys do not like the living conditions at Quoddy it is their own fault, for they govern themselves. This self-government works. There is little for the overhead personnel to do but see that the elections are held regularly and that the officers understand their duties. The Mayor, Council, and standing committees are elected according to the Constitution, and take their responsibilities with genuine sincerity.

Beginning with the rules laid down by the officials when the project was first set up, this student government maintains a high moral and cultural, besides civic, standard of living. No drinking, swearing, obscenity, or rough stuff is permitted. It is all very business-like.

This project at Quoddy has been severely criticized. One criticism is that it does not guarantee or obtain jobs for its graduates. Inquiry discovers that the NYA does more in this way than most colleges and trade schools. Of late several state administrators have organized drizes for jobs with amazing success. To guarantee a job to every boy and girl would be foolhardy, even in boom times. And something must surely be left for the candidate to do for himself!

First Earn Money

But he must first earn money, in some job. He cannot get the job without work experience. He cannot get experience until he gets a job. The work experience project breaks this disheartening circle. It gives the boy power to sustain himself while preparing for his future in any way that serves his purpose. Without a job he is stopped at the starting post. With a job he can train in any direction he may choose.

The soundest criticism of the present Quoddy project is that it falls into the narrowest concept of occupational training, because it is "factoryized." That is, it sets up its work in shops, training toward city jobs. This promises little help to the cities, and threatens to add to the burden of untrained and poorly trained men and women already carried on some kind of relief. These people are employed only in boom times. They need public help as soon as a business recession begins to squeeze the pay rolls.

Work Experience, as a plan, boils down to an idea. It is the genius of the NYA. It has all the appearance of the best contribution yet made to relief and education. The idea is present in all NYA work projects in a fragmentary way, as at Quoddy, but no one project can indicate its entire scope.

The idea does not compete with any other training system or organization. It picks up the boy or girl whom no other system can provide for, and does for them what no other organization can do. Any kind of work can be undertaken, from fine needlework or library filing to agriculture or forestry. The projects when spread out to their full possibilities will afford training in as many kinds of work for rural living as for the city.

Nor is there any ceiling here for the aspirations of youth. There is a minimum of imposed guidance. Students are not held to any vocational or cultural level. Every individual is encouraged to shoot at the stars, and the utmost in practical help starts him toward his goal. The NYA points out what we have been too blind to see—that there must be a starting point.

NYA 'University' Strikes a New Note in Education

National Youth Administration

Scenes at Quoddy Village, Near Eastport, Maine

Upper: Quoddy village. Administration building in the foreground. Photograph laboratory and printing shop immediately behind, almost obscured. Exhibition building next to the right, with the posts around it supporting the overhanging roof. Lower left: Junior Workers building coat racks. Lower right: Junior Workers making bands for flag pole.

Four-Point Program

(Continued from Page 1)

trol, reclamation and other public projects is called for, is assailed in the report, which points out:

"This expense is not occasioned by the railroads and usually results in little or no benefit to them. We recommend an amendment to existing laws as will provide that wherever, in connection with any such project, a railroad is required to alter or reconstruct any of its bridges or other facilities, it shall be reimbursed by the Government for all cost thereof in excess of any direct benefit accruing to it from the change."

Another condition condemned in the report is the operation of the Federal Barge Line by the Inland Waterways Corporation, established by Congress for operation of barges on the Mississippi River and certain of its tributaries in competition with the railroads, motor carriers, and privately owned boat lines.

Unfair Competition

"New England manufacturers," the report states, "find it increasingly difficult to profitably compete in common markets served by competitors located on rivers served by the Federal Barge Line because of the insistence on the part of buyers that a prerequisite to the placement of an order must be the willingness of our industries to absorb the difference between the subnormal rates maintained by this subsidized agency and the railroad rates applicable to our traffic, which have been found just and reasonable.

"We recommend the passage of appropriate legislation for the immediate disposal of all these properties, either as a whole of piecemeal, to bring about discontinuance of their operation by the Government."

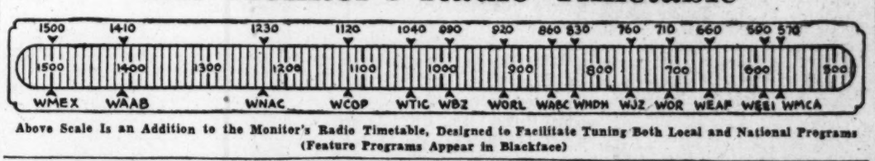
Rail Inquiry Continuance Urged

Continuance of its investigation of the operation of the New Haven Railroad was proposed today by the special commission established by the Legislature in 1938, in a report filed in the House of Representatives today.

The commission today askde for authorization to continue its study of the present railroad and transportation problems in Massachusetts.

"The railroad problem in Massachusetts," the report stated, "has reached a stage that demands the immediate serious consideration of the governing bodies of our State. The time has definitely arrived when a comprehensive study should be made of the transportation facilities of Massachusetts, in the light of present conditions, to the end that the needs and conveniences of the public be adequately provided for."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Trudy Schoop, int.....	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Admiral R. E. Byrd.	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program..
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music..	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment..	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review..
6:30 Sports comment ...	"Serenaders": vocal ..	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch....
7:00 Harvard program ..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Dinner music .....
7:15 "Lum and Abner".	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	Edwin C. Hill.....	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"..	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties .....
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 dramatic sketch ..	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"....
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Harvard - Dartmouth	Jerry Baker; orchestra.
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	basketball game	Johannes Steele, news...
9:00 Frances Langford;	Pisk Jubilee Choir; con-	"Town Hall Tonight"	Harvard - Dartmouth	"Hollywood Fastime"..
9:15 Charlie Ruggles;	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	basketball game	"Down Memory Lane"..
9:30 Kenny Baker; Ed-	'Wings for the Marians':	Company; interview;	Harvard - Dartmouth	"American Forum" ....
9:45 die Cantor; orch..	dramatisation	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	basketball game	"American Forum" ....
10:00 "It Can Be Done";	"People I Have Known";	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Famous Jury Trials"..	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:15 Edgar A. Guest....	Ranson Sherman, m. c.	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"..	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Jewish Contributions	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:45 sical Weekly	Franklin, comment ...	Musical Knowledge	to Society"	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music...	Yankee News Service...	Nye Mayhew's Orch....	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Orchestra; soloists	lem; variety .....
11:30 Vincent Lopez's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgens's Orch....	Amateur Night in Har-
11:35 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgens's Orch....	lem; variety .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"..	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	News Service	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch.....	.....
8:00 Forecast; music ...	Weather; comment	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"..
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"..
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	"Musical Timetable"..
8:45 Bill Elliot, songs...	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	"Musical Timetable"..
9:00 "Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It".	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News..
9:15 "Beauty Hints" ...	"As You Like It".....	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker .....
9:30 "Joyce Jordan" ...	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch..	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Jane Arden".....	"John's Other Wife": sk.	the Air"	Commentator .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	Ed. McConnell, songs..	"Just Plain Bill": sk....	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Stepmother": sk..	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	"David Harum": sketch..	Poultrymen's talk	"Morning Musicale"...
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor...
11:30 "Big Sister": sk....	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Fashion Congress .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch..	"Gloomchasers"	Breed Walker, comment.
12:00 Kate Smith speaks.	News; music; "Checker-	"Don Artiste": pianist..	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James": sk.	board Time"; stocks..	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agricultural talk	"Italian program" .....
12:30 "Helen Treat"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam." baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program...	Noonday Musicale .....
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	National Farm Hour....	News Service	Women's club news.....	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch ..	Farm Radio News.....	Voice; organ; violin.....	"The Happy Gang".....	New York Advertising
1:30 "Road of Life".....	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour.....	President's Birthday	Club Luncheon: Mark
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour.....	Jim Lewis' hillbilly	Sullivan, speaker .....
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	music	"Classical Album" .....
2:15 E. Light's Orch.....	"Grimm's Daughter"...	"Musical Roundup"	Sylvia Cyde, soprano;	"Classical Album" .....
2:30 American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Household talk	Emile Renan, baritone;	"We Cover Washington"
2:45 of the Air.....	Hymns of All Churches..	Concert Internationale .	Leo Freudberg's Orch...	"Console Capers" .....
3:00 U. S. Army Band..	"Grand Slam Revue";	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Len Salvo, organist.....	Sport reports .....
3:15 U. S. Army Band..	M. Spitalny's Orch.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	"The Rich Strings"...	Sport reports .....
3:30 Music Hour; Key-	"Hoosier Hop"; variety..	Pepper Young's Family..	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports .....
3:45 board concert	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"...	Network speaker	Sport reports .....
4:00 Lebrun Sisters	Club Matinee; variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	Studio speaker	Roger Coleman, songs...
4:15 "Varieties"	Club Matinee; variety...	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch ...	Sport reports .....
4:30 C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee; variety...	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports .....
4:45 C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch...	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Hans Anderson Stories..	"Your Family": sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker .....
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Sport reports	Children's program ....
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music...	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment...	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review....
6:30 Sports Rendesvous.	Johnny Brooks, songs...	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch....
7:00 "Tango Time"	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Dinner Music .....
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	"Vocal Varieties"	"Mark Down Parade"...	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	WBZ Presents	News dramatizations	"20th Century Music"...	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra.	"Don't You Believe It"...	"20th Century Music"...	Dance Music .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Network program	Vallee Hour; Connecti-	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 Claire Trevor in	Network program	cut Yankees; Oswald	dramatization	Legion speaker .....
8:30 dramatic sketch;	Rochester Philharmonic	and Stanton, comedy;	"Sinfonietta" with	Lee Grant's Orchestra..
8:45 chorus; orchestra.	Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.	Guy Kibbee; interview	Alfred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel .....
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Rochester Philharmonic	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:15 teur hour	Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond..	Melvyn Douglas; Vir-	Sons of the American	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	ginia Bruce in sketch;	Revolution; Rep. Mar-	John Erskine, speaker..
9:45 teur hour	ing"; "Is America Men-	vocalists; orchestra ...	tin Dies, speaker....	John Erskine, speaker..
10:00 "Tune-up Time";	aced by Foreign Propa-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue"; Henry	Sport commentator ....
10:15 Dick Powell; Joan	ganda?" Questions	E. Fuermann, cellist;	Weber's Orchestra	Sport commentator ....
10:30 Blondell; orch. ..	"New England's Town	Anita Louise; Johnny	"Famous First Facts";	Sport commentator ....
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Meeting"	Scott Trotter's Orch...	interviews	Sport commentator ....
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music...	News Service	Hockey comment	"The Monitor News"...
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Hamilton Fish	Dance music .....
11:30 C. Calloway's Or....	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Or....	Griff Williams' Orch....	"Road to Fame".....
11:45 C. Calloway's Or....	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Or....	Griff Williams' Orch....	"Road to Fame".....

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 19

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
11:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Station W1XAL

For Thursday, Jan. 19

(6:04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:30 p. m.—Songs of Sir Arthur Sullivan—World of Song series.

7:45 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": recordings; Strauss: Till Eulenspiegels Merry Pranks; Lits: Concerto No. 1 for piano; Borodin: On the Steppes of Central Asia.

Around the Corner—

Dramatic Homes—We notice that the class in home furnishing, conducted by the Adult Recreation Project of the WPA, is being held under the auspices of the Community Theater Workshop. It was explained by officials that there really is good reason for this. Nowadays, they said, the principles of lighting and arrangement of stage sets are being used in homes. Many of the leading interior decorators first established reputations as scene designers, too.

Delayed Santa Claus—If you use the trains, then you perhaps know that the N. Y. N. H. & H. line offered special rates on round-trip tickets for shoppers for a week or more before Christmas. The deadline was Christmas, of course, and then all prices went back to normal. But this didn't prevent one of Boston's business men, who commutes daily from a suburban town from walking up to the ticket office on Tuesday morning with lots of packages under his arm, and facetiously inquiring if they'd sell him one of those "special price" tickets so he could go in and exchange everything he'd shopped around for before Christmas!

Challenge—A little restaurant down on Washington Street has been attracting much transient attention with its unique placard in the window, which reads, "Don't Be a Coward. Try Our Hamburgers." To which we can only add, even while we realize that somebody or other once said that a pun is the lowest form of wit . . . that that place certainly "steaks" all on its hamburgers!

Store Door Bulletins—Of course there are many shopkeepers in the suburbs who take their hour off for lunch, and close their shops, leaving one of those "out to lunch" signs on the door. But there's a children's shop down in Hingham where, if you read the amusing signs left on the door by its owner, Virginia Hastings, you'll practically be able to follow her life from day to day. A few weeks ago, along toward late afternoon, she found herself with the remains of a dull drab day on her hands, so she locked up her shop, leaving behind for her public a glaring note which read "Gone for the week-end"!

Reardon Removal Delayed

Removal plans against James G. Reardon, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, were held up today as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall continued to study the testimony given at yesterday's proceedings during which Mr. Reardon placed on the shoulders of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley all responsibility for the hurricane and flood contracts awarded in his department.

As the Governor considered the case, which he announced would not go to the Executive Council today for action, he had before him the warning by Francis J. Carney, counsel for Mr. Reardon, that an appeal to the courts would be taken if the Commissioner is removed and the position filled by another appointee.

The Carney warning came at the close of the all-day hearing, which was marked by courtesy and quiet presentation in contrast to similar proceedings during the previous administrations of Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Gov. James M. Curley.

The Reardon appeal would take the form of a petition for a writ of mandamus in the Supreme Judicial Court, it was said.

During the hearing Mr. Carney contended the authority of the Commissioner on the hurricane and flood contracts was superseded by that of the Governor, the "Supreme Magistrate" of the State.

Governor Questions Reardon

Only on a few occasions did Governor Saltonstall question Commissioner Reardon, only once at any length. On this occasion the Governor asked:

"Is there any limit as to what you as a department head would do at the request of the Governor?"

"As a department head, acting under directory order, I don't think there is any limit if the matter was honest and not fraudulent," Mr. Reardon replied.

The Governor then asked, "Do you think it strange that $400,000 in contracts were needed after Mr. Varney's report (estimating damage at $17,500)?"

Mr. Reardon answered: "No. Mr. Varney's examination was a cursory one and did not take in storm damage or rehabilitation."

Mr. Saltonstall: "Are you aware that the law says you are executive and administrative head of your department?"

Mr. Reardon: "Yes, if I am not superseded by the Governor."

Mr. Saltonstall: "You claim that the Governor superseded you?"

Mr. Reardon: "I do."

Stands by Testimony

In answer to further questioning Mr. Reardon stated he did not wish to change his testimony given at the hearings before Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

Governor Saltonstall stated that Mr. Reardon should have been aroused by the huge difference between the Varney estimates and the final expenditure of more than $400,000 for repair work under the 11 contracts, 9 of which have been declared illegal by Mr. Dever.

During the hearing Mr. Carney warned the Governor that he was not warranted in relying on the Dever report on the contracts in removing Mr. Reardon. He stated it might be found in the courts that the contracts are legal.

"Neither in law nor in fact would the Commissioner's removal be justified. He never has been given a fair chance."

Saltonstall Views Democracy Gaining The More It's Used

The vitality of democracy is preserved by agreements and conflicts, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared last night at the 48th annual dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, held in the Hotel Somerset on the 233rd anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth. He cited national defense as an example of agreement on a necessary course, and politics as a scene of conflict.

An urgent need today, he said, is for more democracy in Government and for more "give and take" in the administration of democracy.

The Governor praised The Christian Science Monitor as a reliable newspaper.

Other speakers were Lieut. Col. John Bion Richards, President of the national society, and Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, new President of the Massachusetts Society.

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Council's Dog Track Action Causes Uproar in Hyde Park

Up and Down Beacon Hill

On almost all proposals that may affect either the general or local public interest, the City Council customarily holds a public hearing before taking action. But on Monday, when a petition to construct a dog track was laid before the body, the Council approved the same within an hour.

Just why the Council acted so quickly is not clear. Disquieting rumors are circulating about City Hall, similar in connotation to the reports that were current before the Finance Commission commenced its investigation into the so-called taxi scandal. Leaving all rumors aside, the manner in which the racing petition was placed before the Council and rushed through was shrewd indeed.

Prior to Monday the Council had been deadlocked for two weeks over election of a president, and on that day this matter was foremost in the Councilors' thoughts. A petition of the Readville Racing Association, Inc., was filed with the Council that day, and, as is the usual custom, sent to executive session for consideration.

Norton Is Acquiescent

In executive session, Councilor Rosenburg of Dorchester moved at once that before the Council act it hold a public hearing on the issue. Councilor Wilson, presiding officer, turned to Councilor Norton of Hyde Park—where the track was proposed to be located—for his views. Mr. Norton said that there could not be the slightest objection to a public hearing, that he favored the same; he added that Hyde Park had voted two to one for dog racing in the question of public opinion placed upon the ballot last November, that the track might bring a degree of prosperity for Readville and which that section has been long without.

Councilors Kerrigan and Murray of South Boston and Taylor of Roxbury, urged that the petition be then and there approved, Mr. Kerrigan making a motion to that effect. Councilor Rosenburg again cautioned the Council that a public hearing should be held. It appeared to members of the press that Mr. Norton did not aggressively support Mr. Rosenburg. Councilor Wilson called for a voice vote on Mr. Rosenburg's motion for a hearing. This was shouted down. He then called for a voice vote on Mr. Kerrigan's motion that the petition be reported to the full Council "ought to pass." This motion was approved with only Councilor Rosenburg dissenting loudly enough to be heard by this reporter. No stenographic records are kept of executive meetings.

Approved by Council

Accordingly, the petition in a few minutes was then placed before the Council in regular session and was approved by a voice or "yea and nay" vote. That same evening, when the news reached residential Hyde Park, the storm broke.

Today the Councilors are blaming Mr. Norton for the Council's failure to hold a public hearing. Mr. Norton's defense is that he was not on the floor of the Council when the formal vote was taken, that he did not anticipate that a vote would be taken that same day.

Norton's Guard Was Down

It is customary for the Council to vote upon any measure the same day it is reported out of executive session. Consequently, Councilor Norton had dropped his guard by not keeping a sharp watch on the proceedings after that executive session, for the petition was granted by the Council forthwith.

Before the petition becomes effective, however, it must be approved by Mayor Tobin. Should he approve the same, the petitioners merely have the right to "lay out" a dog track; they must then seek a license from the State Racing Commission. The matter is now entirely outside the Council's jurisdiction, the law providing that the Council may reconsider a vote only the same day a vote is taken and not thereafter.

Meanwhile civic and religious groups in Hyde Park are preparing to strenuously oppose the location of a dog track in Readville and Councilor Norton, the day after the Council's vote, came to the front with a statement that he will lead the biggest protest march upon City Hall in Boston's history to call upon the Mayor to reject the petition.

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B. & A. Tickets, 60 and 46-Ride, To Rise in Price

Some commuters using the Boston & Albany Railroad's suburban lines will have to dig deeper into their pockets after Feb. 1—or give up the luxury of train travel to drive themselves in and out of town on the wintry highways. For yesterday the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission authorized the railway company to increase the cost of its monthly 60-ride tickets, and its 46-ride student tickets, by 20 per cent.

Disregarding any diversion of traffic to other means of transit, it is figured that the change will add $38,000 a year to the Boston & Albany income. This increase is "necessary," the Commission said, to produce "reasonable" compensation for operation of suburban services.

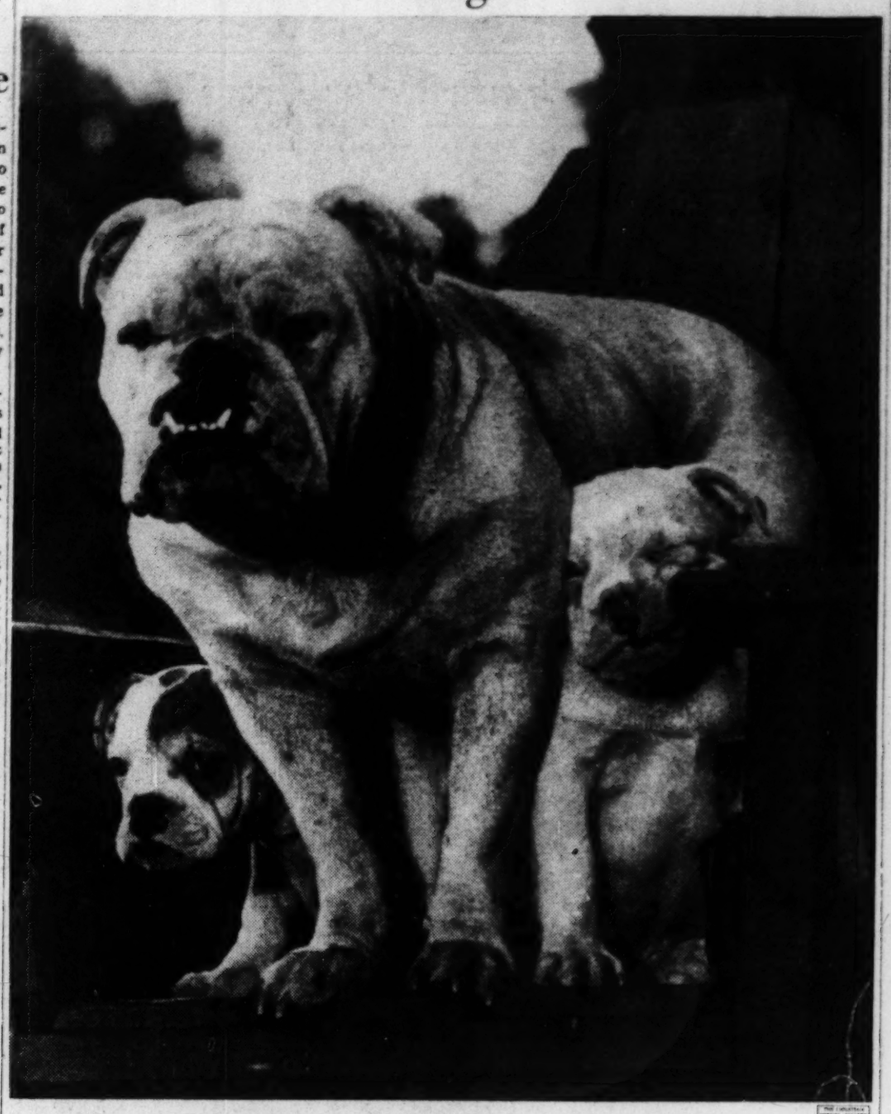
Commissioner Richard D. Grant, who wrote the decision, stated that the 20 per cent increase brings the Boston & Albany rates up to the level—on a cost per mile basis—of those charged by the Boston & Maine and New Haven Railroads in the Boston territory. Those roads were granted increases several years ago. Further declines in patronage followed, and various services have now been discontinued.

Speaking of the Boston & Albany's present condition, Commissioner Grant said: "Today the operations are attended by the assumption of a large annual deficit. Riding has decreased and the various forms of taxation which the railroad is required to meet have increased 25 per cent."

At New Haven yesterday plans for reorganizing the Boston & Providence Railroad, which included divorce from the New Haven system, were halted when Judge Carroll C. Hincks in the United States District Court dismissed a petition of the Boston & Providence interests. Judge Hincks wrote the order permitting the New Haven to abandon 88 stations in Massachusetts—regardless of hearings being held by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission—which order has now been reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.

The Boston & Providence claimed that because the New Haven controlled its lessee, the Old Colony Railroad—which recently rejected the new lease which the Boston & Providence offered it—the Boston & Providence was automatically released from both the Old Colony and the New Haven.

'Mugs'



Picture 'Mugs' by H. W. Vokes of Rochester, N. Y., 1939 Kodak Exhibit

No smiles for the photographer here—but plenty of smiles on the faces of those who stop to enjoy this print of the 1939 Kodak Exhibit now beginning a tour of 17 cities after being viewed here last week in the Swiss Room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. "Mugs" is the title given to the picture by H. W. Vokes of Rochester, N. Y., who took it.

There are 200 pictures in the exhibit this year. All are the work of amateurs. In addition 20 of the best prints submitted to a jury by many Boston photographers were included in the local show.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we realize that there are people who do everything but hold up their hands in horror when you mention "charge account" to them . . . but as in any other question, there are always two, and maybe three, sides to the question. Personally, if you are of the school that maintains that charge accounts simply inveigle you into spending money at far too great a rate, simply because it's such an easy matter to sign your name to a slip of paper . . . then you're right. A charge account is not for you; for that's not the way in which the stores intend for you to mis-use it. Rather a charge account is a privilege, in more than one sense of the word, that allows you to take advantage of good buys at a moment when you are low in cash. All of which brings us to the fact that Gilchrist's cordially invites you to open up a charge account with them. It isn't of course necessary, but the coupon that appeared in last Wednesday's The Christian Science Monitor can be used.

Incidentally, Gilchrist's has a perfectly grand shopping service under the direction of Miss Nell Shelton. The idea is that a corps of girls is always ready to keep you in touch with the special buys in various departments, and to take care of your shopping problems for you. This service spreads out for some distance, and it is indeed a help to be able to have something you especially want sent out to you in almost less time than it would have taken you to scare up somebody to mind little Ella while you tore in town for it.

And that reminds us . . . Gilchrist's has just opened a new Cruise Shop, where if your purse is inclined you could do a grand job of stocking up for summer wear right at home. We still insist that the cruise clothes are always indicative of the summer fashions. In fact, we often find that they're way ahead of them! And there are always models that you'll never see again, look though you do. For some reason or other, though you may think they'll be, they are rarely duplicated. Which, of course, never hurts the feelings of the girl who is lucky enough to buy that model in the first place.

* * *

Opportunity to Buy At Big Cut in Prices

You who have sighed many a long sigh over the yummy negligees and teagowns and housecoats and mules and nighties and bed jackets as you fluttered on past Makanna, Inc., often referred to as "The Trousseau House of Boston," at 416 Boylston Street . . . right there along by Schrafft's and Carbone's and Shreve's, or at least in the same block . . . will probably be interested in knowing that you can indulge in many of these items right now at anywhere from a 15 to a 50 per cent discount. If you haven't sighed over them, that just naturally means that you've never happened into the shop, so let us further explain that regardless of whether it's lots of maribou that you like on your leisure clothes, or straight tailored stuff, . . . it's there. Certainly those mules of every color and description aren't going to last very long though. Because they're now marked at $2.50 and $3.75 . . . and they have been as uppity about their price tag as $13.50 or so.

* * *

P. S. Once in a while we're completely surprised. Not many times, we'll admit. But one of them was when we found out that the white clock that runs up part way on those sheer, sheer chiffons we saw at Thayer McNeil's Boylston Street shop were of angora! The idea is that they're to be worn with the little angora sweaters and muffs and mittens in the evening. Regardless of which, we're still surprised!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

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MacDonald Warns Against Deficits

"The Taxpayers' Associations do not present a panacea for the fiscal ills of government but they do present the opportunity for the individual citizen to present his point of view," declared Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, speaking before the Newton Taxpayers' Association in the High School auditorium last night.

Pointing to the increasing number of homes taken over for taxes, the flight of industry from Massachusetts, the inability of certain communities to pay municipal salaries, and the mounting deficits in state and municipal budgets as indications that governmental expenses are rapidly growing beyond the people's ability to pay, Mr. MacDonald held that the Taxpayers' Associations present a practical method of demonstrating the principles of democracy by paving the way for an alert citizenry to let its voice be heard in the halls of government.

Representative William B. Baker of the Massachusetts Legislature, filling the vacancy on the program caused by the absence of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, partially blamed the present plight of State and municipal governments on the "easy spending" encouraged in recent years by the dangling of Federal grants before legislators.

Neglect of Child Linked to Liquor

Liquor was a factor in 26.5 per cent of the cases of child neglect handled by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children during 1938, according to the 60th annual report of the society. This was the highest percentage since 1920.

Altogether, during the year, the society dealt with 17,552 children from 7,019 families. Court action was taken to protect 3,631 of these and 709 adults were prosecuted. The society's home gave 7,800 days' care to 390 children

Expenses for the year totalled $245,352. There was a deficit of $32,760 which was paid out of bequests.

Charles K. Cummings was elected to serve as President for the eighth successive year.

Cotton-Wrapped Cotton

Cotton bales wrapped in cotton instead of jute is gaining favor throughout the cotton belt.

Atomic 'Sparklets' to Shower Data Capsule for 50 Years

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—An innocent-looking, metal can, placed today in a huge slab of iron at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be too "hot" to handle 50 years from now—because it's due for a half-century shower bath by atomic "sparklets" of the order of radium.

It is a "time capsule," filled with present-day laboratory research literature and exhibits for posterity, inserted in the base of M. I. T.'s new cyclotron, or atom smasher, which is to be used for producing artificial radioactivities for application, among other things, in farming and industry.

"Even with the caution we have taken to select a capsule material relatively immune to neutron bombardment," said Prof. Robley D. Evans, director of the cyclotron work, "this capsule eventually may become so strongly radioactive from the machine itself that it may have to be removed far in the future with long tongs, and placed somewhere to "cool off" for a few weeks. The magnet base in which it rests also may become strongly radioactive."

Vacuum Chamber

Principal feature of the cyclotron is a vacuum chamber where, by electrical and magnetic means, atoms of a gaseous material are broken down into positive and negative particles, with the positive ones or hydrogen nuclei, then being whirled at tremendous speed at a target made of some chemical element, whose atoms are to be disintegrated by the stream of nuclei.

By a process akin to that dreamed of by medieval alchemists, the target element has its atoms transmuted into radioactive isotopes—or "twin brothers" of other elements. These isotopes, mixed with atoms of their corresponding element in a natural state, allow investigators to have radioactive "markers" or "tags" with which to study the functions of the nonradioactive atoms.

"In effect," said Professor Evans, "it's like following the wanderings of distant sheep by spotting the black ones."

Since even the walls of the one-story building housing the apparatus will take a licking from the bombardment of invisible particles "fired" from the machine, workers will operate behind huge, protective water-shields as they "watch" the march of the atoms.

This latest of the mechanical "giants of the future" which dot the Tech property, weighs some 100 tons, and will be one of the largest outside the cyclotron under construction at the University of California.

Professor Evans suggested uses of the "tagged" atoms would include tracing the courses of underground rivers, measuring the effectiveness of farming fertilizers, and tracing the secrets of certain unexplained industrial chemical processes.

Derelict Scow Tied Up by Police

Derelicts drifting about in Chelsea Creek and obstructing navigation is something new in the experience of ship masters.

The tanker Cities Service Kansas, which left the Mexican Petroleum Company's pier in Chelsea yesterday, encountered a partially submerged scow—125 by 50 feet—filled with water, constituting a menace to navigation, drifting in the channel.

Authorities were notified by radio, and the Boston police set out in search of the stray derelict. They succeeded in getting it alongside the abuttments of Central Avenue Bridge, tied it up, and began search for the owner.

One Man Sentenced In Narcotics Drive

Two men were held for the Federal Grand Jury today and a third given a three-year prison sentence as the Government's drive against narcotics continued.

Anthony Indelacato was held in $10,000 bail, and Salvatore Scibetta in $7,500 bail by United States Commissioner Harry M. Guterman after both pleaded not guilty to possession of heroin.

William Pratt of the South End was sentenced to three years in Federal penitentiary by United States District Judge Elisha H. Brewster today, following Pratt's guilty plea on a narcotics charge.

Library Head to Speak

Dr. Milton J. Ferguson, President of the American Library Association, will be one of the principal speakers at the winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Association at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday noon, Jan. 25.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers
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Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Aquitania	Jan. 21	90, North River	Cherbourg	Jan. 20 8:00 pm	Jan. 21 7:00 am
‡Ile De France	Jan. 21	88, North River	Havre Jan. 27	Jan. 20 8:00 pm	Jan. 21 7:30 am

*Special address, Germany only. †Except France. ‡France only.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 26 4:00 pm	Jan. 26 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Feb. 3	Jan. 28 4:00 pm	Jan. 28 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Taft	San Francisco	Jan. 24	Jan. 19 4:00 pm	Jan. 19 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.
Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO New York at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays

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145 E. 42nd ST., Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE., N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST., Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. Near 149th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.
BROOKLYN
5 FLATBUSH AVE., 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY, Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST., Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV., Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE., Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE., Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)
JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
SYRACUSE, N. Y. 352 SO. SALINA ST. Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre
JERSEY CITY, N. J. 320 CENTRAL AVE. Corner Griffith St.
NEWARK, N. J. 82 MARKET ST S. W Cor Wash St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1215 MARKET ST. 1511 CHESTNUT ST.
PITTSBURGH 233 FIFTH AVE. Bet. Wood & Market
PROVIDENCE 200 WEYBOSSET ST. Crown Hotel Bldg.
CHICAGO 220 SO. STATE ST. Corner Quincy
BOSTON, MASS. 43 TREMONT ST. Near Scollay Sq.
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Leafs Have Better Chance in Rough Play With Bruins—Busy Night at Harvard

Locals Edge Toronto, 2 to 1 In Hard-Fought Hockey Game

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	18	6	1	66	31	37
Rangers	15	6	3	64	41	33
Americans	12	9	6	66	66	30
Toronto	10	13	4	54	55	24
Chicago	9	14	4	55	69	22
Detroit	8	14	4	51	67	20
Canadiens	5	16	6	51	66	16

Result Jan. 17

Boston 2, Toronto 1.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Bruins, "the team to beat," began the second half of their National Hockey League schedule at the Boston Garden last night by winning two valuable points in a 2-to-1 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs. Valuable points is stressed because Leafs were ambitious and not easy to subdue.

The game was decidedly reminiscent of Boston-Toronto play-off hockey. The Leafs are in the midst of heavy scheduling and the Bruins were returning to action following a week of rest and everything pointed toward the home team enjoying an advantage. The game opened with the Bruins on the offense and then degraded into roughing, which usually favors the Leafs.

Eye for Goals

The Leafs have a way of riling up the Bruins and while they by no means hand out more punishment than the locals, they do play better hockey under such conditions. The locals are inclined to devote both energy and thought to mayhem when goaded by the Leafs, and the latter divide their thought with an eye for goals.

Bruins Out Front

Gordon Drillon, rangy right winger, sent the Leafs out front at 6:07 of the first period on a play with Syl Apps and Murph Chamberlain. Bruins equalized when Milt Schmidt banged in Bobby Bauer's rebound with Woody Dumart assisting at 16:06. The winning goal came at 13:12 of the third period when Ray Getcliffe beat Turk Broda following Flash Hollett's rebound.

The victory put the Bruins out front in the league race with four points, New York Rangers, second-place team, being idle. The defeat cost the Leafs a chance to get nearer third place, now held by the N. Y. Americans.

Conn Smythe, Toronto manager and league governor, sat in the press box and put on an act for the crowd. His actions were not becoming the so-called dignity of a league official, but the fellow is sincere in his enthusiasm for the Leafs.

* * *

Before and after the game he insisted that the "Bruins are the team to beat" and chuckled as he warned the Boston writers that when play-off time comes "Watch out for us." His warning was borne out last night when the Leafs looked plenty formidable despite losing their close 2-1 decision.

* * *

At the pre-game dinner last night Art Ross stated that the protest of Canadiens regarding the offside goal of Amerks Sunday night would not get very far with the Governors. . . . "The referee cannot call off-sides whether he sees them or not," said Ross. "If the linesman misses it is too bad," he continued "for the referee has had his work reduced to enable him to do said work well."

* * *

Maple Leafs have a just claim in boosting Syl Apps for the all-star team this year, but Boston's Milt Schmidt is not far behind. The Kitchener boy is flying now and lacks only some of the polish which Apps has through more experience.

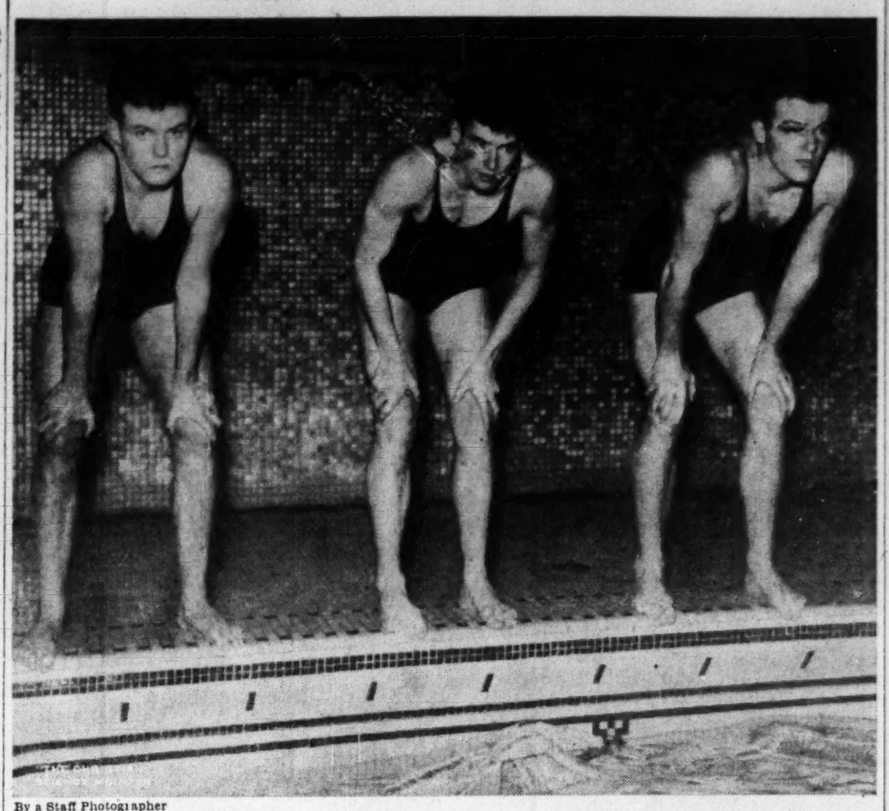
* * *

After staying out of the penalty box remarkably well through the first half of the season, Eddie Shore broke out last night in an altercation with Red Horner. He would have continued said battle throughout the game had it not been for the restraining hand of Art Ross. Shore has most of his trouble with the Leafs for they have won games before by riling the local defenseman.

Gulf Gets Yacht Classic

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The International Star Class Yacht Racing Association always has held its spring championship series at Hamilton, Bermuda, or Nassau, Bahama. But the 1939 series is going to be run off on Lake Pontchartrain March 25-April 1, with the New Orleans gulf fleet of the Southern Yacht club, second oldest in the country, as host.

Await Brown Polar Bears



By a Staff Photographer

This trio of Harvard swimmers will be hard pressed at the Indoor Athletic Building, Cambridge, tonight to keep intact the Crimson record of 28 straight dual meet victories. Brown has the best team in her history. Left to right: Ed Hewitt, Frank Powers, and Eric Cutler. Cutler has not been defeated in the 440 this year.

Brown Swimmers Threaten Crimson Dual Meet Record

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The old Brown Bruin is certainly not taking any time off for hibernating this winter, not while it has the chance to pin a third defeat on Harvard.

Last fall Brown roared to a surprising 20-to-13 victory on the gridiron. Last month the basketball team overpowered the Harvards 53 to 31. Tonight Coach Leo Barry's swimming team has a good chance of outscoring Hal Ulen's outfit, which has been undefeated in its last 28 dual meets.

According to the experts, Brown has the best aggregation of swimmers in the history of the school, and only last Saturday scored a 49-to-26 win over Dartmouth under wraps. Myron Wilcox, New England backstroke champion, did not compete, and Matt Soltysiak, one of the best all-around intercollegiate performers in this region, won the 220 with his head out of water.

Schaper Fast Sprinter

Besides these two stars, Coach Barry can count on a point or two from Bob Schaper, sophomore from Erie, Pa., who was National Junior Champion in the 100-yard freestyle before he came to Providence. Last year he swam the 100 on the anchor leg of the freshman relay race in the New England Championships in 52 seconds flat, which is better by four seconds than any Harvard varsity man has turned in this year. And in the 50 against Dartmouth, he did 24 seconds, better by a second than Harvard's best time this season.

On the other side of the picture, however, is the fact that Harvard has won four straight meets this year, and in none of them has been extended. Its true power is yet unknown. Although reports from Providence do not concede the Cambridge lads a chance, there still remains the fact that the Crimson has a few performers, itself, who can be counted on for certain points.

Chief among these, of course, is Capt. Rusty Greenhood, Eastern Intercollegiate Champion on the one and three-meter boards, who should win his specialty with ease. Then comes Eric Cutler, who swims his best race when competition is keenest. Hal is banking on him to win the 440 over George Gibbons, although it is claimed George can turn in a time of 5m.5s. Art Bosworth, who has won his event, the 150-yard backstroke, in each meet so far, is expected to give Wilcox a battle.

Juggling

Just how the coaches will line up their men for each event is not known. In fact, swimming meets usually see quite a bit of juggling of competitors as each coach attempts to put his best swimmers where they will score the most points. Meets have been lost before because a star's point-getting ability was entered in the wrong place.

Brown, for instance, could take the opening event, the 300-yard medley with ease, if Wilcox, Soltysiak, and Schaper were used, for they would probably do the event in three minutes flat, while Harvard's best time would be at least six seconds slower.

Using these men in one event, however, would be like putting all the eggs in one basket. Swimmers are allowed to compete in three events only, and if Leo can figure a way to win the medley without using one or two of his stars, he will do it.

Harvard will probably swim Bosworth, Max Kraus, and Harley Stowell. If Coach Barry slows up his medley too much, Coach Ulen may do some fancy juggling and use slower men also.

From the amount of masterthinking that is evidently going to be done, tonight's affair should be a nip and tuck battle all the way to the relay. And should the relay decide the meet, Brown will in all likelihood win.

Curwen Needed

Even Coach Ulen admits the Bruin has more and better sprinters than Harvard, and any relay team with Bob Schaper on the anchor leg will be pretty hard to beat.

The Crimson would stand a better chance if Jim Curwen, who should be able to take a first in any freestyle race he entered, could make up his scholastic difficulties. With mid-year examinations at hand, he may be back in time for the next meet.

Then again, Ulen has not been able to bring his boys to the peak of condition. "If I did now," he said yesterday, "where would I be when the league meets comes in the next two months? Those are more important to the school, especially the Yale battle, than continuation of my victory-streak record."

It would be ironical indeed if Harvard, which had a perfect score of 68 to 7 last Saturday against Cornell by winning first and second in every event besides taking the medley and relay, should fall at its very next contest. But Harvard cannot be counted out yet. Swimming races are that way.

The varsity meet will begin at 8:30 p. m., preceded by a Harvard-Brown freshman meet at 7:30.

Jaworski Leads Rams in Defense Of Court Title

New England College Conference League

	W	L	Pts	Opp	Pct.
Rhode Island State	3	0	220	148	1.000
Connecticut State	2	1	102	109	.666
Northeastern	1	3	139	161	.333
University of Maine	1	2	121	134	.333
New Hampshire	0	2	62	121	.000

Games This Week

Friday: Northeastern at Maine.
Saturday: Rhode Island at Connecticut State.

Rhode Island State's defending champions in the New England College Conference Basketball League started defense of their crown with three victories in the opening two weeks of competition. At the same time three Ram sharpshooters took the individual scoring lead.

Capt. Chet Jaworski of Rhode Island has spread-eagled the field with 82 points in three games, while teammates Frederick Conley and Warner Keaney have grabbed the next two places. Connecticut State has three men in the first 10, Northeastern two, and Maine and New Hampshire one each.

Leading Scorers

	Games	Gls.	Fls.	Pts.
Jaworski, R. I.	3	37	2	82
Conley, R. I.	3	22	8	53
Keaney, R. I.	3	22	3	46
Gurney, N. U.	3	17	7	41
Kent, Me.	3	17	4	38
Toucey, N. U.	3	16	1	33
Donnelly, Conn.	3	12	2	26
Petersen, Conn.	3	10	4	24
Yusieviez, Conn.	3	8	7	23
Cryans, N. H.	2	10	3	23

Larochelle to Eagles

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17 (AP)—The New Haven Eagles' management announce Wildore Larochelle has signed a contract in Montreal and would report here to play in an International-American Hockey League match against Providence.

Larochelle, veteran who obtained his release last week from the Chicago Black Hawks, broke into hockey in 1925 when with "Pit" Lepine, the Eagles' coach, and Armand Mondou he formed the Montreal Canadiens' famous "bachelor line."

Eastern Ski Jump Office Now Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 18—The Eastern Ski Championships office of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association is open in Laconia at 508 Main Street in preparation for the Eastern championship ski tournament to be held at the Belknap Recreational Center in Gilford on March 4 and 5.

Mayor Edward J. Gallagher officially presented Gordon E. Langill, director of the meet for the Eastern Association, with the key to the ample and convenient quarters, wishing him great success.

Langill, appointed director of this year's meet by the Eastern Association, has long been associated with the promotion of skiing and is an ardent skier. He has been an officer of the Winnipesaukee Ski Club, Inc., and as chairman of its Trail Committee has laid out the 11 trails of the club's Belknap network. Two years ago Langill was Assistant Chief of Hill for the Eastern jumping championship and was Chief of Hill for the 1938 event.

It is expected that nearly 70 jumpers, including many past and present champions and Olympic skiers, will take part in the tournament. In connection with the principal jumping events the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association will also run off two other championships; cross-country race on Saturday, and will also award the combined cross-country and jumping championship.

In anticipation of the 15,000 people who are expected to witness this contest, reservations are already being made at many of the hotels and ski lodges in the vicinity.

Five-Man Hockey to Be Tried In Ottawa Intermediate League

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 (CP)—Life will be just one storm of raining pucks after another for goaltenders in the Ottawa Intermediate Hockey League when the new circuit starts operations here next week.

In an effort to speed up the fastest game in the world, give the fans more goals and bring stickhandling back to its old spectacular place promoters of the league are introducing five-man hockey.

One defenseman will be dropped and the goaltender will have before him only the remaining defenseman and the three forwards.

The promoters believe the forward pass did more than any other particular innovation to destroy the fancy maneuvering with a stick which for a long period in the game delighted hockey audiences and that the dropping of one defenseman might help to revive it.

Since Pre-War Days

If the scheme is adopted widely it will be the first change in hockey manpower since pre-war days when the seventh man—the rover—was eliminated. In those days of Ottawa's famous silver seven the public thought the cut to six men would deprive the game of its appeal but it grew steadily in popularity.

Hockey experts here believe that five-man hockey will benefit good stickhandlers of the type popular in the days of seven-man hockey and before the comparatively recently stream-lining of the game. With only one defenseman to beat, the puck-carrier is expected to hold on to the disc and attempt to pass the guard instead of relaying the puck to a teammate.

Patrick Predicted

Lester Patrick, coach of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League and one of the originators of the streamlined game, recently predicted the next phase the game would enter would be five-man hockey. However, he believed the defenseman would act as a fourth forward besides his blocking duties.

Cecil Duncan, immediate past president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, organized the new league. Like other officers of the circuit, he believes the new style will give the players "a chance to develop their skating and stickhandling ability" as the game will call for more skating and more thorough training in all departments of the game.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Grover Cleveland Alexander, great right hand pitcher elected to Cooperstown Baseball Hall of Fame.

Five Years Ago

A nine under par, 62, shot by Harold McSpaden of Kansas City, in Santa Monica amateur-pro golf tourney.

Sporting Around the Hub

Hassett Coming Here Feb. 2

John "Buddy" Hassett, the singing first baseman who bats .300 in the banquet league as well as the National, will sit at the head table Feb. 2 when Boston's baseball writers hold their dinner in the Copley-Plaza. Immediately after accepting 1939 terms with the Bees yesterday, a little matter which President Bob Quinn took care of personally, the infielder promised to attend.

* * *

The chapter's invitation to Hassett was a ten-strike. It will give Boston an opportunity to get acquainted with the young man, and vice versa. But not only that, his appearance in the banquet hall adds prestige to the entertainment portion of the program. Hassett has a fine singing voice and the personality to go with it.

* * *

The idea of having Hassett attend was suggested several weeks ago, but Bob Quinn wanted to make sure that no salary difficulties would arise to mar his arrival. To complete the head table, the scribes have only Pie Traynor and Gabby Hartnett to contact.

* * *

The entry of Charles "Chuck" Fenske, who competed in the K. of C. mile of 1937, arrived today for the Prout Games in the Boston Garden, Jan. 28. Fenske lost by a mere foot in the Bakers' Mile at Chicago last winter and by a similar margin in the National A. A. U. 1,500-meter run at Buffalo last July.

* * *

In each race he trailed Glenn Cunningham, who recently entered the approaching Prout mile. Fenske is a graduate student at Wisconsin, and he intends to arrive here a day or two early to complete his training.

* * *

Leading runners from New York City and vicinity are on the Prout list. Entries of Fordham, Manhattan, and New York University were received yesterday. Fordham's Wesley Wallace will run in the Prout 600.

* * *

Dartmouth's powerful basketball team, which opposes Harvard tonight at Cambridge, is rolling along on a victory streak of five games. University of Denver, Stanford, Boston U., Colgate, and Pennsylvania—all top-flight outfits—have fallen before the Big Green wave.

* * *

Gus Broberg, the second-year ace of Dartmouth's Indians, took his early basketball schooling at Torrington (Conn.) High, and showed rare natural ability with last year's freshman quintet at Hanover. Chick Evans, coach of the Dartmouth frosh, and Ossie Cowles, varsity mentor, will talk for hours about their latest discovery.

* * *

With two more full seasons still ahead, Broberg should write an outstanding offensive record in Eastern Intercollegiate League books, and judging by his early work this winter, is almost certain to win the individual crown once or twice. When Captain Dudis, Joe Batchelder and Bob MacLeod are graduated in June, the sensational Gus will become the spearhead of the Dartmouth attack.

* * *

The local indoor track season is formally launched Saturday evening when the Boston Y. M. C. A. 23rd annual games are held at the Association gym. A long entry list is already complete and includes numerous headline collegians.

* * *

A pair of Leominster boys, Jim Turner and Ronald Cahill, have been elected co-captains of the 1939 Holy Cross football team. Turner, a guard, also excels at place kicking. Cahill plays left halfback on the Purple varsity.

* * *

At Hanover last night, the Dartmouth hockey team walked over Middlebury College by a 12-to-1 score.

Philly Forward Scoring Leader

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18 (AP)—If the boys who aspire for scoring honors in the International-American Hockey League had a union it's quite possible they would picket Kilby McDonald of the Philadelphia Ramblers.

For McDonald, leading the league almost since the season opened, was far enough in front today, latest figures from league headquarters showed, to make his pursuers grumble about "unfair competition." He only got one goal and two assists during the past week, but that shoved his total up to 41 points, seven better than the second-place marksman, Phil Hergesheimer of Cleveland.

There was a hot fight among Philadelphia and Cleveland skaters for second and third honors. Bob Kirk of the Ramblers, with 33 points, was pushing Hergesheimer hard and Earl Bartholome of Cleveland and Bill Carse of Philadelphia were tied at 31 points for fourth place. Right behind them was Joe Krol of Philadelphia and his 30 points. The leading scorers:

	Gls	Assts	Pts
McDonald, Philadelphia	14	27	41
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	21	13	34
Kirk, Philadelphia	9	24	33
Bartholome, Cleveland	15	16	31
Carse, Philadelphia	13	18	31
Krol, Philadelphia	10	20	30
Filmore, Springfield	16	13	29
Tapin, Philadelphia	12	17	29
Duguid, Cleveland	12	16	28
Toupin, Springfield	5	22	27
Kilrea, Hershey	10	16	26
Barton, Philadelphia	9	17	26
Locking, Syracuse	10	15	25
Giroux, Providence	9	16	25
LaFrance, Springfield	9	16	25
Markel, Syracuse	9	16	25
Starr, Providence	8	17	25

Maroons Meet Tufts Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 18—The Springfield College basketball team after a poor showing in its preseason games has finally begun to hit its stride and has won the first three games of its regular schedule over Mass. State, New Hampshire, and W. P. I. The team will entertain Tufts at the Tech gym Thursday night, and will then take to the road for a game with Williams Saturday.

The Springfield court team was handed a setback by the Jumbos last year and are anxious to reverse the story this time. Coach Ed Hickox, who this year is piloting the Maroon team for the last time, is aware of the fact that if the Springfields are to realize their ambitions they will have to smooth out some of the rough places in their playing.

While the Maroon basketball team is meeting Williams on the court, the swimming team will be competing against the Williams swimming team in the latter's pool. The Purple splashed their way to a victory over the Springfield mermen last year, but with the best balanced team that the Maroons have had in years, the story is likely to be different this Saturday. The Springfield team, which lost a meet with Bowdoin by one point last Saturday, is in no mood to let another victory slip through its hands.

The wrestling team will be at home Saturday to a Williams College mat team that defeated them last year. The meet, which will be held in the West gym, will be the first home meet of the season for the Maroons. The Springfield grapplers defeated Tufts at Medford last Saturday.

Henie Ski Trophy For Junior Stars

The youngster winning the Massachusetts Junior Downhill Championship Ski Race set for next Sunday, Jan. 22, on the Balanced Rock Ski Trail, Mt. Wachusett at Princeton, Mass., will be awarded the "Sonja Henie Junior Trophy."

The Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission has presented the 10-inch gold cup to the Worcester Ski Club, (Evelyn M. Burns, Sec., 18 Orne St,. Worcester), sponsors of the race for the juniors of the slopes.

It is expected that a Women's State Championship Downhill Race for the three-foot Sonja Henie Gold Cup will be held sometime in February.

Miss Henie during her recent visit to Boston expressed an interest in co-operating with the State Develment Commission in booming winter sports. Hence, these trophies which will be awarded annually at state championship winter sports events.

Mrs. Lamme Beaten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 18—Barbara Williams of Rockaway Hunting Club and Margaret Bostwick of Bronxville have reached the final of the ninth annual women's New Jersey squash racquets championship. Miss Williams beat Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., of Apawamis, 15—9, 15—12, 15—8, at the Short Hills Club. Miss Williams is the first player in the Metropolitan District to defeat Mrs. Lamme in three years. Miss Bostwick won her semi-final from Helen Stone of the Junior League, 16—15, 15—9, 15—4.

Joe Bowman Accepts

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18 (AP)—Joe Bowman, big right-hander from Kansas City, Mo., returned today a signed contract for his third season with the Pittsburgh Pirates and predicted 1939 would be his best year in the majors.

Bowman got off to a good start with the Pirates in 1937 by winning his first game and finished the year with eight victories and eight losses. Handicapped, we won only three last season and lost four.

The Pirates also announced that Ray Berres, a catcher from Kenosha, Wis., had signed for next season, his second with the Pirates. Berres caught 40 games last year and hit .230.

New Hampshire Co-Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 18—Following the lead of varsity basketball men in electing dual captains, University of New Hampshire's hockey squad has named Maurice Fournier of North Attleboro, Mass., veteran defense player, and Ray Patten of Port Washington, N. Y., high-scoring wing, to lead the sextet for the remainder of the season.

Two years a letterman, Fournier has shown a brand of defense which places him well towards the fore in New England League competition. From his defense spot, Fournier has counted both in games against M. I. T. and Middlebury, the latter on a rink-length solo through a three-man defense. He also has gathered three assists, setting up the play which beat Bowdoin Monday.

Fournier's athletic achievements have not been confined to hockey. During his freshman year he won numerals in baseball and football, and was awarded his varsity letter in football in 1936. He is a member of Scabbard and Blade, national honorary military society.

Patten is one of the Wildcats' chief scoring aces. He beat the Bowdoin goalie in this week's game for the only score of the afternoon, and was instrumental in the other New Hampshire wins. He counted twice against M. I. T. while assisting in two other goals, and against Middlebury he netted the puck once and set up two other scores. A numeral man during his freshman year, he has received two letters in hockey. Like his co-captain, he is a letterman in football.

Billy Sullivan A Builder of Homes

By the Associated Press

Sarasota, Fla., Jan. 18

Billy Sullivan, versatile catcher of the St. Louis Browns, is attracting considerable atention in these parts as a designer and builder of ultra-modern homes.

Huskies Prepare For Maine Trips

Northeastern's varsity basketball players have been working overtime practicing foul shooting all season, but this week they are doing no foul shooting at all, simply because they looked poor in this department against Maine last week.

That sounds a little involved, for when a team is bad in one department, increased practice usually is ordered. Coach Jimmy Dunn is working on the opposite theory, however, figuring that perhaps the boys have been having too much practice.

The Huskies converted only two of 14 tries against Maine, but Dunn is certain that they will do much better than that in the three games they play in Maine this week end. Until last week they had averaged seven out of 10 on foul tries.

Both the varsity hockey and basketball squads will leave for Maine tomorrow morning, the icemen by bus for Brunswick and an afternoon game with Bowdoin, the hoopers by train for Lewiston, where they meet Bates for the first time in several years.

The trackmen join the northern exodus on Friday when they go to Lewiston for a Saturday meet with Bates.

New President of Yankees

Wide World

Ed Barrow, Left, and Joe McCarthy

Barrow, active in baseball for 40 years, was assured yesterday that he would carry on as front-office boss of the great Yankees. McCarthy, of course, continues as field manager.

Wrigley Puts Cub Contracts in Mail

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Philip K. Wrigley, owner of the Chicago Cubs, mailed contracts to 27 members of the 1939 Cub family yesterday with confidence that financial terms outlined will be satisfactory.

Coaches Roy Johnson and John "Red" Corriden and 25 of the 30 players who are expected to make the spring training trip to Santa Catalina Island next month were on the mailing list.

The other five players—Manager Gabby Hartnett, Pitchers Dizzy Dean and Bill Lee, and the ex-Giants, Shortstop Dick Bartell and Catcher Gus Mancuso—already have been signed. The Cubs took over the contracts Bartell and Mancuso had signed with the New York Club prior to the deal between the two clubs last December.

Officials of the club said increases in salary had been granted deserving players with small cuts to those who failed to play up to expectations.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Hockey Results Jan. 17

National League

Boston 2, Toronto 1.

International-American League

No games scheduled.

American Association

Kansas City 2, Wichita 0.
Tulsa 3, St. Paul 2 (overtime).

Tonight's Schedule

National League

No games scheduled.

International-American League

Providence at New Haven.
Springfield at Philadelphia.

American Association

Tulsa at Minneapolis.

THE SOUTH BREAKS ITS SHACKLES

A Timely and Revealing Series

12 articles

FEBRUARY 1-14, 1939

The story of how the South is rising to meet changing conditions, as told to a Monitor staff writer in personal interviews by the actual leaders of Southern thought today—educators, churchmen, business men, farmers, editors, and political leaders.

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Daniel J. Ferris Selects Three All-Star Teams—Old Game With a New Dignity

College Stars Dominate All-America Track Squad

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The extent to which colleges have displaced athletic clubs as a breeding ground for outstanding track and field performers is emphasized once again with the publication today of the 1938 all-America team selected by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the National Amateur Athletic Union.

From 60 meters through 5,000, Glenn Cunningham is the only runner not of the current college crop who breaks into Ferris' lineup. The amazing Kansan, as indoor and outdoor champion, naturally gets the 1,500-meter assignment.

Jeffrey Exception

Seventeen collegians are given 21 of the 38 berths on the all-star team, and all but one of them are National champions either indoor or out. The lone exception is Clyde Jeffrey of Riverside (Calif.) Junior College, named top man at 200 meters despite the fact he got only third place in the Nationals at Buffalo last summer. He was chosen on his exceptional season-long record and his 200-meter victory in a dual meet with Germany at Berlin.

Four of the college stars are nominated for two events each: Ben Johnson of Columbia for the 60-meter and 100-meter sprints, Fred Wolcott of Rice Institute for the 110-meter and 200-meter hurdles, Don Lash of Indiana for the 5,000-meter and cross-country runs, and Irving Folwartshny, blond Rhode Island State giant, for the 35-lb. weight throw and the hammer throw. Wolcott still is in school, while Johnson is teaching in New Jersey, Lash is a member of the Indiana State Police force, and Folwartshny also has been graduated.

Thirteen of the college athletes, some of whom represented clubs in the National championships but still gained their greatest fame in school, were honored doubly by being placed on the all-America and the all-college teams. This group includes Johnson, Ray Malott, Woodruff, Wolcott, Jack Patterson, Bill Lacefield, Frank Ryan, Folwartshny, Pete Zagar, Nick Vukmanic and Joe Scott.

All-America Card

Ferris' selections:

All-America—60 meters and 100 meters, Ben Johnson, N. Y. Curb Exchange A. A.; 200 meters, Clyde Jeffrey, Riverside (Calif.) Jr. Col.; 400 meters, Ray Malott, Olympic Club, San Francisco; 600 meters, Jim Herbert, N. Y. Curb Exchange A. A.; 800 meters, John Woodruf, U. of Pittsburgh; 1,000 meters, Frank Slater, Fordham; 1,500 meters, Glenn Cunningham, N. Y. Curb Exchange A. A.; cross-country and 5,000 meters, Don Lash, Indiana U.; 10,000 meters, Eino Pentti, Millrose A. A., New York; 15,000 meters, Victor Dyrgall, Millrose A. A.; 20,000 meters, Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.; marathon, Pat Dengis, Millrose A. A.; steeplechase, Joe McClusky, New York A. C.

65-meter hurdles, Allan Tolmich, Detroit; 110-meter and 200-meter hurdles, Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute; 400-meter hurdles, Jack Patterson, Rice; 1,5000-meter and 3,000-meter walk, Otto Kotraba, New York A. C.; 15-kilometer and 30-kilometer walk, John Rahkonen, Finnish-American A. C., New York; 50-kilometer walk, Leo Schneppel, Finnish Falcons, Elizabeth, N. J.; high jump, Mel Walker, Ohio State; broad jump, Bill Lacefield, U. C. L. A.; hop, step and jump, Herschel Neil, Maryville, Mo.; pole vault, Cornelius Warmerdam, Olympic Club, San Francisco; shot put, Frank Ryan, New York A. C.; 35-lb. weight throw and hammer throw, Irving Folwartshny, Rhode Island State; 56-lb. weight throw, Lou Lepis, New York A. C.; discus, Pete Zagar, Olympic Club, San Francisco; javelin, Nick Vukmanic, Penn A. C., Philadelphia; pentathlon, John Borican, Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J.; decathlon, Joe Scott, Western Reserve.

All-College Team

All-College — 100-yards, Johnson, Columbia; 220 yards, Mack Robinson, Oregon; 440 yards, Malott, Stanford; 880 yards, Woodruff, Pittsburgh; mile, Charles Fenske, Wisconsin; two miles, Walter Mehl, Wisconsin; cross-country, Greg Rice, Notre Dame; steeplechase, Forrest Efaw, Oklahoma A. and M.; 120-yard and 220-yard hurdles, Wolcott, Rice; 440-yard hurdles, Patterson, Rice; high jump, Dave Albritton, Ohio State; broad jump, Lacefield, U. C. L. A.; hop, step and jump, William Brown, Louisiana State; pole vault, Loring Day, Southern California; shot put, Ryan, Columbia; 35-pound weight throw and hammer throw, Folwartshny, Rhode Island State; discus, Zagar, Stanford; javelin, Vukmanic, Penn State; decathlon, Scott, Western Reserve.

All-Scholastic—100 yards, Ed Morris, Huntington Beach (Calif.) Union High School; 220 yards, Ernest Marshall, Mt. Pleasant H. S., Schenectady, N. Y.; 440 yards, William Coffman, Lakewood (Ohio) H. S; 880 yards, Robert Williams, Stuyvesant H. S., New York; mile, Leslie MacMitchell, George Washington H. S., New York; 120-yard high hurdles, Bud Kelso, Waukesha (Wisconsin) H. S.; 220-yard low hurdles, Jerry Soule, Lajolla (California) Hr S.; high jump, Gilbert Lacava, Beverly Hills (California) H. S.; broad jump, Ed Ryan, Barringer H. S., Newark, N. J.; hammer throw, Niles Perkins, Gov. Dummer Academy, So. Byfield, Mass.; pole vault, Baylor Maynard, Belmont H. S., Los Angeles; javelin, Robert Beatty, Ridlye Park (Pennsylvania) H. S.

Ice Ace —By Pap'

JANE COULD BE A TENNIS STAR BUT PLAYS THE GAME ONLY BECAUSE IT LIMBERS HER UP FOR SKATING
THE 17-YEAR-OLD PHILADELPHIA MISS AND HER BROTHER, ARTHUR, 14, MAKE UP A CLEVER SKATING PAIR
MISS Jane VAUGHN
—THE NEW EASTERN FIGURE SKATING CHAMPION IS READY TO MAKE A SERIOUS BID FOR THE NATIONAL TITLE AT ST. PAUL
Pap'
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The search for an American Sonja Henie goes on.

Jane Vaughn may be the girl. The Philadelphia miss showed enough in winning the Eastern figure-skating championship to encourage her coach, Gustave Lussie, to believe that her possibilities are unlimited.

Lussie's pupils skated off with the four major championships in the eastern meeting. Miss Vaughn won the women's title, Arthur Vaughn, Jane's 14-year-old brother, took the men's senior title; William Grumditch became men's junior champion, and 12-year-old Marline Fegley was the winner of the women's novice title.

Jane Vaughn is Lussie's prize pupil. Trailing after the first day's test of school figures, Miss Vaughn came up with a brilliant performance in the free-skating to outstrip her rivals. Her sense of rhythm in the dance numbers thrilled the audience and inspired comparison with Sonja Henie.

Miss Vaughn's fine exhibition is likely to send her into the Nationals at St. Paul a favorite. Last winter she placed fourth in the big test.

The 17-year-old girl has everything that goes to make a great figure skater—even the figure and beauty.

She is tireless in her efforts to improve her technique. Training is no task to her. She dances and plays tennis to improve her performance on skates.

Brother Arthur became interested in figure-skating while rooting for his sister. Arthur doesn't take his training seriously. He has natural talent, however, and might go far if he set his mind to the task of skating.

—Pap'

Patty Berg Takes Lead At Augusta

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 18 (AP)—Patty Berg cracked out a 78 yesterday, duplicating her medal-winning score of Monday and moving into a four-stroke lead with 156 at the halfway mark in the third Augusta titlists' golf meet.

The National championship's three-over-par round boosted her edge over the small but fast field because Marion Miley slipped two strokes off her pace of Monday to remain in second place with a 79-81—160.

Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., missed a chance to take over the runnerup spot from the Lexington, Ky., entry when she also slipped to an 82 that gave her a third place tie as 162 with Mrs. Helen Hicks Harb of Little Rock, Ark. Mrs. Harb matched an opening 81.

Dorothy Kirby, young Georgia champion from Atlanta, cut her opening 82 to an 81 for fifth place and the rest of the field stretched out behind her from 169 on up.

Miss Berg, stocky stylist from Minneapolis, started weakly, going one over par on the first and fourth before she retrieved one stroke with a birdie on five. She slipped to a four on the par three sixth, got this back with a four on eight.

It looked as if she might be cracking when she went one over on nine, 10, 11 and 12 and was five down to par, but she pulled her game together by getting a four on the long thirteenth, another birdie on the seventeenth and regulation figures on the other four of the last six holes. Thirty-six hole scores:

Patty Berg, Minneapolis, 78—78—156.
Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., 79—81—160.
Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C., 80—82—162.
Mrs. Helen Hicks Harb, Little Rock, Ark., 81—81—162.
Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, 82—81—163.
Laddie Irwin, Montclair, N. J., 87—82—169.
Isabel Ogilvie, Augusta, 87—88—175.
Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, 87—90—177.
Myron Davy, Washington, D. C., 90—90—180.
Helen Waring, Pinehurst, N. C., 93—90—183.
Lillia Watson, Scotland, 94—90—184.

Barrow Becomes Absolute Dictator of Yankee Club

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Edward G. Barrow, a powerful character in every way, is the new president and absolute dictator of the world champion New York Yankees.

As a fitting reward for nearly 20 years of service with the club as its secretary and business manager, Barrow was unanimously named to fill the vacancy created by the passing last Friday of Col. Jacob Ruppert, whose wealth combined with Barrow's baseball wisdom enabled them to create the Yankee empire.

Forty Years in Baseball

An active figure in baseball for more than 40 years and acknowledged to possess one of the shrewdest brains in the business, Barrow is the proper man to carry on the Yankee tradition of victory. Only in the most important matters, like for instance the sale of a Yankee property, will he consult with his three fellow trustees—George Ruppert, Frederick Grant and H. Garrison Silleck, Jr.

"There won't be any real change," he said last night. "I always made the decisions, and it was only very seldom that Colonel Ruppert questioned my judgment. I think we'll rock along about as usual. I wouldn't be surprised if we won another championship this year."

George Weiss, by Colonel Ruppert's express request, will continue as directing force of the vast Yankee farm system which he created and brought to its present perfection. He plans no immediate alterations in the system.

Barrow still is a strong, gusty individual. He was a fighting field leader for many a year before he moved into the Yankee organization. He is a member of the old school of baseball.

Developed Babe Ruth

Barrow developed two of the greatest stars the game has known, Honus Wagner and Babe Ruth. He considers Wagner, whom he sold for $2,100, the best ball player he ever saw, because "he could play more positions brilliantly than any of the others, including Ruth."

He managed the Babe in 1918 and 1919 when Ruth was with the Boston Red Sox, and was mainly responsible for converting Ruth from a pitcher into the greatest slugger of all outfielders. He handled the Babe with a heavy hand, and it is recorded that when they clashed it invariably was Ruth who backed down. After they both came to the Yankees, Barrow always growled at the huge salaries Ruth argued Ruppert into paying him.

Barrow was born at Springfield, Ill., and in his younger days was for a time city editor of the Des Moines Leader at $35 a week. Later he was a highly unsuccessful soap salesman in Pennsylvania before turning up as manager of the Paterson (N. J.) club of the Atlantic League in the middle 90's. That was where he uncovered Wagner.

Night Game In '96

"Believe me or not, we played a night game at Wilmington one night in 1906," he recalled. "It must have been one of the first. We used old-fashioned arc-lights, and you couldn't see any too well. Anyway, the opposing pitcher, Doc Almoe, sneaked in with a torpedo nearly as big as a baseball and threw it up to Wagner. Hans hit it, and as soon as he recovered from the explosion he started after Almoe. We never did get the game started again."

As president of the Atlantic League for four years, Barrow recalls proudly that he once had John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett and a lady pitcher named Lizzie Arlington touring his circuit, playing with first one team then another. He thought the stunt up to keep the League alive during the Spanish-American War. John L. umpired and Corbett played a better-than-fair first base.

Later, Barrow was to manage Toronto, Detroit, Indianapolis and Montreal and hold down the presidency of the International League for seven years before taking over the job at Boston, where Ruppert found him and signed him up.

Budge Widens Tennis Lead

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18 (AP)—Donald Budge, world's amateur tennis champion, stepped out two matches ahead of Ellsworth Vines last night, taking just 40 minutes to blast the world's professional champion, 6—3, 6—3, in the tenth chapter of their cross-continental tour. It was Budge's sixth triumph.

Vines, erratic in dropping his second successive match, found only his service working. His driving forehand shots were long by inches and he netted frequently.

Budge used his superior backhand to good advantage in collecting 71 points to Vines' 50. A crowd of 3,500 saw the match.

Bruce Barnes of Texas defeated Dick Skeen of Hollywood, 6—2, 6—3, in the preliminary. Budge and Vines trimmed Barnes and Skeen in the doubles, 6—1, 6—2.

The troupe's next stop is Louisville, Ky.

German Ace Through With Amateur Tennis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18 (AP)—Don Budge, professional tennis star, last night said Gottfried Von Cramm would not be allowed to represent Germany in amateur tennis despite his recent release from custody.

Budge explained the German ace player had written him of the situation.

"Von Cramm said he would not be allowed to represent Germany in the Davis Cup," said Budge. "He said, however, he definitely would not turn professional. He is considering going into a banking firm."

Canada to Decide Cup Step, Jan. 27

MONTREAL, Jan. 18 (CP)—Decision as to whether Canada will challenge this year for the Davis Cup will be reached here Jan. 27 at a meeting of the council of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, President R. N. Watt of the C. L. T. A. said last night.

Officers of the Association indicated it was quite probable the Dominion would renew its challenge for the trophy. Canada went out after the cup last year after a long layoff from international competition and was put out in the first round of the North American Zone draw by the Japanese.

Entries close Jan. 31 this year and the draw will be made Feb. 1.

And Talking of . . . Darts

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The British Are Stuck on Them

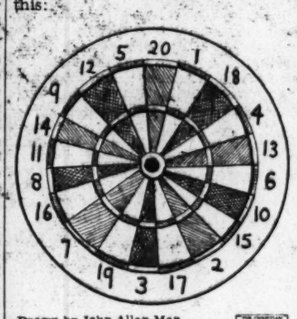
LONDON—An old game with a new dignity has conquered Britain. Darts. Formerly the throwing of winged spikes at a target was just a public-house pastime. Now it is a national custom, written of with great solemnity in the newspapers by special columnists and played as enthusiastically in Mayfair mansions as it is in the suburban house or the village club. Or, for that matter, in certain quite exclusive London clubs, where, a few years ago, the bare suggestion of installing a dart-board would have been considered an outrage upon tradition.

More than a quarter of a million people are throwing keenly competitive darts these days, as members of some 3,500 clubs affiliated to the National Darts Association, a governing body established as far back as 1924. And the latest phase of their activities is inter-county competition, inaugurated with the arrangement of a match in February between teams representing Surrey and Essex. After that, I suppose we should not be surprised to learn that the "international era" had dawned in darts, as it has in almost any other game that you care to mention. It is a pretty thought, anyway.

Ideal Home Game

In its simplicity and compactness, darts is the ideal game for the home. Requiring merely a few darts, a numbered dart-board—this is a circular target of wood, fiber or rubber—a wall on which to fix it head-high, a floor on which to put a mark nine feet distant from the wall and a protective sheet of three-ply wood to prevent Aunt Emma from making too many amendments to the pattern on the wallpaper.

Nine feet may seem very short range for throwing, but, believe me, if you are a beginner, you will find that, supposing you try to hit the button, you are just as likely to collect a double top, a Tom Mix or a cock and hen. Which is darts dialect for trying to hit the bull's-eye and scoring, instead, a double 20, a 6 or a 10. The whole scheme can be best explained, perhaps, if I invoke the artistic muse to draw a "regulation" dart board for you. Like this:



Drawn by John Allan May

A dart scores according to the section in which it falls, the award being doubled for a hit on the outer ring and trebled for one on the inner. A dart in the bull's-eye counts 50 and in the space immediately surrounding the bull, 25. There are numerous types of games you can play, but the one in most general favor is for 301 points up (or rather down) starting and finishing on a "double." In contrast with most games, you are credited with a full total of points before you score any at all, and successive scores are deducted, the winner being the person who reaches zero first.

Brute Force Useless

All of which is perfectly simple until you come to do it. Then you realize the extraordinary degree of skill attained by the experts, who appraise points of stance and style in throwing with all the nicety of golfers analyzing the swing. Personally, I am one of the wall-shaking school, who throw a dart, rather as they might pitch a baseball. The experts, however, favor for the most part a less vigorous technique. At this game of flight control plus mental arithmetic, say they, brute force gets you nowhere.

Drawn by John Allan May

Davis Cup Entries Will Close Jan. 31

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—One North American, one South American, and eight European challenges for the Davis Cup have been received to date, it was announced by the U. S. L. T. A. yesterday. Entries close Jan. 31, and a large number of nations is expected to challenge in the next two weeks.

Australia, loser to the U. S. in the 1938 challenge round, is the lone North American zone challenger and Brazil the South American entry. Germany, Great Britain, Rumania, Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland make up the European zone list.

The draw will be made Feb. 3.

Crowley Says French Liked American Game

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Jimmy Crowley, Fordham football coach, returned to this country yesterday after giving the French a few lessons in football with two teams recruited from recent graduates of eastern colleges.

"The French seemed to like our football very much," said Crowley. "We were handicapped by bad weather in most of the six games, but in Paris we played before 25,000 in a driving rain.

"Of course the two teams knew each other's signals so we were able to put through some pretty fancy plays. The French thought the game very rough. One writer described it as a combination of soccer, rugby, bull-fighting, wrestling and basketball. But they liked the deception we put into the game."

Telemark Ski Tourney At Randalls Island

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Telemark Ski Club, which has held its previous jumping meets at Rosendale, N. Y., in the Catskills, plans to bring the sport of ski jumping right up to the front door of the metropolis a week from Sunday.

The club announced today it planned to build a mammoth wooden tower in the Randalls Island Stadium and hold its invitation jump there, with the aid of artificial snow if necessary. The plans call for a slide 200 feet high and 400 feet long, which will permit jumps up to 120 feet.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Carnegie Tech 35, Penn State 33.
Washington and Jefferson 43, Westminster 40.
Lehigh 46, Muhlenberg 28.
Bucknell 56, Dickinson 42.
Duke 47, V. P. I. 38.
Wake Forest 37, North Carolina 27.
Tulane 40, Mississippi 35.
Kansas State 42, Nebraska 38.
Colorado College 47, Denver 40.
California 52, California Aggies 38.
Oregon 36, Washington State 44.
Washington College 41, Delaware 24.
Georgetown (Ky) 50, Centre 23.
North Dakota 43, N. D. Aggies 40.
Florida 32, Stetson 29.
South Carolina 24, Furman 22.
N. C. State 40, Davidson 24.
Union College 47, Tufts 46.

Olsen Chairman

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Coach Harold Olsen of Ohio State is chairman of the committee in charge of the N. C. A. A. basketball tournament to be held in Kansas City in March.

College Hockey

Mass. State 4, Union 4 (called darkness).
Bowdoin 8, Colby 1.
Dartmouth 12, Middlebury 1.

College Swimming

Yale 39, Wesleyan 16.
Harrisburg Y 42, Dickinson 23.

Cager Wins Game For Other Team

By the Associated Press

Ashland, Ky., Jan. 18

Hobson, a forward on the Ashland Merchants team, was hailed yesterday as the "hero" of a basketball game played with an independent team at Flatwoods in which Flatwoods won.

It happened like this:

The game was in the final quarter. Hobson had not scored a point. Finally he got a chance to bag a setup and did—in Flatwood's goal. The "Corrigan" shot proved the deciding factor in Flatwoods' 31-29 victory.

Proposed Cricket Tour Is Canceled

VANCOUVER, Jan. 18 (CP)—A proposed tour of Canada by an Australian All-Star Cricket Team this summer has been canceled, R. V. L. Johnston, Secretary of the British Columbia Mainland Cricket League, announced yesterday. He said the League is attempting to complete arrangements for a 1940 tour.

"In view of various considerations, lengthy time in corresponding between here and Australia, the B. C. M. C. L. has decided that prospects for the tour would be considerably more favorable for 1940, by which time it is hoped the proposed Canadian Cricket Authority will be functioning," the League Secretary said.

He said that Cricket Leagues throughout the Dominion were considering formation of a Central Board of Control which would handle such tours along with other matters of a Dominion-wide nature.

He said that a tour this summer would mean Australian stars who played in England last summer would be taking part in their fourth consecutive season without a rest.

National Motorcycle Race Booked Jan. 22

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—More than 75 motorcycle racing drivers will participate Sunday in the third running here of the American Motorcycle Association's 200-mile National championship road race.

Bernard Campanalle of Providence, R. I., will defend the title he won last year and Ed Kretz of Pomona, Calif, only two-time victor in the event, will seek a third triumph.

Other entrants include: Rody Rodenberg of Indianapolis, Ind., 1935 winner; Grif Kathcart of Milwaukee, Wis.; Sam Arena of Watsonville, Calif; Al Martin of Kenton, Ohio; Babe Tancrede of Woonsocket, R. I.; Junior Muehlenbeck of Saginaw, Mich.; and Frenchy and Woodie Castobguay of Springfield, Mass.

Change Hockey Dates

MONTREAL, Jan. 18 (AP)—President Frank Calder today announced changes in dates of two National Hockey League games. The Chicago Black Hawks will play at Detroit Feb. 16 instead of Feb. 9, and Detroit will be at Chicago Feb. 9 instead of Feb. 16.

Michigan Teams Dominate In Big Ten Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The return to power last fall of Michigan's football team served to climax a calendar year in which Wolverine team representatives continued to dominate the Western Conference in all-sports competition and established themselves as leaders in intra-state and inter-sectional competition.

Michigan teams during the past year won three Big Ten championships and tied for a fourth in 10 sports (including indoor and outdoor track meets) and garnished that record with the National Collegiate A. A. swimming championship.

Won Track Titles

The Conference titles were won by the track team, indoors and outdoors. It also placed third in the national meet, and by the wrestling team, while the hockey team for the second year shared a title with Minnesota on the basis of their four-game series for Conference honors.

Those titles enabled the Wolverines to establish an average ranking of 3.1 in Big Ten championship competition in 10 sports, football, basketball, indoor and outdoor track, baseball, hockey, wrestling, swimming, golf and tennis. Ohio State followed Michigan in the all-sports championship rating.

The Michigan football team tied for second and the swimming team gained a second in the Conference. The Wolverine golf team was third in the annual tournament, the basketball team tied for fifth last year, the baseball team finished seventh and the tennis team eighth.

Winning Average .661

In dual competition in all sports Michigan teams finished with an average of .661, winning 80 contests and losing 41 during the year. Three engagements were tied.

In Conference dual competition Michigan teams won 30 and lost 23 engagements. Outstanding in dual competition was the intersectional record of 17 wins against five defeats. In intra-state competition Michigan won 18 times while losing seven.

Individuals accorded extraordinary recognition during the year were Ralph Heikkinen, all-America football guard; John Townsend, all-America basketball forward; Ed Kirar, considered the year's outstanding college swimmer; Bill Watson, who won 18 points in the Conference outdoor track meet and toured Europe during the summer as a member of an American team, and John Speicher, Big Ten and National A. A. U. wrestling champion at 118 pounds.

Hall Defeats Denton

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Tiff Denton, Kansas City veteran, met with his third straight defeat in the national three-cushion billiard tournament yesterday, bowing to Allen Hall of Chicago, 50 to 32, in 47 innings.

Hall won the lag and ran six in the first inning, duplicating that high run in the thirteenth. Denton's best cluster was five.

Where to Dine

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Boston Amusements---New Wiman Musical, Incoming Films

'Stars in Your Eyes' Opens at the Shubert

Ethel Merman and Jimmy Durante starred—Tamara Toumanova, formerly of Monte Carlo Ballet, makes first appearance on musical comedy stage.

By L. A. Sloper

"Just a Little Bit More," sings Ethel Merman in "Stars in Your Eyes," which opened at the Shubert last night. But what Mr. Wiman's show wants is a little bit less. At 11:45, when this correspondent left, it was still running.

It's a big, sumptuous, overflowing show, with some excellent music, some good lyrics, and some good dancing. The settings and costumes are lavish. At present it seems to have practically everything. Which is too much for one show. That can be fixed.

One trouble is that the piece is overboard on plot. Too much plot never does a musical any good. Besides, there's a good deal of satire, too, since the plot deals with Hollywood picture making. And sometimes the satire bogs the show down.

Jimmy Durante as usual walks away with top honors. Jimmy is the idea man of the studio, and the best scene in the show is that in which he builds up, as he goes along, the plot of what we may call the typical Hollywood movie, or perhaps the ideal Hollywood movie. Anyhow, starting in Kentucky, it leaves out nothing that has ever been in a film. But he contributes heavily to the fun the rest of the time, too, from his "Self-Made Man" in the first scene, to the finale.

Ethel Merman keeps well away from the proscenium arch, and sings only one song in the torch genre. Playing a movie star, she displays more ability than this reporter has ever seen her show before. But it is pretty funny to hear her set forth, in all apparent seriousness, a Song of Social Significance. But do not be alarmed. She is no radical. Her feet are firmly planted on the ground. She doesn't want everything; just a little bit more.

* * *

Toumanova, lately of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, is of course a brilliant addition to the dancing side, and she also plays a speaking part. Her English is good, and her acting as good as it needs to be for musical comedy. But the choregraphy provided for her gives her little opportunity to reveal the extent of her accomplishments. Her most interesting ballet work is done in the "Court Ballet"; the rest of the time she dances mostly in a combination of ballet and tap (this element contributed by Ted Gary and Dan Dailey, Jr.) that doesn't quite mix.

Richard Carlson is an agreeable juvenile, and Mildred Natwick, too long typed in beldame roles, now appears as a gifted comédienne, playing a wisecracking script writer.

There is a very clever tap dancer called Dawn Roland and a well routined chorus which suffers also in the ballet numbers from uninspired choregraphy. The trick stage effects are well handled. There is about the customary amount of coarseness in the lines, much of it as usual purely gratuitous.

'Stars in Your Eyes'

Shubert Theater — Dwight Deere Wiman presents Ethel Merman and Jimmy Durante in "Stars in Your Eyes," book by J. P. McEvoy, lyrics by Dorothy Fields, music by Arthur Schwartz. With Tamara Toumanova, Richard Carlson and Mildred Natwick. Staged by Joshua Logan, settings by Jo Mielziner, choregraphy by Carl Randall, costumes by John Hambleton. The cast:

Assistant Director ..... Ted Gary
First Assistant Director ..... Edward Kane
Cameraman ..... Walter Wagner
Soundman ..... Rennie McEvoy
Second Assistant Director ..... Davis Cunningham
Third Assistant Director ..... Dan Dailey, Jr.
Babe ..... Dawn Roland
Wilder ..... Clinton Sundberg
Leading Man ..... Walter Cassel
Bess ..... Mildred Natwick
Jeanette Adair ..... Ethel Merman
Voice Coach ..... Mary Wickes
Bill ..... Jimmy Durante
Darrow ..... Robert Ross
John Blake ..... Richard Carlson
Tata ..... Tamara Toumanova
Dawson ..... Richard Barbee

Anna Sokolow to Dance

Anna Sokolow and her Dance Group will give a recital in Jordan Hall, on March 31, under auspices of the Contemporary Dance Group and the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Dance Notes

Devi Dja and her company of 30 dancers and musicians from Bali, now touring Europe, will make their first American tour in October, November and December of this year.

"Their art is beautiful, unusual and alive," says an announcement. "There are colorful folk dances, stirring war dances from near-by islands, and temple dances from Java. . . . The native musicians will appear on the stage in costume as part of the attraction."

* * *

The Jooss European Ballet of Dartington Hall, Devon, England, will make its fourth American coast-to-coast tour from January to April, 1940. This noted company will present three new major ballets.

"Chronica," a four-act ballet on Renaissance Italy, has music by Berthold Goldschmidt. The score for "Spring Tale," a fantasy in three acts, was written by F. A. Cohen, the company's musical director. "Cross Roads," with music by R. Maciejevski, is still in preparation.

Kurt Jooss, founder, director and chief choregrapher of the company, was assisted in the choregraphy of these ballets by Aino Simola (Mrs. Jooss).

'Cowboy and the Lady'
Merle Oberon and Gary Cooper in the film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Coolidge Quartet In Chamber Music

In Jordan Hall, last night, the Coolidge String Quartet, comprising William Kroll, Nicolai Berezowsky, Nicolas Moldavan, and Victor Gottlieb, gave the third concert in the series of programs by string quartets sponsored by the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. The program included the Quintet for Pianoforte and Strings by Roy Harris, with Mrs. Johana Harris at the piano, together with Hummel's Quartet No. 2 in G major and Schubert's Quartet in G minor (posthumous).

Frequenters of concert halls will recall that the Coolidge Quartet was heard last October as a solo unit with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, when it performed, with the orchestra, Mr. Berezowsky's Toccata and Variations. In this work the quartet was so much an integral part of the whole that its virtues were not fully apparent to the listener. Last night, it stood on its own, so to speak, and revealed itself as a group thoroughly intent upon rediscovering, if possible, the inherent quality of the music it essayed. That it did not always succeed is not to its discredit.

The Hummel music, for instance, is not altogether grateful listening. Much of it to one pair of ears, seemed rather trite stuff. Nor did the players themselves appear to be fully in the mood. Nuance in many instances, which would have given the work flexibility, was lacking, but in the more brilliant passages, the players came through with emphasis and good tonal body.

The Harris item was not new to patrons of chamber music in Boston. The work was given last year by the Flute Players' Club, with Mrs. Harris at the piano upon that occasion and the Chardon String Quartet furnishing the instrumental portions. Last night the work impresssed this reviewer as one of the more important contributions by this composer. It suggested epic ideas . . . but unfortunately the ideas did not entirely materialize. The sparseness of harmonic texture and the lack of richness when that quality, so it seemed, would have been of value left this listener with a sense of futility. The pianoforte score is of a difficulty not to be denied, and Mrs. Harris seemed eminently the person to undertake it. The excellent team play of the quintet of artists gave one the impression of a performance wholly in the vein and of undeniable excellence.

The Schubert music sounded more like Mozart or Haydn than otherwise. It was performed in a forthright manner, with sturdy and emphatic rhythm. Here again, a more flexible performance would perhaps have been more revealing, but the audience appeared to enjoy the work so much that the final movement was repeated. If one might make a definite, critical comment upon the work of these gentlemen at this point in their career, it would be that while they seem to have individual ability, the fusing of personalities and balancing of technical qualities as related to tone, had not been quite accomplished. After all, the quartet is young, in point of organization. It will doubtless settle to its stride as it continues its career. G. M. S.

French Museum Gets American Paintings

The Musée du Jeu de Paume, Paris, has acquired for its collection two paintings by living American artists, one a Texan, the other a New Yorker. The paintings were shown in Paris last summer in the large exhibition of American art at the Jeu de Paume Museum from May 24 to July 31, arranged by the Museum of Modern Art of New York at the invitation of the French Government.

The two paintings are Alexandre Rogue's "Drouth Survivors" (1936), purchased by the French museum through the Boyer Galleries of New York; and Joseph Stella's "American Landscape" (1929), gift of Arthur F. Egner of South Orange, N. J., to the Jeu de Paume Museum. Both paintings are oils, Mr. Hogue's a scene of a sand-smothered Texas farm; Mr. Stella's a glimpse of New York skyscrapers seen at night through the steel cables and arch of Brooklyn Bridge.

'Cowboy and Lady' Promised; Three Movie Bills Hold Over

Movies of Moment

Starting tomorrow the regular weekly shake-up begins in the first run movie houses. Before it is over, three new bills will have arrived in town, with them six pictures not previously seen here and a vaudeville program.

Three houses will weather the storm with their present offerings intact. One of them is the Keith Memorial. It will continue with the synthetic chills of "The Son of Frankenstein" and the fabricated humors of "His Exciting Night." On next Tuesday night there will be a preview showing of "The Great Man Votes" (John Barrymore has the chief part), and its companion film, "The Lady Vanishes." The regular showing of this double bill will start a week from today.

The second theater which holds unchanged in its course is the Fine Arts, where "Grand Illusion" has caught hold and gives every indication of settling down for a real run. During the first week, attendance at the picture averaged more than a thousand a day. For a theater with the limited capacity of the Fine Arts that keeps the house well filled most of the time. At some of the evening performances last week there were short waits for seats.

The third hold-over bill is at the Metropolitan where "The Dawn Patrol" and "Nancy Drew, Detective" are to continue for a second week. The former film is a war story about British aviators in 1915.

* * *

State and Orpheum

After two weeks of "The Shining Hour" and "Dramatic School," the State and Orpheum will take a new tack tomorrow. Merle Oberon and Gary Cooper will be the featured names on the program, and "The Cowboy and the Lady" will be the chief picture in the double bill.

This latest product of Samuel Goldwyn's henchmen has Palm Beach and Montana as background to the story. There is a shy cowboy who falls in love with an heiress, and marries her. Then complications separate them until just before the fadeout. H. C. Potter directed, and S. N. Behrman—whose name counts for something in the theater—helped prepare the story for the screen. Patsy Kelly, Walter Brennan, Fuzzy Knight, Mabel Todd, Henry Kolker, and Harry Davenport are in the cast.

"Smashing the Spy Ring," which is the other film on the bill, is another of those pictures that has been snatched from headlines of the daily press. Such at least is Hollywood's claim. Ralph Bellamy, Fay Wray and Regis Toomey are the chief players.

* * *

Paramount-Fenway

At the Paramount and Fenway, "Devil's Island" will come into Bostonian view for the first time on Thursday. Boris Karloff, who is already busy on the screen at the Keith Memorial in "Son of Frankenstein," has the chief part in this prison colony story about a doctor who aids a friend who was shot while trying to escape. Objections are reported by the Motion Picture Review Digest to have been raised by the French Government when the film came to their attention, but it seems that they were mollified by a foreword explaining that conditions shown in the picture no longer exist and that the present administration is humanitarian.

The second film at the Paramount and Fenway will be "Off the Record," with Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, and Bobby Jordan in the cast.

* * *

Keith-Boston

Another vaudeville bill is promised for the Keith-Boston on Friday, Saturday and Sunday with Joe Morrison and Sibyl Bowan as the featured entertainers. Mr. Morrison will sing western songs, and Miss Bowan will give imitations of prominent entertainers. Marian Ballet, the English Brothers, the Rutons, and Helen Swanson will complete that part of the entertainment.

The two films on the program will be "Exposed" (about candid camera magazines), and "The Last Express," a detective yarn.

* * *

Short Films

At the Trans-Lux the bill starting Friday will include a newsreel digest, "The Cavalcade of Stuff" with Colonel Stoopnagle; "King Vulture"; "Passing Parade" featuring the autobiography of an automobile; "They Live Again," a dramatization of the discovery of insulin; "Jaipur, the Pink City," a Fitzpatrick Traveltalk in Technicolor; and a Merry Melody color cartoon, "Doggone Moderns." Tomorrow evening the Boston Student Refugee Committee will have a benefit performance for which the theater and $100 have been donated by the Trans-Lux Corporation.

At the South Station, starting Friday, there will be two travelogues, one a Fitzpatrick color tour to Cairo and the other to Yellowstone Park. Other items on the bill are "Submarine Circus," filmed at Silver Springs, Fla.; Ted Husing on the history of track; two color cartoons; a Floyd Gibbons adventure story; and a comedy.

Howard Hill
Styled as "World's Greatest Archer" he will be seen on the screen at the South Station Theater in "Follow the Arrow."

Shankar Reports On Art Center

Uday Shankar, who last year terminated his tours with his company of Hindu dancers and musicians in order to build an art center in India, reports in a recent letter to American friends the progress of his project. He writes:

"After visiting a number of places that offered possibilities for starting the proposed Center, it was unanimously decided that the town of Almora, in the United Provinces, offered by far the most advantages. It is a very picturesque hill station of about 13,000 inhabitants, and commands a superb view of many valleys and the snow-capped Himalaya. The interest and co-operation of the community has been extremely gratifying, and much credit is due to the splendid efforts of Mr. Boshi Sen, the eminent Indian scientist, and his American wife, the former Gertrude Emerson, who for many years has been on the staff of Asia Magazine.

"The interest in the Center in India is tremendous, and the government is prepared to donate a 90-acre site. It is beautifully situated just above Almora, is thickly wooded with fir and pine, and has two natural springs and a small lake. In addition, a philanthropic landowner will rent, for our present needs, five houses furnished, as well as a three-acre vegetable and fruit garden, for the modest sum of $500 a year. This, as you can see, is a tremendous asset, as the group together with the staff and students, will have an opportunity to begin work immediately, while building is proceeding on the future site.

"Since my return to India I have received a most encouraging welcome, and many offers of moral and financial support for the Center."

"The play's the thing"

Whether Shakespeare or Bacon wrote it does not matter — the play's the thing! Attending a good play is a refreshing oasis in the busy, workaday world.

The better offerings of theatres in many cities are advertised in the theatre page of The Christian Science Monitor.

ATTEND A MONITOR-ADVERTISED THEATRE

Jean Gabin Pierre Fresnay
As they discuss plans for escape from their war prison in "Grand Illusion" at the Fine Arts.

Waldo Peirce at Manchester

By Dorothy Adlow

There is in New England an exponent of pure feeling, a "noble savage," the dauntless, the heroic, the extravagant Waldo Peirce. Here is a romantic; an artist who projects himself into the panorama of nature, taking his wife and children with him.

His pictures are autobiography, writ in large letters, sung out in terse exclamation: My life in pictures, here it is, with no softening touch, no expurgation, no perfumed phrases. Here is nature, as is, in the raw, the aroma of flowering fruit trees, the soil upturned, the tang of the sea. Cheerfully do I face the lashing wind, the scorching sun, the beating surf. In such expressionism does his brush operate upon a canvas which is full of excitement and vitality.

Visible or implicit in these pictures is the hero, Waldo Peirce. The daily scene in and about his home, the mundane occupations, housekeeping, the care of babies, weeding, sowing, resting; to the poet the mundane is extraordinary, the commonplace full of distinction. His touch aims to bestow beauty upon everything.

Mr. Peirce has acknowledged ideas from the School of Paris as they have evolved in the hands of the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists. He paints from the heart, not from the head, and like his emotional contemporaries he ignores logic and regulations, and follows the guidance of his own fancy. And so it is a mixture of styles we observe in these oils in the Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.; a fearless blend of flat design and plastic pattern, a free choice of pigment. Sometimes he regards its functional possibilities, sometimes he relies upon it for symbolic or atmospheric purpose.

In his turbulent moments he paints in a more virulent manner, as though he were scooping hollows out of the canvas, as though he relished the sense of extravagant projection and recession. Then, too, he resorts to the fluent, restless line which resembles tongues of flame, or curling surf. In quieter moments, his line becomes subdued and he seeks a more peaceful process for recording forms in their context. This method is used in some of the portraits, and herein he makes some capitulation to the intellectual requisites.

Somehow Mr. Peirce is most stirring and most convincing as colorist and decorator in his most expostulatory moments. In calm, the colors become somewhat turgid; they lack such modulation as engenders vitality. There always remains the question in relation to Expressionists: can they continue in an unceasing state of emotional disruption? Inasmuch as that state is exceptional, or at least sporadic in men, the artist must either maintain it artificially, or subside into the quiet of calm, for which he possesses no outstanding gift. As we look about among the onetime enfants terribles of Paris, such as Henri Matisse, Georges Rouault, Raoul Dufy, we wonder that they can still maintain the childlike spontaneity with which they were imbued in the early days of Fauvism. It seems a little unnatural to grow mature in such a state of unmoderated excitement.

* * *

Genevieve Karr Hamlin

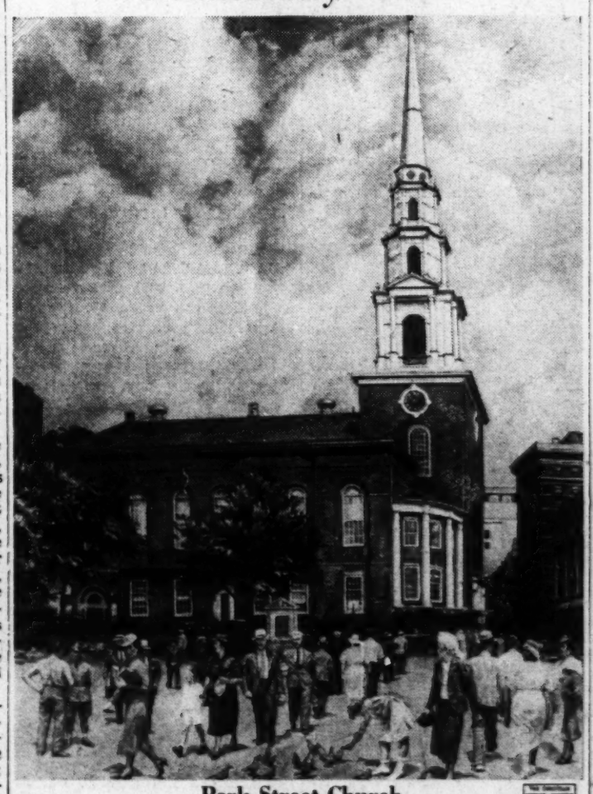
Wood sculptures by a young American carver, Genevieve Karr Hamlin, are also shown at the Currier Gallery. Miss Hamlin displays an enthusiasm, which has been growing among sculptors in America in recent years, to work directly in a plastic material so that the material itself will exercise some influence upon her imagination as she contrives the design. Exhibited at Manchester are some engaging themes, wrought in a broad and vigorous manner in rosewood, birch, walnut, and lignum vitae.

* * *

Symphony Hall, Boston

On view in the foyer of Symphony Hall is an exhibition of travel photography by Philip R. Noble of Rockport and New York. The pictures were taken while the photographer was on a tour of rural England, the Mediterranean, and Norway. Mr. Noble has done especially well in shots of details of Medieval English Churches. Those who are familiar with early architectural forms will be highly pleased by his choice of material. The Norwegian scenes are typical.

Unmistakably Boston



Park Street Church
Painting by Donald Squier shown at his exhibition at 15 Marlboro Street.

Concert to Feature Swedish Composers

A program featuring the work of Swedish composers has been arranged for the joint concert by the State Symphony Orchestra of the Federal Music project, Alexander Thiede conducting, and the Triangle Male Chorus at Jordan Hall, Saturday evening, Jan. 21.

The Triangle Chorus, numbering nearly 100 voices, is a combination of three Swedish choral societies, the Viking Chorus of Boston, directed by Thure Hulten; Verdandi Chorus of Providence, under the direction of Oscar Ekberg, and Thule Chorus of Worcester, directed by C. Arthur Johnson.

Among the composers whose works will appear on the program is Dr. Hugo Alfvén, whose last visit to Boston was as a member of the party of the Crown Prince of Sweden last summer. His "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be played by the orchestra as the opening number on the program. Another of Dr. Alfvén's compositions will be "To Sweden's Flag," sung by the chorus.

Kurt Atterberg will be represented by a suite from the ballet pantomime "Peter the Swineherd." It will be the first performance in Boston of the suite.

Winifred Christie to Play

Winifred Christie, virtuoso of the Moor double keyboard piano, will give a recital at Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28, with the following program:

Prelude in E major ..... Bach-Moor
Organ Fantasie and Fugue in G minor ..... Bach-Liszt
Sonata in D minor, Op. 31, No. 2 ..... Beethoven
Two Intermezzi, Op. 117, Nos. 1 and 2 ..... Brahms
Allegro Barbaro ..... Bartók
Meditation on a motive of Claude Debussy ..... Kodaly
Ballade in F minor ..... Chopin

Amusements

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JESSICA TANDY — GEORGE COULOURIS — BARRY FITZGERALD
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GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
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MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
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THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

DENNIS KING — VERA ZORINA — VIVIENNE SEGAL — WALTER SLEZAK
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JOHN C. WILSON Presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
A new comedy by DODIE SMITH
Lucile WATSON — Lillian GISH — Rose HOBART — Jack HAWKINS
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
BROADHURST Th. 44 St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-6699

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BROCK POMEROY'S Honey Chile
"IT'S THE BOYS GOODBYE"
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St.
BRy. 9-2979. Evgs. at 8:30 Sharp. Mats. at 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter — BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

BOSTON, MASS.

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
SAT. MAT.—JAN. 21—AT 2:30
BURTON HOLMES
PRESENTS—IN PERSON—
With Color and Motion Pictures
THE SECOND OF HIS 5 NEW TRAVELOGUES
WEST INDIES No. 2
ALONG THE SPANISH MAIN
Tickets: $1.10—85c—55c
Sat., Jan. 28. Glorious Norway

NEXT SUNDAY 3:30
Rachmaninoff

BEST FILM FARE FROM ANY COUNTRY
GRAND ILLUSION 2ND WEEK
Fine Arts — MAIL OR TELEPHONE IT — 30¢ till 1 p.m. — DOORS OPEN 12:30

NEW YORK CITY

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER · Henry FONDA · Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

LAST WEEK! EVENINGS at 6:30 Mat. Sat., 1 p. m. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 6:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Seats Now for "HENRY IV" Opens Jan. 20

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 43 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $2.20; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10
Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0230
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30
Spec. Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Monday, Feb. 13

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	822,730
1939 volume to date	17,702,770
1938 volume to date	14,082,170

Trend Uncertain In Stock Market; Trading Is Dull

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The stock market drew up to the side of the road for a rest today when it was unable to carry on an early advance. With the stock ticker barely moving at times, transactions were too small to effect much change in prices. Near the final hour minor gains and losses were distributed through the list.

Transactions were at the rate of 600,000 shares for the full session, one of the smallest turnovers in recent months.

Some analysts tried to make out a more hopeful foreign picture, partly from the reports France had decided to remain out of Spanish affairs. But most Wall Streeters appeared to find little inspiration in the day's offerings of business and political news.

Early gains running to more than a point were reduced or eliminated entirely for U. S. Steel, Douglas, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide, General Motors, Santa Fe, U. S. Rubber, International Harvester and United Aircraft.

In the curb, small gains in American Cyanamid B, American Gas & Electric and Sherwin Williams were offset at one time by fractional losses in Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service and Pennroad.

Absence of a clear-cut trend was blamed in part for the reluctance to trade.

Bonds Show Gain

A fresh demonstration of strength in United States Government issues kept the bond market pointing generally higher today.

Despite small volume, gains in the federal group ranged up to 5-32 of a point at the start of the final hour, with only a few of the 20-odd active loans hanging back. Principal news in this sector was the renewed drive of the Administration to bring about abolition of the tax exemption feature of Government bonds issued in the future.

Corporate loans attracting buyers at advances of major fractions to more than a point included Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, International Paper 5s, Federal Light & Traction 5s and Studebaker 6s.

Foreign dollar obligations moved in a narrow range. There was some demand for South American loans.

Prices of Raw Wool Are Being Fully Maintained

Weekly Wool Review

Prices of raw wool are being fully maintained and the upward trend of the past few weeks continues to carry the market along.

Considerable poundage of the raw material has changed hands in the past three to four weeks—some authorities estimate as much as 30,000,000 pounds. Observers in the Boston market apparently look for a "squeeze" to develop in the next few weeks in fine wools.

Holdings of fine staple wools, even by houses that were well stocked up, are rapidly being diminished by recent and current business. In fact, some sellers are withdrawing much of their holdings from the market. This, together with the firm prices prevailing on staple types of wool, points to possible difficulty for buyers in the not distant future.

Sales of wool in the Boston market are freer since settlement of the strike of truck drivers which prevented quick delivery from warehouses for a time.

Fine delaine fetches from 28 to 31 cents in the grease, or 72 to 75 cents scoured. Original bag lines of fine territory wools range up to 71 cents or better, scoured basis, for good French combing length and choice staple.

Mohair is more active than in recent weeks with some nice trading developing in Texas at prices ranging from 40 to 41 cents for adult and 60 to 61 cents for kid mohair. In some instances as much as 70 cents is being paid for kid mohair alone. In the Boston market some small sales are being made of adult Texas mohair in the range of 43 to 45 cents and kid mohair 75 to 80 cents.

Boston Bank Debits End Year at High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first time in 1938, the composite of debits to individual accounts reported by U. S. banks last month was higher than the figures for a year earlier. The increase for the entire country, except New York City, was 1 per cent and the figures for Boston banks make a favorable comparison with a gain of 4 per cent.

The Standard Statistics Company index of Boston bank debits for December is computed at 100 (1920-1924 equals 100), compared with 87 in November, and 96 in December, 1937. Last month's index for Boston was the highest since March, 1937.

113,700,000 Pounds Federal Butter Stored

CHICAGO (AP)—The Dairy Products Marketing Association, Federally financed producer co-operative, entered 1939 with most of the 113,700,000 pounds of butter it purchased last year still on its hands.

Figures issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showed that the organization on January 1 held 87,074,000 pounds of butter it accumulated last year in an effort to support the market.

The nation's total storage butter that day was 127,805,000 pounds, compared with 42,953,000 a year ago and the average of 56,364,000 pounds during the last five years. The total, in addition to butter held by the D. P. M. A., included 1,535,000 sold by that organization to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and still in storage, and 6,232,000 held by various state relief organizations.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	57	57	57	+ ½
123¾	110¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 21
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	41	40½	40½	Jan 12
13⅝	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
24	14½	Adams-Millis (¾g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan 17
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	25½	25½	25½	Jan 17
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	9	60½	59¾	60½	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	15	9⅝	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅛	1	1	
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	Jan 12
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	20	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅛
17¾	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	12	12	12	+ ¾
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	18	17¼	17¼	— ¼
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	4	28⅛	26¼	25¼	— ¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	10¾	10¼	10¼	Jan 12
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	184½	184½	184½	+1
13¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	20	10⅜	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
70½	38	Allied St pf (8)	1	62½	62	62½	+ ½
55¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	26	44	43	43¼	— ¼
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	18⅜	18½	18⅝	Jan 17
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 17
24	16	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 3
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	68½	68½	68½	Jan 17
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jan 17
23¼	10	Am Bk Note (.10g)	6	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	4	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	3	48	48	48	
106½	60¼	Am Can (4)	6	98½	98	98¼	+ ¼
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jan 11
34¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	4	31½	31¼	31½	
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	4	49	49	49	— ¼
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	7	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
126	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	119	119	119	—1
6	4	Am Colortype	6	7¼	7	7	
13	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 14
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
25½	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 17
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (¾e)	1	32	32	32	+1½
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
20⅛	13½	Am Ice pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 17
8¾	4¼	Am International	5	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	3	27½	27	27	— ¼
79	44	Am Locomot pf	1	74	74	74	+1
17⅜	10	Am M & Pdy (.20g)	1	15¼	15	15¼	Jan 17
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Metal	1	4	4	4	Jan 16
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	4	37	36¾	37	+ ¾
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 15
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	54	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
47⅝	19	Am P&L $6pf(¾ak)	15	43⅝	42½	43⅝	+1⅜
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(⅝ak)	12	38½	38	38	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	21	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	13	Am Roli Mill	2	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	70½	70	70	Jan 17
20⅞	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	1	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
13½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
58⅜	28⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	6	48¾	48⅛	48½	— ¼
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Jan 16
61⅜	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	16⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	46	11⅞	10¾	11⅝	+ ¾
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 11
31	19½	Am Sugar Ref	1	21	21	21	— ½
117½	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87	85⅞	86	—1
13½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jan 9
150¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	153½	153	153	
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	87½	87¼	87⅜	+ ⅜
91⅜	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	11	89¾	89½	89¾	+ ¼
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Jan 24
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	59	14⅜	13⅞	14	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Jan 16
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	42	42	42	+ ¼
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	33	Jan 17
42⅛	21	Anaconda (⅛e)	58	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	2	51	50¼	50¼	Jan 14
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 17
20⅛	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 13
4½	2	A P W Paper	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	103½	103	103½	Jan 10
7	3⅜	Armour Ill	6	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	56	55	55	Jan 4
69⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	3	52¼	51¼	51¼	—1⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+1
8¾	2½	Arlloom Corp	4	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	14	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 3
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec 30
44⅜	22¾	Atch T & S F	14	38¾	38	38¾	+ ¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	66	65	66	Jan 17
30	14	Atl Coast Line	4	27	26⅜	26½	+ ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Jan 16
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	12¾	12½	12½	Jan 13
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
110¾	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	110	110	110	+3½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jan 13
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	1	64	64	64	+ ½
8	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 10
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
5¾	2	Aust Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	10	7¾	7⅝	7¾	

B

17¼	5	Bald Loco pf	14	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	28	28	28	— ⅞
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
14	5	Barker Bros	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 14
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	29	17⅞	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	2	19⅝	19¼	19¼	Jan 17
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124	124	124	Jan 7
9	4⅜	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33	15¾	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Jan 11
29½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	55	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ¼
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	5	19¾	19½	19¾	
56	26⅞	Best & Co (.65e)	2	51	50½	50½	Jan 13
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	25	74⅜	72	73	— ½
18⅛	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17¾	17½	17½	
114⅜	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	111	111	111	— ⅜
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	26	26	26	+1½
24½	9⅜	Black & Decker(1½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	8	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	15	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	— ⅜
30½	15⅞	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 17
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	2	13	13	13	Jan 17
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	23	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	10	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 14
28	14	Bower Roll B (⅝g)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
16	8⅜	Bridgeport Brass	8	14⅜	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (1e)	17	28½	28	28	— ¼
40¼	30	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	39¼	38	38	Jan 12
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	44	44	44	
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 12
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
46⅛	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	42	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	6	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33	33	33	Jan 12
14½	5½	Brun wick-Balke(1e)	1	13	13	13	Jan 17
13⅜	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	14	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Budd Mfg	8	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	2	5	5	5	
29	13½	Bullard Co	3	28	28	28	
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	6	29½	29¼	29½	Jan 17
16⅜	6¾	Burline Mills (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	4	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	Jan 11
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	3	16¾	16½	16½	

C

24½	25½	Calif Packing	2	17½	17	17	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 13
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	27	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	4	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	16	17¼	15¾	17¼	+1¼
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	36	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅛
8½	5	Canadian Pacific	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (¾g)	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Jan 17
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 12
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	20	20	20	+1
4½	2½	Carriers & Gen(.05g)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	91	88½	91	Jan 17
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	9	46½	46	46	
106⅝	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Jan 8
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	10	23⅜	23½	23½	
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19½	12⅜	Celotex Corp	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	10	22	22	22	— ½
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	6½	Cent R R N J	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 16
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 14
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 5
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	16	46⅝	46	46	
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	
33¾	18	Champ Pap & F	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 13
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	14	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
48½	20	Ches Corp (½g)	4	22	22	22	Jan 17
1¼	⅛	Chi & N Ill	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 17
4	1½	Chi & N Ill pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Jan 14
1¾	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅝	¾	¾	Jan 17
5¼		Chi & N West pf	1	3	3	3	Jan 17
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 17
15⅞	8½	Chi Mail Order	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	
1⅞	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1	1	1	Jan 17
19¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T or pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Jan 13
1¼	¼	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	½	½	½	Jan 16
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 17
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1½	1½	1½	Jan 10
12¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
19¼	13	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
13½	3¼	Childs Co	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 17

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	36⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	65	77½	76⅞	77¼	+ ⅝
13½	7⅞	City Ice & F (1.40e)	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (½e)	1	22	22	22	Jan 17
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	6	26½	26	26	Jan 17
60½	33⅛	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	18½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	6	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	131	131	131	Jan 14
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
17	7⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	6	104	104	104	Jan 17
39⅝	13½	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	2	34	33½	33½	+ ¼
23⅞	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	21	21	21	+ ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1⅛e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (1⅛e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
9⅜	5½	Colum Gas & El	65	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	79½	79½	79½	+3½
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½g ex f)	1	13½	13½	13½	
38⅜	25½	Col Pict pf (2⅜)	v	25⅜	25½	25⅜	Dec 28
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	2	91	91	91	
39⅝	23	Comi Credit (4)	13	52¾	52	52½	— ⅛
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jan 10
84	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	15	55¼	54½	55¼	+ ¾
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jan 11
12¾	5⅞	Comi Solvents	77	12½	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	63	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
55¾	25	Com & So pf (¾k)	13	51¾	50⅝	51¾	+1¾
48	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	59	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
29¾	15	Congol Nairn (¾e)	11	28½	28½	28¾	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 20
26⅜	10½	Consol R R Cuba pf	3	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
55⅜	21¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 10
95⅝	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	94¾	94¼	94¼	— ¾
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
104½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92½	92½	92½	Jan 17
49	37½	Cont Can (½g)	25	41¼	40½	40½	— ¾
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+1½
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
15¼	6	Cont Motors	186	2⅞	2¾	2½	— ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil (1)	6	29¼	29¼	29½	+ ¼
26½	16	Cont Steel (1e)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ⅝
177	162	Corn Products pf (7)	2	176⅛	176	176½	Jan 16
5⅝	2⅝	Coty Inc	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
42½	19	Crane Co	15	34¾	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
117¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	+1¼
29⅛	21⅝	Cream of Wh (½g)	1	28	28	28	+1
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Corp	1	9½	9½	9½	
43¾	22¼	Crown Cork & S	3	37¼	37	37¼	+1
40	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan 17
41¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	35	35	35	Jan 12
15½	7½	Crown Zeller (½g)	10	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	11	45½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Says Direct Tax Should Displace Hidden Imposts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A direct tax similar to the sales levy should take the place of hidden imposts that constitute "an easy way of fooling the poorer people," according to Morris S. Tremaine, State Controller. Citizens should write to the State Legislature and to their representatives in Congress to enact a more direct tax to the end that the customer would not have to stand so heavy a burden, Mr. Tremaine declared in a radiocast from Station WMCA here.

"We would all be better off if we had a direct tax similar to a sales tax," the Controller asserted. "Then we would know what we are paying for taxes. They would only be figured once and would be spread over so many people the cost would probably not be nearly as heavy on the consumer.

"Under the present tax plan, where we try to put all the tax on the rich man, we only succeed in raising the price of goods, curtailing operations of business, causing the loss of jobs and the loss of opportunity for our young men, because no one, whether he be rich or poor, is encouraged without some sort of incentive to gain either more money or a better living."

Taking the example of the taxes on a pair of shoes, Mr. Tremaine cited that the cattle man, the tanner, the leather finisher, the wholesale leather merchant, the wholesale manufacturer, the wholesale man and the retail merchant all have to reckon in their share of the income tax. The shoes cost that much more, he said, "but you don't see it because it does not appear as a tax in the price."

The cost of goods of all kinds would be lower under the direct tax and "we would all have more things, more clothes, better food and even more amusements; in other words, our earnings would buy more," he declared.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Extra Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Dallas Nat'l Bank (Dallas, Texas)	40c		Dec. 30	Dec. 30
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. or reg	2½%		Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Home Ins Co	15c		Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Royal Trust Co (Montreal, Que.)	80c		Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Weill (Raphael) &Co	$2		Jan. 25	Jan. 25
Liquidating				
Chesapeake Trust of Chicago, Series "A" ctfs	$1.35		Feb. 4	Jan. 19
Chesapeake Trust of Chicago, Series "B" ctfs	$1.35		Feb. 4	Jan. 19
Final				
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd, ord reg	10%		Feb.	
Increased				
Associated Insurance Fund, Inc	15c	S	Jan. 31	Jan. 23
First National Bank (Galveston, Tex)	$5	S	Jan. 7	Dec. 31
Kennedys, Inc	50c		Jan. 27	Jan. 23
Union Nat'l Bank of Youngstown (Ohio)	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Union Planters Nat'l Bank & Trust Co (Memphis, Tenn)	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Irregular				
Rutland & Whitehall R.R. Co	50c		Feb 15	Feb. 1
Crow, Cork & Seal Co, Ltd			Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Kingston Nat'l Bank (Kingston, Pa)	10c		Jan. 10	Jan. 6
Shattuck Den Min	12½c		Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Accumulated				
Mississippi Power & Light Co	$6	1st pf.	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
United Drill & Tool Cl A	45c		Jan. 17	Jan. 11
Initial				
Privateer Mine, Ltd	5c		Feb. 6	Jan. 25
Stock				
United Sav Bank (Detroit), 50%			Jan. 25	Jan. 5
Regular				
Am Fidelity Amsterdam City Nat'l Bank (Amsterdam, N.Y.)	$3.50	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Amsterdam City Nat'l Bank (Amsterdam, N.Y.)	$3	Q	Apr. 29	Apr. 15
Atlas Plywood, pf	31c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Boulevard Bk(NY)	50c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Broadway Dept Stores, Inc, 5% cum pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Bullock Fund	10c		Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Central Wharf & Wet Dock Comp	$2.50		Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Champion P & Fibre Co	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
City of NY Ins Co	60c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Colony Inv'm't Trust,	20c		Jan. 25	Jan. 10
Commonwealth International Corp, Ltd (ND)	4c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 14
Commonwith Invest	4c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Community P Serv	50c		Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Dallas Nat'l Bank (Dallas, Texas)	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Dallas Nat'l Bank (Dallas, Texas)	40c	Q	July 1	June 30
De Villiss 7% pf	17½c	Q	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Domestic Fi 32 cum pf	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Fifth Thr UT/CincO	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Fifth Thr UT/CincO	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
FirstNB/Greenwich	85c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
First NB/SouthPas	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
First NB (St Paul)	$10		Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Fulton Ind SecCp	12½c		Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Fulton I S	$3.50	cum pf		
	87½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
HawaiianPineapLtd	25c		Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Home Ins Co	25c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Homestead Fire In	50c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Hussmann-Ligonier	25c		Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Hydro-ElSec	5½%	pf		
	25c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Jamestown Tel, 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do pf A	$2.50	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Loblaw Groc "A-B"	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Loewd's Boston The	13c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co	25c		Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Loose-Wiles B pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Morris Pl Bnk Bridgeport, Conn	75c	Q	Jan. 16	Jan. 13
National Security Bnk (Chicago, Ill)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Nat Security Bnk (Chicago, Ill)	$1.50	Q	July 1	Jan. 23
New Procs 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
New Procs Co pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Newton Tr Co (Newton, Mass)	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Oahu Sugar Co Ltd	5c	M	Feb. 15	Feb. 6
Peoples Indus Bk (NY)	31		Feb. 1	Jan. 12
Princeton Bank & Tr Co	$2	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Royal Trust Co (Montreal, Que)	80c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Saco-Lowell Shops A & B pf	25c	Q	Mar. 4	Feb. 15
Shareholders Corp	10c	Q	Jan. 16	Jan. 11
State-Planters Bank & Tr Co (Richmond	40c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Stein (A) & Co	15c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Union Nat Bank House-ton (Houston, Tex)	$2	Q	Jan. 27	Jan. 28
Union Nat Bank House-ton (Houston, Tex)	$2	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 23
Union Planters Nat Bk & Tr (Memphis,	25c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 21
Universal Commod Corp	5c	M	Jan. 27	Jan. 10
Walton (Chas) & Co	$2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
4% pf	$3	A	Jan. 25	Jan. 20
Weill (Raphael) &Co	$3	A	Jan. 25	

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Jan. 16: Receipts, $15,364,972.82; expenditures, $44,448,137.15; net balance, $2,993,112,709.68; including $2,392,142,808.36 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $12,661,795.92. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,987,670,832.97; expenditures, $4,920,979,187.78, including $1,846,815,572.03 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,823,308,354.78; gross debt, $39,946,917,651.85, an increase of $8,048,651.16 above the previous day; gold assets, $14,804,338,917.56.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '43-41 Mch	106.25	106.25	106.25
7	3¼s '41	107.11	107.11	107.11
1	3¼s '47-43	110.7	110.7	110.7
3	3¼s '45-43	110.8	110.6	110.6
16	3¼s '46-44	110.11	110.11	110.11
6	4s '54-44	114.25	114.25	114.25
16	3¼s '47-45	107.18	107.18	107.18
5	3¼s '56-46	113.24	113.24	113.24
8	3s '48-46	109.6	109.6	109.6
2	3¼s '49-46	109.25	109.25	109.25
1	4¼s '52-47	119.13	119.13	119.13
1	2s '47	102.17	102.17	102.17
8	2¼s '53-49	103.1	102.30	102.30
13	2¼s '54-51	104.20	104.18	104.18
7	3s '55-51	107.25	107.21	107.21
6	2¼s '60-58	104.30	104.28	104.28
12	2¼s '59-56	103.28	103.26	103.26
14	2¼s '65-60	103.5	103.3	103.5
2	2¼s '63-58	103.9	103.8	103.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

4	3s '47-42	106.4	106.4	106.4
3	3¼s '64-44	107.19	107.16	107.19
2	3s '49-44	107.11	107.11	107.11

Home Owners' Loan

7	2¼s '44-43	104.17	104.17	104.17
1	3s '52-44	107.9	107.9	107.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Adams Exp 4s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	104½	104½	104½
1	Alleghany cv 5s '44	80½	80½	80½
1	Alleghany cv 5s '49	70½	70½	70½
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	36	36	36
33	Allegh Val 4s '42	104¾	104½	104¾
5	Allied Strs 4½s '50	97	97	97
9	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110¼	110¼
8	Am & For P 5s 2030	53	52¾	53
11	AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	102	101⅞	101⅞
7	Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
12	Am T&T 5½s '43	112¼	112	112
13	Am T&T 3¼s '66	106¼	106	106
9	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107	106¾	107
4	Anaconda Cop4½s'50	104½	104½	104½
1	Arm Del 4s '57	105½	105½	105½
1	Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98	98
13	Arm Del 4s '55	108¾	108¾	108¾
23	AT&SF 4s '95	90	89⅛	89½
13	AT&SF adj 4s '95	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	AT&SF 4s 1995-55	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜
4	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
8	A C Line 1st 4s '52	68⅛	68	68⅛
4	A C Line 4½s '64	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
2	A C Line 5s '45	34½	34½	34½
5	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	31¼	21	21
3	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	53	53	53
1	Atl Gu&Wi 5s '59	104⅞	104½	104¾
5	Atl Refin 3s '53	21	20¼	20⅞
18	B&O rfg 4s '95	86⅛	86	86⅛
17	B&O 1st 5s '48	19¼	19¼	19¾
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
9	B&O 5s '96P	18½	18⅛	18⅛
8	B&O 5s 2000D	12	11½	11½
111	B&O cv 4½s '60	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
21	B&O 4s '48	50¾	50½	50¾
6	B&O4sPLE&WV'41	38¼	37¾	38
34	B&O 5s SW '50	101	100¾	100¾
7	Bang&Ar cv 4½s'51st	107⅞	107½	107½
8	Beth St 3¼s'60	102¾	102½	102½
10	Beth Stl 3¼s'66	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1	Beth Stl 3¼s'52	107	107	107
1	Big Sandy 4s'44	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1	Boston&Me 5s '67	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
4	Boston&Me 4¾sJJ61	28	28	28
1	Boston&Me 5s'55	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Bos&NYAirL 4s'55	50	50	50
1	Bkly City RR 5s'41	109¼	109¼	109¼
6	Bkly Edis 1st'66	73¾	73	73¼
6	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	104¾	104½	104¾
3	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	107	106¾	106¾
6	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	79	77½	78⅝
10	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	96½	96	96½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	112¼	112¼	112¼
1	Buf Gen El 4½s'81	40	40	40
2	Buffalo Term 5s '55	94	93¾	94
34	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	115½	115¼	115½
13	Can Nat 5s '69 July	119	119	119
9	Can Nat 4s '69 Oct	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Can Nat 5s'51	116	115⅞	116
3	Can Nat y 4½s'56	113	113	113
1	Can Pac 5s '44	100	100	100
2	Can Pac 5s '54	99¼	99	99
8	Can Pac 4½s '46	93	93	93
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	81½	81½	81½
1	Can Pac 4s prep	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Caro C&O 6s '52	92	92	92
2	Carriers&Gen 5s '50	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
4	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	33	33	33
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	57½	57½	57½
7	Cen Pac 5s '60	74¼	74¼	74¼
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	26¾	26¾	26¾
2	Cen R N J 5s '87	22	22	22
1	Cen RR N J 5s '57 reg	80	80	80
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	97¾	97¾	97¾
16	C&O 3½s '96D	97¾	97¾	97¾
6	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	12⅞	12¼	12¼
7	Chi & Alton 3s 49	99¾	99¼	99¼
10	CB&Q gen 4s '58	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	CB&Q 4s 1949	100	99⅞	100
12	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	20½	20	20
1	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	19¼	19¼	19¼
4	Chi & E Ill 5s5ict	23¾	23¼	23¼
11	Chic Gt West 4s59	10¼	10¼	10¼
22	CMSP&P 5s '75	2	2	2
8	CMSP&P2a|5s 2000	27	27	27
10	CM&SP 4½s 89C	26½	26½	26½
8	CM&SP 4½s 89E	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1	CM&SP gen 4s 89	18½	18½	18½
4	Chi&NW 5s'|3s 36	5¼	5¼	5¼
8	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	9¾	9¾	9¾
4	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7¼	7¼	7¼
6	CRI & P 4s 34 ct	56	56	56
2	Ct Hte & SE rfg5s60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	Ch Unt St 4s 63D	104½	105¾	104½
17	Ch Un Sta 4s 44	105¾	105¾	106
11	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	101¼	102¼	102¼
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	89⅛	89	89⅛
24	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	75¼	75	75
4	Childs Co 5s 43	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	88¼	88¼	88¼
23	ClevUnTerm5½s72	78⅞	78½	78½
17	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	74	74	74
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'78	43¼	43¼	43¼
8	Colo & So 4½s 80	97¾	96¾	97¾
61	Columbia G 5s 52 May	96¾	96¾	96¾
35	Colmbia G 5s 1961	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	104	104	104
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51	108½	108½	108½
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110	110
126	Comwlth Ed 3½s 58	107¼	107⅛	107¼
25	Comwlth Ed 4s 81	109	108¾	108¾
5	Comwlth Ed 3¾s 85	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10	Con Edis 3½s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
12	Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
14	Con Edis 3½s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Con Edis 3½s 66	104½	104	104
7	Con Oil cv 2½s '51	108½	108¾	108¾
6	Consum Pow 3¼s'65	108½	108½	108½
5	Consum Pow 3½s'70	108½	108½	108½
3	Consum Pow 3½s'65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Consum Pow 4½s'66	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Container 5s '43	109	109	109
38	Continent Oil 2¾s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Crane Co 3½s '51	105	105	105
2	Crown Cork 5s '50	33¼	32¾	33¼
11	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s'42	38	38	38
1	Cuba R R 5s '52	62⅛	62	62
17	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	106	106	106
1	Den G&E 5s '51 st	111¼	111¼	111½
2	Det Ed 3½s '66	100½	100½	100½
5	Det T Tun 4½s '61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
7	DulMissabe&I 3½s'52	15	15	15
12	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	87	87	87
2	E TenV&G cn 5s '56	106¼	106½	106¾
13	Elec Auto Lt cv 4s'52	123¼	123¼	123¼
22	Erie rfg 5s '67	12¾	12¾	12¾
19	Erie rfg 5s '75	45	45	45
4	Erie 1st 4s '96	21½	21½	21½
4	Erie gen lien 4s '96	45	45	45
5	Erie & Jer 6s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	104¾	103½	103½
2	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	102½	102	102
7	Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	89¾	89¾	89¾
9	Fla E Sst 5s '74	9	9	9
11	Gen MotAcceptc3¼s'51	107¼	107¼	107¼
11	Gen MotAccept 3s'49	63	63	63
1	Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	15¼	15¼	15¼
15	Goodrich 4¼s '65	100¾	100¼	100¼
20	Goodrich 6s '45	97½	97½	97½
1	Gt Nor 5½s '52	102	102	102
15	Gt Nor 4¼s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
21	Gt Nor 4s '48 G	87¾	87¾	87¾
21	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	73	73	73
1	Gulf M & N 5s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Gulf St Util 4s '66	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	119¾	119¾	119¾
14	Hocking V 4½s '99	89½	89¼	89½
2	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '48	44¼	44¼	44¼
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	12½	12¼	12½
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	86½	86	86
2	Ill Cen 4s '53	59½	59½	59½
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51¼	50¾	51
17	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	57¾	57¾	58
14	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	57¾	56¾	57
14	IC&CSL&NO 4½s(ai)'63	52½	52¾	52½
10	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Inland St 3¾s '61	108½	108½	108½
2	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	62½	62½	62½
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	60½	60½	60½
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18¾	18¾	18¾
2	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	78½	78¼	78½
11	Int Paper 6s '55	93	98¼	99
5	Int Paper 5s '47	91¾	91¾	91¾
6	Int Rys CA 5½s '47	66	66	66
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	67¾	67¾	68
6	Int T&T 5s '55	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	83¾	83¼	83¾
1	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95½	95½	95½
2	Jones&Lau St 4¼s '61	34½	34½	34½
5	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	109¼	109¼	109¼
7	K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Kans G&E 4½s '80	107½	107½	107½
3	Kentuck Cen 4s '87	101	100¾	101
11	Koppers Co 4s '61	49¾	49½	49½
6	Lac Gas 5½s '53	48½	48⅛	48⅛
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	90	90	90
1	LS&M 3½s '97	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
3	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	22	22	22
1	Leh & NY 4s '45	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	Leh Val 4½s2003asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	139	139	139
8	Liggett & M 5s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Loews 3½s '46	81½	81½	81½
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	81½	81½	81½
2	Louis&Nash 4s '57	97½	97½	97½
2	Louis & N 3s 2003 B	90	90	91
8	Lou&N 4½s 2003	86	86	86
10	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	82½	82½	82
1	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	97½	97½	97½
1	L&N FodeM 4s '46	43	43	43
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	33	33	33½
11	Manhat Ry 4s '90	106½	106½	106½
5	McCrory Strs 3½s'51	88¼	88¼	88¼
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	34	34	34
21	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16½	16	16
6	M-K-Tex 4½s '62	29½	29	29
12	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	20¼	20¼	20¼
3	Mo Pac 5s '65	20	20	20
1	Mo Pac 5s '65A ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
7	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20¼	20¼	20¼
13	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¾	5¾	5¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	MobileO Montg 5s '47	21	21	21
3	Mob & Ohio 5s '38	30¼	30¼	30½
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	26¼	26¼	26½
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108½	108½	108½
4	MonWPaPubSv5s '65	104½	103¾	104½
28	Mont Pow 3¼s '66	97¾	97½	97½
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Mor & Essex 5s '55	82	82	82
3	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	45¼	44½	45¼
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	55	54¾	55
8	Mob & O 4½s '68	104½	106	106¼
6	Mt St T&T 3¼s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Nat Dairy 3¾s '61vw	105	105	105
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Nat RRMex4½s1sad	8	8	8
1	Nati Steel 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
12	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	104	103½	103½
22	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	N Orl & NE 4½s '52	35½	35½	35½
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
5	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	63½	63½	63½
25	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
9	NYC 4½s 2013A	69	68½	69
4	NYC cn 4s '98	68	68	68
35	NYC cv 3½s '52	54¼	57½	57⅞
35	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	83	83	83
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	62¼	62¼	62¼
5	NYCCh&St L 5½s '74A	25½	25¼	25½
22	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	15	14⅞	15
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13	13	13
1	NYNH&H 4½s '67	4¾	4½	4½
6	NYO&W gen 4s '55	77	77	77
4	NYProv &Bos 4½s'42	93½	93	93
6	NY&R Gas 6s '51A	102⅝	102½	102⅝
30	NYStGeam 3½s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
8	NY Tel 4½s '39	109½	109½	109½
2	NY Tel 3¼s '67	75	75	75
1	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	97½	97½	97½
8	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	119½	119½	119½
1	Norfe W 4½s '96	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	NorAmEd 5½s '43	106	106	106
5	NorAmEd 5s '69C	68¼	67½	68⅛
16	Nor Pac 6s 2047	56	56	56
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	83¾	83½	83½
5	Nor Pac 4s '97	49⅝	49⅝	50
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	108½	108¼	108¼
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	4	4	4
2	Ogden&L Cha 4s '48 st	107	107	107
1	Ohio Ed 4s '67	107½	107½	107½
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	102½	102¼	102¼
7	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	105	105	105½
4	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105½	105¾	105¾
28	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	57	57	57
1	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	108	107½	108
42	Pac Gas&El 3¼s '66	111	111	111
5	Pac Gas&E 4¼s '64	113¼	113¼	113¼
5	Pac G&E 4¼s '64	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	57½	57½	57½
1	Para Biway 3s '55 ct	100	100	100
3	Para Pict 8s '55	123¾	123¾	123¾
2	Pat & Pass 5s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Pen Co 4s '63	93	93	93
1	Pen Co&Det 4½s '81 B	105¾	105½	105⅝
14	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105¾	105	105¾
3	Pen RR gen 5s '68	99¼	99	99¼
14	Pen RR gein 4½s '65	85½	85¼	85¼
5	Pen RR 4½s 70 deb	94¼	94	94¼
10	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	94	94	94
1	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
1	Pen RR 4s '48	86⅜	86½	86½
10	Pen RR 3¾s '70	114¾	113¾	114¼
10	Peo Gas&C Chi 5s '47	114¼	113¾	114¼
4	Philips Dodge 3½s'52	99½	99½	99½
15	Phila Co 5s '67	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	112¼	112¼	112¼
4	Phill

Commerce and Finance

Jordan Sees Little Likelihood of Unemployment Decrease

Business and Industry

New York State Savings Deposits Rise $115,447,596

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — During the year 1938 deposits in the 134 mutual savings banks of New York State increased $115,447,596 to a total of $5,405,037,409 on December 31, according to the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.

In 1938, for the first time since 1931, the rise in savings deposits exceeded the amount of dividends credited to savers by the banks. For the preceding six years the total of savings deposits had increased only by reason of interest paid, withdrawals from savings accounts having been in excess of deposits.

Deposits Accelerate

That the pace of savings was accelerating during the year was indicated by the fact that the gain in deposits for the last six months was $68,717,901, while the gain for the final quarter was $43,245,466.

The number of accounts in the savings banks on Dec. 31 was 5,924,178, a decrease of 35,440 from the end of the previous year. This drop included, however, a loss of 4,951 inactive accounts, which were turned over to the Controller of the State in accordance with the provisions of recent legislation. The loss in accounts took place in the first half of last year. In the final six months there was a net gain of 3,904 and in the final quarter a gain of 17,465.

Dividends paid out in the year by the banks amounted to $101,000,000, in addition to which $22,000,000 was paid out to Christmas Club depositors in November and December.

People Better Off

Albert S. Ember, President of the Savings Banks Association and President of the Walden Savings Bank of Walden, New York, declared in a statement that people generally have been in better financial position so that they have been able to conserve their existing savings and in addition to continue their savings programs.

"This conclusion," he said, "is borne out by the inspection of the statistics for the year as a whole, showing as they do that the early part of 1938 constituted a period during which there was financial stress, with a definite improvement as the year reached its close. In both deposits and depositors the figures for the State show the best December since 1930."

Earnings Increase For Class 1 Roads Month of December

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 92 Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $260,807,767 in December, 1938, compared with $248,516,079 in December, 1937, and $310,431,002 in the same month of 1930.

This represented an increase of 4.9 per cent in December, 1938, over December, 1937, but a decrease of 16 per cent below December, 1930.

The association said the 92 reporting carriers represented 82.8 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 railroads.

Freight revenues of the 92 in December amounted to $204,502,915 compared with $190,016,686 in December, 1937, and $231,341,746 in December, 1930.

Passenger revenues totaled $32,296,517 compared with $34,154,856 in December, 1937, and $47,043,871 in December, 1930.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

DETROIT, MICH. — Consultant on property records systems; 20 years' experience with General Motors; will supervise in the designing, rearranging, installing of property records systems in connection with the accounting staffs of assigned employees. WILFRED YAPP, 16330 Northlawn. Tel. University 1-1687.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

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CONSULT OUR INCOME DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTMENTS TO BRING IN RETURNS. BONDED AGENTS. 12 YEARS IN CITY. EDDY D. FIELD, 1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

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POTTER & CO., RENTALS AND SALES. Pauline Holden, Florence T. Allen, 401 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills, California. OXford 6134.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

A FINE opening with interior designing firm in several cities for capable women, experienced in selling and qualified to meet highest class clientele; knowledge of interior designing helpful; must have car; commission and bonus; personal training and complete set of samples furnished free. REGINA Incorporated, 1049 Bardstown Road, Louisville, Ky.

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SALESMEN calling on jewelers and allied lines throughout the United States; something new in display fabrics for windows and show cases; attractive commission; state full particulars. Write Box M-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 305, Chicago.

YOUNG woman, immediate opening for educated, cultured woman who has ability to organize Heirloom Silver Clubs with women's business and professional groups. This position requires woman who owns a car, desires a permanent connection and one who is accustomed to good income; commission basis; promotion is assured to successful applicant; give phone number. Write full details to Box X-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Deplores Debt Rise

© Underwood

Dr. Virgil Jordan
President of the National Industrial Conference Board.

McKesson Director Sold 13,761 Shares Stock in November

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Charles F. Michaels of San Francisco, officer and director of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., sold 13,761 shares of the company's common stock in November, 1938.

This was shown today in the Securities Commission's compilation of security transactions of officers, directors and principal stockholders of industrial companies for November.

Other sales by officers and directors of the huge drug company, against which an equity action was first filed on Dec. 6, follow:

Henry Michaels, an officer, of New York, sold 400 shares. Sidney J. Weinberg, of New York, a director, bought 100 shares.

George B. Evans, an officer, of Bridgeport, Conn., sold 215 shares of the drug company's stock. Patrick J. Kelleher, an officer, of San Francisco, sold 200 shares. John H. McGloon, an officer, of Bridgeport, sold 300 shares through Mrs. Margaret McGloon. Horace B. Merwin, a director, of Bridgeport, sold 100 shares and James T. Philbin, an officer, of Baltimore, sold 100 shares.

The Chase National Bank of New York, a principal stockholder, sold 50,400 common shares of 20th Century Fox Film.

Pierre S. du Pont, a director, of Wilmington, Del., bought 8,100 common shares of E. I. du Pont de Nemours.

John J. Raskob, a director, of Wilmington, Del., sold 3,000 common shares of General Motors Corporation.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, a director, of Philadelphia, sold 2,653 common shares of Sears, Roebuck & Company.

Jules S. Bache, officer and director, of New York, sold 2,500 common shares of Chrysler Corporation through Wenonah Development Co.

1938 Bond Defaults Total $606,970,020

NEW YORK—Bond defaults in 1938 totaled 112 issues of a par value of $606,970,020, against 66 issues of a par value of $403,405,000 in 1937, and 862 issues of $3,454,870,000 par in 1933, according to the Standard Statistics Company

In the past year the railroads accounted for the greater part of the gain over 1937 when the total was $140,000,000. Utility defaults almost doubled in 1938. Industrial defaults on the other hand were less than 20 per cent of the 1937 figure. Real estate and foreign bonds showed little change from 1937.

The following tabulation by classes of defaults compares the 1938 totals with 1933, the worst year on record:

	1938	1933
Railroads	$401,317,000	$1,087,808,000
Industrials	23,277,000	482,228,000
Utilities	106,771,000	363,834,000
Real Estate	12,087,000	416,052,000
Foreign	63,518,000	1,104,748,000
Total defaults	$606,970,000	$3,454,870,000

In the case of the industrials, 1933 was not the worst year of the depression, being exceeded by 1932 with defaults of $699,000,000. The utility bond-holders also suffered more in 1932 with defaults of $593,000,000.

Soviet Industrial Output Up 12 P. C.

MOSCOW (AP)—The Government announced that Soviet Russia's industrial output for 1938 was valued at 77,520,000,000 rubles ($15,504,000,000 at the official rate of 20 cents to the ruble) and exceeded that of 1937 by 12 per cent.

Tass, the official news agency, said that the volume of the Soviet Union's 1938 industrial output exceeded that of 1929 by 377.4 per cent, whereas the total volume of such output for other countries for the same period decreased by 9 per cent.

The official announcement said that the production of enterprises under the commissariats of heavy industry, machine building and defense industry increased in 1938 by 15.1 per cent over 1937 while the output of the commissariat of food industry gained 15.2 per cent.

Off-Shore Sugar Sales To U. S. 4,767,049 Tons

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that offshore sugar producing areas exported 4,767,049 short tons, raw value, of sugar to continental United States in 1938.

This amount was 44,457 short tons below total import quotas for these areas. The unfilled balances were distributed as follows: Cuba, 13,093 short tons; Philippine Islands, 9,280; Puerto Rico, 228; Hawaii, 16,212; and foreign countries other than Cuba, 5,644.

Jordan Decries Debt Rise; Sees Wide Unemployment Holding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The United States can hope for little improvement in its unemployment problem during the next few years, according to Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board. Even if employment were to rise by 5 to 10 per cent, national employment would be no greater than it was 15 years ago, despite the rapid growth in population, Dr. Jordan told the afternoon session of the National Retail Dry Goods Association meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel here yesterday.

Meanwhile the nation may expect a rapid rise in federal, state and local debts, as the necessity for direct relief on a large scale continues, he held.

"By the middle of 1940, we will have a total national debt of $70,000,000,000, and you can thank your stars if it doesn't go higher," he declared.

Sees Business Affected

Dr. Jordan held that the $70,000,000,000 debt would be composed of a Federal debt of $42,000,000,000, a $19,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 state and local government debt, and a $5,000,000,000 contingent Federal debt.

Dr. Jordan said that while he did not expect that next year's anticipated National Social Security tax of $1,500,000,000 would seriously affect retail trade in the United States, he did believe that the standard of living, including services, could not be high because of the unemployment and taxation situation.

Later on, he added, when it became necessary to raise $3,000,000,000 annually for social security, national business would be materially affected.

At the same time, Dr. Jordan agreed with other speakers before the convention that the retail business during 1939 would show a 3 or 4 per cent improvement over 1938, but that the gains would not bring the volume of business to the 1937 level. Paralleling the rise in retail business would come increased union activity, he said, adding that he did not expect startling gains for labor.

Major Benjamin H. Namm, president of the Namm Store, Brooklyn, another speaker, held that constructive legislation throughout the nation might open additional employment for from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 persons in the retail trade.

Hurts Initiative, Confidence

Holding that "obviously this uncontrolled spending cannot continue indefinitely," and that "the next step is bound to be 'controlled' inflation," Major Namm declared that Federal spending and regulatory policies had "slowed up private initiative, shaken consumer confidence and frozen the vast reservoir of corporate and individual savings that would normally flow into new enterprises, thereby creating additional jobs."

The speaker added, however, that it was wrong to lay the blame for all the ills on the Government and that "businessmen had been extremely lax; had done a mighty poor public relations job; had failed to develop any political philosophy, and had concentrated too much upon the distribution of merchandise and not enough upon a more equitable distribution of profits among those who had labored in the distribution of that merchandise."

"Last, but not least," said Major Namm, "they give too little thought to their relations with their employees. They were backward in providing for better wage scales, shorter hours, job security, old-age pensions, unemployment provisions, medical care, better housing, and, of course, collective bargaining. If the New Deal is responsible for the general acceptance by businessmen of these reforms—and I believe that they are now commonly accepted—let us give three cheers for that phase of the New Deal and its courageous leader, President Roosevelt."

G. M. Benefit Plans

Describing the General Motors 1939 employee income benefit plans, Merle C. Hale, an executive of the corporation, held that "the effect of such plans will be cumulative, because greater stability of income for an important segment of the buying public should reflect itself in greater stability also for retail businesses, and, in turn, for the manufacturers of consumers goods.

"There are two plans, the income security plan and the lay-off benefit plan," Mr. Hale explained. The first plan provides for advances against future work so that in no week during 1939 will the employee's income be less than 60 per cent of his standard weekly earnings. In the second plan, this advance provision differs, in that the weekly minimum is set at 40 per cent of standard earnings, and the total amount that may be advanced is limited to 72 hours pay at the employee's regular rate."

"Repayment is made," Mr. Hale said, "when the employee's weekly earnings again exceed 60 per cent of his standard wage. Then, half of whatever amount he earns over and above 60 per cent of his standard is applied against the advance."

Mr. Hale described the plans as making it possible for the worker to build himself an income bridge over the business gaps or to provide a cushion against the impact of production fluctuations upon his income.

The Robinson-Patman Act was discussed by Edwin B. George, an economist for Dun and Bradstreet.

"We have nothing like the sweeping changes in our distributive structure that some of this measure's ardent sponsors hoped for," he said, "but neither do we have quite the same sort of liberty and license in pricing policies that the more violent opponents regarded as sacred."

The convention will continue through Friday.

Bay State Shows Substantial Gain In 1938 Business

By the Associated Press

Ending the old year with an upward trend, Massachusetts business entered a new year "giving substantial basis for confidence," Miss Elizabeth M. Herhily, Chairman of the State Planning Board, said.

At the close of 1938 the Bay State's business was about 13 per cent better than at midyear and about 7 per cent better than at the end of the previous year, the Planning Board reported.

The Board's statement said "In general, business in the Commonwealth during 1938 followed rather closely the trend of the country as a whole. Severe depression marked the first half year, but the second half brought exceptionally rapid recovery.

The Planning Board's index of industrial activity showed:

Industrial Employment: 17 per cent gain since June, greater than for the United States as a whole.

Electric Power Consumption: 17 per cent better than in June and 12 per cent better than a year ago.

New Building: 6 per cent greater than a year ago.

Shoe Production: 30 per cent ahead of last year.

Retail Trade: 6 per cent less than 1937, "approximately the amount of decline in retail prices."

New Automobile Sales: 54,000 in 1938 and 107,000 in 1937.

Exports: 29 per cent less than 1937, for the first 10 months.

Imports: 55 per cent decline for the first 10 months.

Loans to Business Drop During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks declined slightly in the week ended January 11.

The Federal Reserve board said banks in 101 leading cities reported their business loans declined $8,000,000 to a total of $3,818,000,000 in that period. The decline was led by banks in New York City which reduced their commercial advances by $4,000,000.

U. S. Gold Imports Total $47,955,815 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — American imports of gold totaled $47,955,815 in the week ended January 6.

This amount was twice the size of imports in the previous week.

Shipments included $1,687,914 from Belgium, $10,235,935 from The Netherlands, $20,124,767 from England, $1,132,925 from Mexico, and $11,296,030 from Japan.

Silver imports, in the first week of the month, amounted to $5,920,611—about the same as usual. They included $5,266,969 from England, $182,802 from Mexico and $68,758 from Canada.

Exports during the week included $2,786 of gold and $535,207 of silver.

TVA Power Sales 6 Months' Revenue Tops Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority reported that revenue from electric power sales for the six months ended Dec. 31 exceeded those of the entire 1938 fiscal year by $309,000.

John B. Blandford, Jr., TVA General Manager, said the half year revenue was $2,615,000, compared with $2,306,000 for the full year ended last June 30. He said the estimate of $5,000,000 in revenues for 1939 apparently would be exceeded.

Revenues showed a monthly increase from $336,500 in July to $504,600 in December, Mr. Blandford said. Large industrial customers accounted for half of the total, $1,313,000, he said, while electric utility companies bought about $321,700 worth of power.

Sales for the six months amounted to 806,800,000 kilowatt hours of energy, compared with 699,360,000 during the 1938 fiscal year. The average rate paid by municipal and co-operative wholesale customers dropped from 5.57 mills a kilowatt to 4.99 mills, Mr. Blandford reported. He attributed the decline to service furnished the city of Knoxville and increased demands.

The total income for the six months was $2,643,000, compared with $2,355,000 for the previous full year.

Florida to Peg Grapefruit Prices

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—Florida's citrus industry will begin its first official attempt Friday to peg the price of grapefruit.

The Florida Citrus Commission has ordered that no grapefruit be sold for less than 32 cents a box after 12:01 a. m. January 20.

Acting under authority of a heretofore unused 1935 law, the board fixed that figure as the average cost of producing a box of this season's record breaking crop, estimated by Government experts at 21,000,000 boxes.

The step was taken after Governor Fred P. Cone and Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo proclaimed that "a state of emergency" existed within the grapefruit industry.

Chicago Board of Trade Profit Increases in 1938

CHICAGO (AP)—The annual report of the Chicago Board of Trade showed a net profit of $65,362 in 1938 compared with $10,334 in 1937.

Total assets amounted to $3,307,141 as of December 31 compared with $3,343,301 a year previous. Current assets including cash totaled $420,743. A large share of the exchange's income is derived from dues, services and fees, while operation of the building which houses the exchange accounts for part of its expenses.

War Propaganda Rampant in U. S., Declares Heimann

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Much of the same propaganda that involved the United States in the World War is today current in this country, according to Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in the Association's monthly review of business, released to its 20,000 wholesaling, banking, and manufacturing member firms.

He defined this propaganda as dealing with "greed and lust for power" and "feverish armament programs."

"Among several developments that need correction, one of the most important is the manner of rearmament," he said.

Four Recommendations

"No nation ever built an army or navy for offensive action, if you were to believe public utterances made by representatives of the various governments. History, however, clearly reveals that a nation seldom arms to the limit without finding itself engaged in a subsequent war."

Mr. Heimann's report contains four recommendations for Congressional action. He urges that Congress check Government spending, keeping the armament policy "within reason" and courageously put forward a farm program that is not camouflaged; that it insist on "more equity and fairness" in labor legislation, make the Federal tax laws "more economic and equitable," rationalize the relief problem, check "bureaucratic" tendencies and keep social security "within sane limitations."

Discussing the attitude of most business men toward present Government policies, Mr. Heimann holds that had they in 1933 fully sensed the social reform program that was to take place in the next few years, the attitude of most business men toward these reforms might have been different.

"To some extent," he said, "a new order had to be developed because of certain business abuses in the past. These abuses of the 1920's laid a strong foundation for the reform element to build upon. Had business appraised future developments properly, much of the acrimony and many of the caustic public statements exchanged between business and government would not have taken place.

"It is not too much to say the program would have been more in a spirit of cooperation, looking forward to the establishment of needed reforms on a sound basis. Such a conciliatory spirit could well have prevented the so-called radical reform legislation.

"It is a fact that most business men now realize and accept the fact that there is a new order of things in our business-government-social relationships. At the same time these business men know that this new order of things, if it is to be successful, must be built upon time-tested and proved fundamentals, within sound economic laws.

Corrections Too Extreme

"It is likewise fair to say, I believe, that while the majority of our people desired correction of certain boom-time abuses, they would have asked a more cautious approach to the legislation for this new order of things if they could have known the extremes to which some parts would go.

"The program went far beyond what most people asked. It exceeded the limits which the more moderate element in the reform movement had in mind; and this group, too, had it been blessed with accurate, historical forsight, would undoubtedly have been more temporate in its attitude. It would have moved for a less drastic program, taking care to make the changes with constitutional requirements, sound economic principles and logical needs in mind.

"Both business men and reformers spoke too vehemently—at times too sarcastically. As they now pause to reflect, they can see the damage their vocal intemperance caused, and I believe it is safe to say that the majority of people in business and the majority of those who sincerely felt that changes were needed are now anxious to repair the damage."

Auto Output Is Placed at 1,000,000

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., reiterated its prediction that the motorcar industry would assemble at least 1,000,000 cars and trucks in the first quarter of 1939.

It placed the current week's production at 86,925 units, against 76,685 last week and 65,735 this week a year ago.

Consumption of Crude Rubber 55.2 P.C. Over '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Crude rubber consumption in the United States decreased 1.8 per cent in December from the previous month, to 45,315 long tons, the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., said.

However, the December total was 55.2 per cent over the like 1937 month.

Twelve months 1938 consumption was estimated at 411,363 long tons, 24.3 per cent under the previous year.

The 1938 fourth quarter total of 131,817 long tons was 29.3 per cent over the corresponding 1937 period.

Gross imports of crude rubber for December were 36,977 long tons, an increase of 19.1 per cent over the November figure, but 45.9 per cent under the December, 1937, import total.

Gross imports for the whole year, 1938, totaled 400,178 long tons, compared with 584,851 long tons for the previous year.

Domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand December 31 totaled 245,413 long tons compared with Nov. 30 stocks of 254,196 and a total of 262,204 long tons on hand Dec. 31, 1937.

More Home Tax Exemption Legislation Sought by Realtors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To protect the American home from too heavy a tax burden, building and loan organizations are urging members throughout the country to work in the coming year for more homestead tax exemption legislation.

While the movement toward homestead exemption laws has progressed to the point where 12 states already have some form of tax exemption provisions, two others—North Carolina and Utah—are expecting legislation at the coming sessions of their legislatures. Moreover, the United States Building and Loan League is arousing its members out in the 48 states to get behind any legislation which will relieve home owners of what they call a "disproportionate share of the total tax burden."

On the other hand, municipal finance officers point out that home exemption laws are liable to disrupt the finance machinery and tend to impair credit unless alternative action is taken at the same time to bring in revenue from other sources.

Seek Homestead Exemptions

Homestead exemption laws, according to building and loan experts, are a natural consequence of the ever-increasing complication and number of governmental services, and the ever-growing diversification of forms of wealth among the country's citizenry, it was brought out in a special report recently made by a committee of the United States Building and Loan League.

"Homestead and exemption laws are an answer to the ever changing pattern of American life," the committee declares. "In the days when by far the greater proportion of a man's possessions were represented in his home, and when state and local government's chief function was the regulation and protection of home owner's rights with the provision of facilities whose chief benefits inured to the home-owning class, in those days it was only equitable that the home owner should bear the major proportion of the cost of government," the committee admits. "But today when the home occupies a much less important position in the aggregate national wealth and in the resources of the average individual, it seems only just that it should be relieved of the disproportionate share of the total tax burden to which it has heretofore been so widely subjected."

Furthermore, the League, which adopted the committee's report, pointed out the fact that the wider ownership of homes should be encouraged the same as education and religious institutions are fostered by the tax exemptions on their property.

Specific Exemptions

"Most state constitutions carry exemptions as to properties devoted to educational, religious, and charitable uses," the building and loan experts declare. "These immunities have enjoyed almost universal approbation on the idea that measures calculated to advance the education and culture of the people are conducive to community progress and wealth. On the same reasoning, tax exemptions granted as an incentive toward home ownership have traditionally been urged because anything that properly stimulates, encourages and extends the wider ownership to homes is a legitimate exercise of governmental concern and, in the long run, bestows substantially more benefit to the community than the relatively negligible sum reflected on the assessment rolls themselves."

Those opposed to homestead exemption, on the other hand, claim that these laws have produced no particular incentive for increasing home-ownership. And they further question whether it is sound public policy to exempt owners of certain classes of property and certain classes of owners of property from the property tax requirement.

A homestead tax exemption chart prepared recently by a special committee of the United States Building and Loan League gives a resume of the provisions of the laws already enacted in those states pioneering in this homestead tax exemption movement.

In Mississippi which is the most recent state to enact homestead tax exemption laws, rural homesteads are entirely exempt from taxation up to an assessed value of $5,000 and 160 acres of land. Owners taxed in municipalities are relieved of part of their taxes up to an assessed homestead valuation of $5,000. City owners must be levied upon for all city maintenance taxes except the school maintenance tax which constitutes from one-third to 80 per cent of the urban maintenance tax.

States Favor Home Ownership

Minnesota, Georgia, Arkansas, and Alabama, in addition to Mississippi, have passed laws during the past year. Some of them get their authority by the state statutes while others get it from their state constitutions. Alabama has exemption for the first $2,000 of assessed value while Arkansas exempts the first $1000 of assessed value. However, in Arkansas the State constitutional amendment permits the legislature to increase the exemption to $2500.

Georgia has exemption for the first $2,000 and in Minnesota the first $4,000 of full value in urban homesteads is assessed at 25 per cent and the first $4,000 of full value in rural homesteads is assessed at 20 per cent.

In Oklahoma the first $1000 of the assessed value is exempt. This amount, however, is fixed by statute and can be increased, but when once established by law the exemption figure cannot be decreased for 20 years. South Dakota by State statute exempts the first $5000 of the assessed value, while Texas exempts the first $3,000 Florida which passed its legislation in 1935 exempts the first $5,000 of the assessed value.

In North Carolina legislators are expecting a report of the committee appointed last year to see whether the permissive legislation should be followed through with some definite homestead tax exemption laws. There the State government has not levied a property tax law since 1932, it is found.

In Utah a constitutional amendment was adopted in 1936 permitting homestead tax exemption up to a maximum of $2,000. It is now up to the coming session of the legislature to decide whether it wants to go ahead and pass laws.

ICC Urges Buying Of Rail Equipment With Federal Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission regards the use of Government funds for the purchase of railroad equipment as "both defensible and desirable."

In its annual report to Congress, the commission said there was reason to believe that substantial opportunities exist from reducing costs and improving service, and hence attracting more traffic and revenue. These opportunities, it said, lay in the use of new motive power, cars, shop equipment, and perhaps other facilities.

Three members of the commission last March drafted a report recommending, among other things, that $300,000,000 be made immediately available for Government loans to be used in the purchase of equipment, the equipment to furnish the security for the advances.

"This recommendation was made," the commission said in its annual report, "after a careful canvass of the situation which led the committee to believe that various railroads could and would use such loans, if made on sufficiently favorable terms, for purchases of immediate and substantial benefit to them, that the Government would suffer little or no eventual loss, and that the purchases would improve general business conditions materially. Under existing conditions, the use of Government credit for such a purpose and the accomplishment of such results is both defensible and desirable."

The last Congress did nothing about the recommendation for equipment loans.

Labor Unit May Intervene In Proposed Rail Merger

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Railway Labor Executives' Association has received permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to intervene in opposition to the proposed merger of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern and the Mobile & Ohio.

The Association, which represents 20 railway labor organizations, said approval of the merger "will adversely affect the working conditions of many men now employed" by the roads and "will in all probability result in the loss of employment of numerous others." The labor executives said that "the efficiency of the railroad transportation service" probably would be affected, too.

Cotton Exchange Seat Off $500

NEW YORK—A New York Cotton Exchange membership has been sold at $8,500, off $500 from the last transaction.

FSA Has Helped Over Half Million Needy Farm Families in '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Security Administration reported it extended financial assistance to more than half a million needy farm families during the last fiscal year.

Nearly 200,000 families received "rehabilitation" loans designed to help them get situated where they could make a living. Most of these loans were used for purchase of essential tools, livestock, and supplies, the agency said. These loans totaled $65,068,016.

The FSA reported it made outright relief grants totaling $24,071,457 to approximately 257,000 families in drought, flood, and other emergency distress situations.

Loans to tenant farmers for purchase of farms totaled 1,887. The amount involved was $9,225,083.

The FSA said that since the rehabilitation loan program was started in 1935, loans totaling $216,876,146 had been made to 649,919 families. Collections on these loans have amounted to $52,625,436.

RCA Board Says Stockholders May Now Pick Auditors

NEW YORK (AP)—The board of directors of Radio Corporation of America has adopted amended by-laws under which stockholders at each annual meeting will appoint independent public accountants to audit and certify the company's annual financial statements, it has been divulged.

Radio Corporation is believed to be the first large company summarily to delegate to the shareholders—the owner of the company—the direct power of choosing auditors, since the McKesson & Robbins receivership directed attention to accounting methods.

Formerly the Radio Board appointed the accounting firm to audit and certify its annual report.

Since the sudden filing early in December of a bankruptcy petition by the $87,000,000 McKesson & Robbins drug firm, and subsequent discovery of a deficiency of $18,000,000 in assets, despite periodic audits by independent accountants, methods to improve corporate and accounting practices has been a chief topic of discussion among corporation executives.

The Securities & Exchange Commission in Washington, long an advocate of improved accounting practices, has made no new suggestions since the McKesson & Robbins collapse, but it has started an intensive investigation of the McKesson & Robbins audits, which is still under way. In addition, the American Institute of Accountants intensified its study of audit methods from the "accounting profession" standpoint.

Many corporations, financial circles heard, currently are exploring new methods of better auditing, and more innovations are expected in the near future.

Two goals aimed at in accounting reforms, it was said, are (1) more detailed audits, and (2) divorcement of the employer-employee relationship between corporation management and independent auditors. The latter, it was pointed out, was the apparent goal of the board of directors of Radio Corporation in their action.

The method by which R. C. A. stockholders will appoint public accountants has not yet been determined.

In the event stockholders fail to appoint accountants, or if the appointed accountants do not wish to serve, then directors are empowered to appoint accountants for the R. C. A. books for the current fiscal year, it was explained.

C. & S. Authorizes $33,000,000 Budget

NEW YORK (AP)—A $33,000,000 construction budget for 1939 was outlined by Commonwealth & Southern Corp., a leading utility system. The total is about the same as the outlay in 1938 for capital expenditures.

The bulk of the money was planned for new generating capacity and distribution facilities in the northern operating properties, mostly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois.

About $9,000,000, it was said, was alloted for the Southern properties, which have held down capital expenditures in recent years because of the expansion of TVA.

Out of $19,000,000 assigned for distribution facilities this year, rural line extensions were down for $5,200,000.

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222 WASHINGTON ST.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
CAKES, PIES, Etc.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
The Home of Good Baking
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
N. B. C. Cocoanut Cookies, new pkgs. 15c
Sunniva Imported Cheese, pkg.... 21c
Royal Scarlet Grapefruit Juice, No. 2 cans, 3 cans 31c
137 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

Barberry Corner
Luncheon—50c
Afternoon Tea, Dinner—85c and $1.00
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 8—$1.00
33 TAYLOR ST. TEL. MILL. 6-1739

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1200 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENTLAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Gifts, Favors, Party Decorations, Greeting Cards
Madisons
427-429 Bloomfield Avenue

AVON PRODUCTS
Nationally Advertised in Monitor
Complete Line of Toilet Goods and Household Articles
For appointment please phone
Glen Ridge 2-5857 Before 9:30 A. M.
MRS. RUSSE
81 HIGHLAND AVENUE, GLEN RIDGE

SAVE
"The Sun Dried Laundry Way"
20%
CASH and CARRY
324 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1092

A GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
ALL FORMS WRITTEN
STRONGEST COMPANIES
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
84 Tuxedo Road Tel. Mo. 2-6668-M
Office, 84 Washington St., Hoboken Tel. Hoboken 3-2020—2021

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual The *Atmosphere*
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
563 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MONTCLAIR

FASHION FUR SHOP
Ladies' Tailors
Suits Coats, Tailored Dresses
Quality and Expert Workmanship Guaranteed. Repairing, Remodeling Storage.
223 BELLEVUE AVE. Telephone
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. M 2-1243

NEWARK

Market 3-3845
Exclusive Millinery
MARGARET HILLYER
Original Modes—Draped to the Head
28 New Street, Newark, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fashionable Apparel for Smart Women
PREGER'S
344 GEORGE STREET

NUTLEY

ABBEY COAL CO., INC.
for Blue Coal—Kopper's Coke
Phone Nutley 2-1616
DELAWANNA, NEW JERSEY

HUNTTING'S
SERVICE STATION
Tire, Battery, Road and Towing Service
Marfak Lubrication
Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
Nutley 2-0047 688 Franklin Ave.
Cor. Kingsland Road—Nutley

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. 238 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street 188 Main Street
Paterson, N. J. Hackensack, N. J.

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 Van Houten Street
TELEPHONE SHERWOOD 2 8677
Paterson, N. J.

Cooke Coal & Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
D. L. & W. COAL
Phone Pa. 2-1784, Paterson WX 7010

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenbaum's invites you to open a charge account
A convenient way for you to shop
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

Get Your Share of the Values in Our
JANUARY SALES
Definite Savings
for Every Member of the Family
TEPPER'S
Plainfield, N. J.

MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Cor. South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0100

WE CARRY MEN'S and BOY'S sample and cancellation shoes. Nationally known, saving 40 to 50 per cent of reg. price. Our shoe repair service is as near as your phone—PLD. 6-2637
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 E. Front St. opp. Strand

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

ELITE FROCKS
January Clearance Prices, $3.95 to $5.95; $1.00 discount on purchases UP TO $10.95; $2.00 discount on purchases OVER $10.95 on new spring merchandise.
113 WATCHUNG AVE. TEL. PL. 6-1772

RIDGEFIELD PARK

FRED BILLER'S SERVICE STATION
57 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-8591
WILLARD AUTHORIZED
PREST-O-LITE GULF
BATTERIES DEALER

RIDGEWOOD

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS, Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
18 Godwin Avenue, Ridg. 6-2345
State Highway No. 2, Ridg. 6-2346

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

BERGEN DAIRIES
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods and Crosse and Blackwell Products
29 Oak Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Free Delivery
Phone Ridgewood 6-5528

RUTHERFORD

Straub's Service Station
Specialist in State Inspection
Brakes, Lights, Wheel Alignment
Batteries Charged, etc.
20 Rutherford Ave. Ru. 2-0106

"CHEVROLET"
Is America's Choice
Be Modern to the Minute
see
J. O. ANGEL at Laird-Johnson, Inc.
325 Park Ave. Ru. 2-2500

BORSCHNECK & NOTT
INCORPORATED
Gladden Every Day with Flowers
96a PARK AVE. RU. 2-1552

UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS
on all of our
Shoes, Clothing and Furnishings
from our regular stock
WERNER'S
5-7 SYLVAN ST. RU. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Road
Summit's Distinctive Flower Shop
Telephone Summit 6-0209

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

Butterworth Dairy
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

TRENTON

Milk Produced on Our Own Farm
OAKLAND'S
FARMS
Delivered at door daily
Sullivan Way, Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 2-3724

UNION CITY

HENRICHS PHOTO STUDIO
Kodaks, Films, Photo Supplies
Artistic Picture Framing
Mail Orders Filled
Since 1908
615 BERGENLINE AVE.

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done In Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

E. E. MILLS
Upholsterer
FURNITURE REPAIRED and REFINISHED
ANTIQUES RESTORED — SLIPCOVERS
CUSHIONS, WINDOW SEATS, PILLOWS
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
Time Payments Arranged if Desired
345 NORTH AVENUE E. Westfield 2-2304

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

WESTFIELD

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
309 East Fifth Street

INGRAM, Inc.
Complete Automobile Service
226 No. Ave., Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE 2-1166

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 3-3030

WEST NEW YORK

You can always find good value at Rad's.
We invite you to inspect our large selection of beautiful gifts and jewels.
L. J. Rad
Bergenline Ave. 639
West New York, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

DEPENDABLE wearing apparel for men, students, and boys at prices to meet the average present day income.
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

KOEHLER BROS.
Anthracite—Bituminous
COAL
Charcoal Coke
7th and Bridge Sts., Allentown
TELEPHONE 5350

CHESTER

"What Your Home Needs You'll Find at Freed's!"
You Should Know About
Freed's Time Payment Plan
on genuine
G-E REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRIC RANGES
AND WASHERS
M. J. Freed
515-517 MARKET ST. CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

SMART TAILORING
Suits and Topcoats for Men or Women —$29.75 up. Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Invisible Mending. Fur Coats Renewed! Free delivery.
Phone Chester 25412
JOS. REHRMAN
610 Welsh St., Chester

EASTON

EASTON
SANITARY MILK CO.
High Grade
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter—Cottage Cheese—Ice Cream
Twenty-five South Front Street
Telephone 4131

Marquis
Cleaners : Dyers
DIAL 3033
643 Wolf Avenue, Easton, Pa.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413, 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Annual Sale
Corsets
Linen and Bedding
Now in Progress

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Dresses, Hats at
CLEARANCE PRICES

Final Week!
P. A. MEYER & SONS
Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
of Men's and Boys'
Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Haberdashery and Shoes

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

CREME LILAS
A non-greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

FORD—LINCOLN ZEPHYR
MERCURY
Ford
Sales and Service
We Would Like to Be *Your* Dealer

ERNEST JONES COMPANY
6860 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia
Pilgrim 3800

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3290

native crafts from the bahamas
straw work — shell work
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

Flo-Jean
Early American Prints of Washable Silk
Sizes 14-46
PRICE $5.95
615 WEST AVENUE OGONTZ 985

PHILADELPHIA

Alterations—Additions
Carpenter Work, Papering, Painting, etc.
3 years to pay
Write or Phone: Free estimate
AL BENJAMIN
General Contractor
Bar. 8349—5622 Florence Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

Roseanne Beauty Shop
Specializing in
BETTER PERMANENT WAVES, $5.00
3 Beauty Items, $1.25
1813 RANSTEAD STREET
(Near 18th and Chestnut Streets)
Locust 3737

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 8812

Musical Training
based on progressive methods
Piano lessons, children's classes in Musicianship, Teacher Training Course
MISS JEAN PARADISE
L.T.C.L. T.T.D.
1519 Pine St. 110 E. Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa. Chester, Pa.
Kin. 2035 Chester 21964

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

RCA-VICTOR
Combination Sale
Console $00.00
Subscription 0.00
Victrola Attachment 00.00
Victor Records 0.00
Sale Price $99.50 (Save $00.00)
JOHN M. ROSS
5420 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 0340

READING

JANUARY will be a month of unusual buying opportunities.
It will definitely pay you to buy at
POMEROY'S

OVER 70 VARIETIES
Imported CHEESE *Domestic*
—and things to go with cheese, for Sunday suppers.
FERENCE'S
CHEESE SHOPPE
4 NORTH FOURTH STREET

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Giles The Florist
123 South Fifth St. Reading, Pa.

ST. LAWRENCE *Uniform* MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

THRIFT
implies saving, but in no way refers to hoarding. It provides the means for more gracious living, education, self-improvement or a pleasure trip.
Third National Bank and Trust Co.
MEMBER F. D. I. C.

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Tek
Tel. Coraopolis 402

SEWICKLEY SALES and SERVICE
TOWING
Day and Nigh: Service
205 Chestnut St. Tel. Sewickley 542

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Refrigerator and Home Laundry Appliances
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
The Market for Good Things to Eat
Select Fruit Market
Visit Our
Meat and Poultry Market
510 Beaver Street Tel. 1900

SWARTHMORE

Insurance
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Philadelphia

For That Thank You Note Use
EATON'S
NOTE PAPER
Michael's College Pharmacy

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Phone Madison 836
Interboro Laundry, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave. Lansdowne, Pa.

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

YORK

January Fur Sale
New Fashions for 1939
Savings From 20% to 50%
Fur prices advancing. "Buy Now and Save"
YORK FUR SHOP
21 NORTH GEORGE STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Fine—But No Finery

Some of the "Cinderellas" in London who have longed to go to a civic ball, but would under ordinary conditions have been unable to fulfill their wish owing to a momentary lack of pumpkins, white mice, and fairy godmammas in this city, have nevertheless had their day—or rather

The society bandsman mutes his trumpet.

their night—thanks to the Mayor of Wimbledon.

For Wimbledon's go-ahead Mayor recently went ahead with a plan which enabled all who had a shilling to spend to come to the great Mayoral Ball. And it did not matter whether or not the merry-makers' wardrobes ran to glass slippers, or evening dress, or even complete suits. Everyone who wished to come was welcome.

As a matter of fact, "Dress Clothes and Decorations," which usually figure as compulsory wear according to the invitations to such civic functions, were this time absolutely barred.

"It was a 'People's Ball,'" Mayor H. Crowe explained. "I ran it because people sometimes get the idea that a Mayor is one of the 'toffs.' I planned my ball for those who do not class themselves as 'toffs' and arranged it so that the very poorest in the borough could attend, if they wanted too.

"After all," the Mayor added, "these annual balls are paid for out of taxpayers' money, and the not-so-wealthy contribute to the rates. So why should they be barred from attending civic festivities because they may not have the spare cash or the dress clothes?"

Why indeed? And we would like to add, for the information of any wishing to hold another such a "Cinderellas' Ball," that when the clock struck twelve at Wimbledon, nobody heard it above the noise of "the Lambeth Walk." Which, perhaps, shows the advantage of the modern way of doing things over the more old-fashioned magic pumpkins.

Royal Pages

C. E., writing from Stockholm, adds further strength to the theory that Sweden is one of the most democratic democracies. For where else could one turn the pages of the telephone directory to the letter K and find "His Majesty the King" listed thereunder, just like any other subscriber?

You can certainly do it in Stockholm. And if under "Princes" you cannot immediately find the number of the prince you want, it is easy to turn back to the K's and find him listed under "Konungahuset" (Royal Family).

Stockholm, by the way, is Europe's most telephonic town, with about 350 telephones per 1000 inhabitants. Sweden also claims to have been the first country to introduce "Miss Time," the speaking clock which tells time to telephone subscribers who dial its number.

Sealing The Friendship

Talking of running water, one of the guests at an hotel in Cardigan, Wales, is a white seal. And a very honored guest he is, too. For he showed his preference for his particular hotel in a remarkable way.

A Cardigan resident found a baby white seal apparently stranded on the shore. He did not know what to do with it, but George Rees, hotel manager, who is used to dealing

I want a room with running cold water.

with unexpected guests, said he would see what could be done about young Mr. Seal.

He did what he does not usually do to recommended visitors, took the youngster far out to sea one early morning and dropped him overboard, working on the theory that Seal Junor might be playing truant and that Seal Senior might by now be wondering just where Junior could have got to.

But. . . .

That Afternoon there was a strange barking on the shore outside Mr. Rees's hotel. It was the young white seal.

So Mr. Rees gave way and checked his new guest in. J. A. M.

A Bridge of Flowers

Monitor Camera Club from William D. Scroggins, Gate, Ont.

Floral Bridge at Shelburne Falls, Mass., Is Now Used Only for Pedestrian Traffic, and Is Beautifully Decorated With Shrubs and Flowers

Did You Ever Wonder

How Seedless Oranges Were Developed?

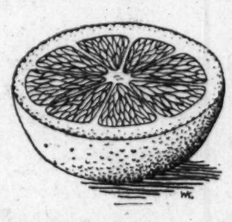
So familiar are we with the wizardry of Luther Burbank and other horticulturists in making fruits and vegetables develop special characteristics, that it is popularly assumed that seedless oranges were produced as a result of their scientific experiments. This, however, is not the case.

The famous California navel (seedless) orange, came as the result of a tree in Bahia, Brazil, departing from the straight and narrow path of common orange producing. The Brazilian grower noted that one of his trees offered fruit which differed from the others in his orchard. Since the new fruit was definitely an improvement over previous varieties, the grower cut grafting buds from this tree and started other trees of the new kind.

This Bahia discovery took place about the year 1820; and in 1873 two of these new trees reached Washington, D. C. They were presented to Mrs. L. C. Tibbetts, who took the trees with her and joined the little colony of orange growers at Riverside, Calif.

The trees were planted and grew; and in 1880, California produced just one crate of navels as that year's crop. Today the annual navel crop totals thousands of carloads and has a value of millions of dollars.

The orange tree is a generous bearer. Mature trees of the better



types frequently yield from 500 to 1000 oranges a year.

One of the original navel orange trees planted by Mrs. Tibbetts still bears fruit in Riverside, where it is tenderly cared for and highly esteemed, as, indeed, it should be.—W. P. Keasbey.

Now Is the Time

Dare to be wise: begin! He who postpones the hour of living rightly is like the rustic who waits for the river to run out before he crosses, yet on it glides, and will glide on forever.—Horace.

In Lighter Vein

All in Good Time

"Do you understand this federal building-loan scheme?"

"Sure! They build you a house and you pay so much a month. By the time you are thoroughly dissatisfied with the place, it's yours."—Montreal Star.

Custom

In England, if you ask for more sugar, the hostess fishes out an extra lump.

In Ireland, the lady hands you the sugar bowl to help yourself.

In Scotland, the good lady usually suggests that "maybe you haven't stirred it."

Ahem!

John Barrymore paid a visit to a haberdasher in Hollywood. After ordering this and that, he turned to leave.

"And your name?" the clerk asked innocently.

"Barrymore," was the chill reply. "Which Barrymore, please?"

John surveyed him coldly. "Ethel!"

Very Welcome

Budding Author: "Well, at last I've written something that the editor will not alone receive but welcome with thanks."

Friend: "A real masterpiece!"

Author: "Not exactly that; it's a check for a year's subscription."—Grit.

Just Friends

He leaned over the garden fence and beckoned to his neighbor:

He: "I say, old man, I understand that you have Smith's rake?"

Neighbor: "Yes."

He: "Good! If you'll let me borrow that occasionally, I'll let you use his snow shovel whenever you want it."—Toronto Labor Leader.

Daily Anecdote

Which One?

On one occasion Dr. John Erskine went to Chattanooga to lecture at the university. President Alexander Guerry went to the station to meet him, and approached two other men first, mistaking each for his guest.

When finally he met Dr. Erskine, he told his experiences: "I asked one gentleman if he were Dr. Erskine, and he said emphatically, 'I should say not!' I asked a second man and he said, 'I wish I were!'" That shows at least one had read your books."

"Yes," Dr. Erskine replied. "But which one?"

Quotation for Today

IN THE front they bear the brunt.

—SPURGEON

Farthest North Covered Bridge

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Gordon Clithero, Juneau, Alaska

Covered Bridge Over the Mendenhall River With the Mendenhall Glacier in the Distance

With the Inventors

Tomorrow's Ships

Shaped much like a super-submarine is this ocean-going ship, for which U. S. Pat. 2,141,180 has been awarded to the famous designer,

. . . streamlined

Norman Bel Geddes. Construction calls for a system of interior decks within the enclosed hull and superstructure. A means of launching and loading small boats is provided for.

Cane Radio

A Russian radio amateur has designed a radio set which is concealed in the head of a walking stick. The iron tip of the cane serves as a ground. It is reported

. . . so convenient

that mass production of these tiny sets for military use is planned for the near future. In any case, the cane addict may soon be able to tune in from any park bench.

Head Umbrella

This rain-and-sun shield, aside from its practical value, leaves both hands free. It can be folded; and

. . . new hat style!

there is a means of fastening the device under the chin. Lloyd D. Myers, Minneapolis, has been given U. S. Patent 2,140,647 for the idea.

Notes

Sigmund Scisorek, of Burbank, Calif., has invented a new trick to attract soda fountain patrons. He has devised beverage straws that provide their own flavor. Pick out your favorite flavor and dip the straw into a glass of sweetened carbonated water and sip—and, strange as it may seem, you have a soda.

It is predicted that, in due course, telephoning from automobiles will not be an unusual thing for car owners.

Faith

If radio's slim fingers can pluck a melody from the night
And toss it over a continent or sea;
If the petaled white notes of a violin
Can be blown across a mountain or a city's din;
If songs, like crimson roses, are culled from the thin, blue air;
Why should mortals wonder that God hears prayer!

—Anon.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Oakland, Calif.

Some years ago a depositor in a Kentucky bank presented her check for a sum of money necessary for a contemplated trip. The vice-president of the bank, in the absence of a teller, stepped into the latter's cage to serve her. She did not have occasion to open her bag until she reached her home. She then found he had given her $100 too much.

She immediately returned to the bank, and, calling the vice-president aside, informed him he had made an error when he cashed her check. He politely, though firmly, insisted he had not made a mistake.

Then she replied: "Thank you. I will have an extra good time at your expense."

Immediately his whole demeanor changed, and he asked what she meant. She showed him that he had given her two $100 bills, whereas he charged for two $50 bills.

As they entered his private office she told him that she wanted only what was rightfully hers. Then very humbly she asked him if he would have acknowledged the error when the shortage was discovered, or if he would have allowed the teller to make it good, or possibly be discharged with a cloud over his name.

The lesson the vice-president learned went very deep.

Some years went by, and, through business reverses, the depositor lost all her money, collateral, etc. One day when things looked very dark to her she met the vice-president, and he mentioned he had heard of her financial loss, and asked what her plans were.

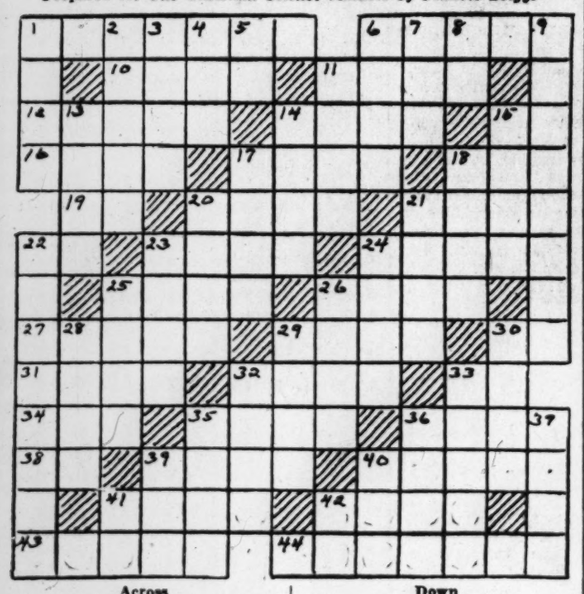
She said she hoped the way would open to enable her to get back to California, where she could support herself and family. Then he asked her to come into the bank. When she repeated that she had nothing tangible on which to borrow from a bank, or anywhere else, he said: "Why, you have the finest security there is. You are the highest type of moral security."

He co-signed her note for four times the amount she returned some years before. He never forgot, he said, just how nearly he might have wrecked not only one life, but those dependent on the teller.

The loan was repaid sooner than planned, and the lesson has blessed many.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the capital of Saxony Germany?
6—What Belgian city is about 35 miles from Brussels?
10—In what French city was residence of Carolingian kings in 10th century?
11—Who was the wife of Siva?
12—What little girl met Tweedledum and Tweedledee?
14—What Japanese seaport is on Osaka Bay?
15—Mindanao is one of what (abbr.)?
16—In whist, what do six tricks held by one side make?
17—Who was a sister of Pygmalion?
18—What is the internal horny shell of a squid?
19—What was the first note in Guido's scale?
20—Going to St. Ives, what animals were met?
21—Who wrote "Little Fadette"?
22—Where is Great Backbone Mountain (abbr.)?
23—What were Louise Alcott's "Little Men"?
24—What is most easterly state of U. S.?
25—What cereal grass was first cultivated in Europe during Bronze Age?
26—What slender part of avocet curves upward?
27—What gold coin was once used in England?
29—What does Bill Dickey use when playing baseball?
30—What was nationality of Corot, famous artist (abbr.)?
31—What was a teraphim of ancient Jewish families?
32—Who illustrated the Bible, "Paradise Lost," and Dante's "Inferno"?
33—Thus.
34—What is a short piece of pipe having a lateral outlet?
35—What peak in Cascade Mountains is an extinct volcano?
36—What musician was famous for his fugues?
38—Either.
39—What was one of game pieces met by 12 Across?
40—In Greek mythology, what was a river of Hades?
41—What legendary hero is associated with folklore of Finland?
42—Who was author of "Euphues"?
43—What actress was famous for her "Peter Pan"?
44—What is second largest city of Argentina?

Down

1—What is a dull brownish yellow?
2—Who wrote "Daniel Deronda"?
3—What were 20 Across carried in?
4—What is a female hare?
5—Half an em.
6—What city east of Jordan was rebuilt by Gadites?
7—Hail.
8—Musical note.
9—What were Dasher and Dancer in "The Night Before Christmas"?
11—Who was the old landlady in "St. Ronan's Well"?
13—How would you play a composition marked "f"?
14—Each of 20 Across had seven what?
15—What noted English Quaker sought refuge in America?
17—What were described as melancholy in a Bryant poem?
18—What did Jack and Jill carry?
20—Where would you keep doves?
21—What is used as a preservative for meat?
22—Winnipeg is capital of what Canadian province?
23—What has a horsehide covering in game of baseball?
24—What small coin is mentioned in New Testament?
25—What is a hautboy?
26—Is the touraco a fish, a bird, or a tree?
28—What river flows from Carpathian Mts. to Baltic Sea?
29—W. Somerset Maugham coupled what with "Sixpence"?
30—What famous French general was born in 1851?
32—Downpatrick is capital of what Irish county?
33—What sylvan deity was part man and part horse or goat?
35—What was first name of author of "The Improvisatore"?
36—Who was Benjamin's eldest son?
37—Who dwelt on the Hellespont?
39—Who is the Milne character who "passes by"?
40—What European river flows to the Scheldt?
41—Musical note.
42—What interjection is often used in the Bible?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Light Showers*

By LE PELLEY

I GO — SO BEWARE!
GO, THEN — BUT LO — THE ELEMENTS ARE AGAINST YOU!
TURN ON THE ELEMENTS, DORIE LEE! THAT'S YOUR CUE....
OH — YOU MEAN THE RAIN?
LOOK OUT BELOW — HERE COMES THE STORM!
WATER
TUBBY — DO YOU KNOW SOMETHING? YOUR BIG STORM SCENE LOOKS LIKE A SHOWER BATH!
I'm AFRAID YOU'RE RIGHT!

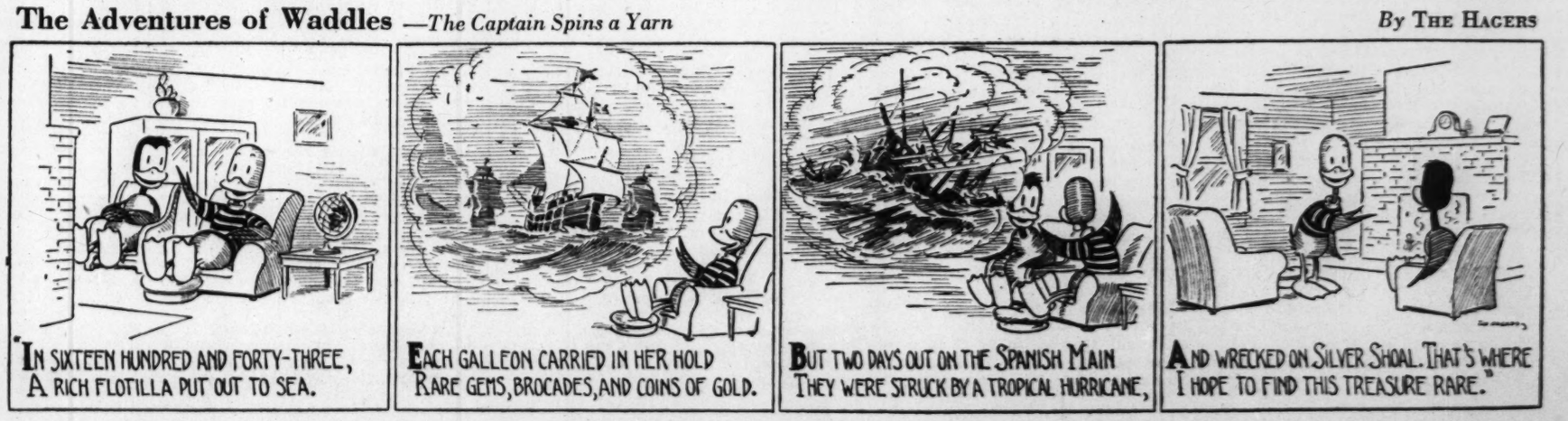
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Success*

By CARMACK

After taking the elevator to the wrong floor, I decided to use the stairway
SNIFF SNIFF SNIFF
And I sniffed—
and climbed—
SNIFF SNIFF SNIFF
Until I came to a place that I felt sure was the office where the Boss's Dad works—
Then I barked—
And pretty soon the door opened, and there were my friends, and, Wow! were they surprised!

The Adventures of Waddles —*The Captain Spins a Yarn*

By THE HAGERS


IN SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE, A RICH FLOTILLA PUT OUT TO SEA.
EACH GALLEON CARRIED IN HER HOLD RARE GEMS, BROCADES, AND COINS OF GOLD.
BUT TWO DAYS OUT ON THE SPANISH MAIN THEY WERE STRUCK BY A TROPICAL HURRICANE,
AND WRECKED ON SILVER SHOAL. THAT'S WHERE I HOPE TO FIND THIS TREASURE RARE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Whose Spending?

ASK any economist to name the reason for the failure so far of the United States to earn once more the national income produced a decade ago, and he would most probably answer, "The falling off in business spending." This is the kind of spending which goes into the tools of production. In this highly capitalistic civilization, the amount is enormous, and it is on the maintenance of such spending at "normal" levels that the country must depend for a "normal" national income. This is the theme of Senator Byrd's reply to the letter from Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve explaining the Eccles-Roosevelt doctrine of deficit financing.

Harry Scherman has done a useful service in the Saturday Evening Post by summarizing the studies of the National Bureau of Economic Research into business spending. He lists the spending on new producers' durable goods and new construction. Call them, for short, the tools of the industrial system. The figures show that for the four years 1926-29 the average yearly outlay was $14.5 billions. The slump came, and the expenditure had dropped by almost two-thirds by 1932. The following year marked a recovery, but, even so, business spending remained subnormal. The average net outlay for 1932-35 was only $4.5 billions. Thus the system was deprived of a spending total of $10 billions.

This was the gap in the national income that President Roosevelt sought to fill with deficit spending. The Government created a deficit by drawing upon idle bank funds for those expenditures which it did not raise from the taxpayer. This represents a contribution to the Nation's purchasing power. One is accustomed to think that the deficits have been tremendous. Absolutely, yes; but, relatively, no. The average deficit from 1931-38 was $2.5 billions. Yet this sum, added to an average $4.5 billions of business spending in 1932-35, still left the system short by $7.5 billions.

What is the answer? That the deficits should be increased up to the difference? Only if the country wants to see a corporate state develop in America on the Russian or German model. There are those who read such a lesson in Chairman Eccles' letter to Senator Byrd and in the President's budget message. But the reading, we are sure, is done between the lines.

However, that is surely the trend if business spenders do not take up their normal burden. For the Roosevelt Administration appears determined to spend when business men are not spending. The real solution is the development of the business-government co-operation which has been in the air since last November. So far the co-operation remains in the talking stage. It has not yet been expressed in any sign of a return to normal business spending. Once performances grow out of words, there will be no difficulty in boosting the national income back to what is called normal.

A Lever for Civil Service

FOR some time the Social Security Board and the United States Employment Service have been exerting an influence for extension of the merit system of personnel selection among State employees. This they have done by insisting upon sound civil service requirements in the agencies administering their grants for old-age benefits, aid to dependents, unemployment compensation and employment service. President Roosevelt urges now that this policy be given the backing of law. In his special message to Congress on social security he said: "I recommend that the states be required, as a condition of the receipt of Federal funds, to establish and maintain a merit system for the selection of personnel."

Actually the state governments constitute a field more seriously in need of civil service reform than the Federal Government. Only fourteen of the states have civil service laws, and of these, five were passed as recently as 1937. In the aggregate the states hire approximately 300,000 employees, most of them under the spoils system. If to these be added the number of employees of counties and municipalities in the United States, the total is greater than the 850,000 workers for the Federal Government.

To substitute the merit system for the hand of patronage in local administration is one of the waiting reforms in American public life but fortunately one in which many public-spirited citizens and organizations are taking a lively interest. Bills for state civil service statutes reportedly are being introduced in the legislatures of Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas and Washington. Residents of these states have an opportunity to support them.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR of New York City has urged that the police commissioner double the number of summonses issued to the "Yahoos of the road" who drive big shiny cars and use explosive loud horns instead of the brake. Yipee!

If

"IF I HAD a Million"—something along the line of this everyday topic of sociable speculation emerges from reports that one Archibald L. Lindesay of Manchester, Mass., has suddenly inherited the estate of a Scottish earldom, title, castle and all—except the "e" in the family name. More surprising than the thirteenth Earl of Lindsay's acquisition is his refusal to forsake his American surroundings for the glamorous life of a British nobleman. Surprising, did we say? Perhaps. "Imagination is as good as many voyages," someone has wisely said, "and how much cheaper." It may be the legacy has inspired more imaginings on the part of the beneficiary than we suppose, imaginings that hold forth no allurements more appealing than lifelong ties of home and friendships. The riches men lay up in their hearts outweigh material possessions. Who can say but that the decision to remain in America is based on an awareness of castles nearer home?

A Colonial Possession?

THE Council of Southern Regional Development, organized this week at Atlanta, is on safe ground when it says that "the Nation's treatment of the South has been that generally accorded colonial possessions." Such facts as these show what the South means when it says it is treated as a colony rather than a part of the Union:

The Southern shipper is required on most rail freight to pay 12 to 75 per cent more per ton mile for the same distance hauled than the northern or eastern shipper. This is something the South is determined to equalize, and the Council will have support in its efforts on this line.

Japanese oil is carried daily from port entry at New Orleans, say to Cincinnati, Ohio, for 28 cents a hundred pounds. A car of southern cottonseed oil, a competitor, may be carried in the same train to the same point at 56 cents a hundred pounds. A northern sugar refiner can ship, say to the Ohio, Michigan, Indiana area at 30 cents per ton mile. The Louisiana refiner must ship to the area at 60 cents for the same distance.

But the new Council should hesitate to speak for the entire South, as for instance when it endorses Federal labor legislation. Very few Southern industrialists endorse this program, and most are inclined to regard the Wage-Hour Act as a betrayal of the South.

The South is suspicious of remedial groups these days, especially when more educators and newspapermen are represented than others. To gain the support of the Southerner such agencies must prove that they are genuinely Southern in origin and not of mushroom development. When the Council says, "Remedial action will require a relatively long period of time," it indicates that it is determined to prove its stability.

Christendom at Madras

THE eyes of Christendom, or at least that part of the Christian Church which has responded to the ecumenical thrust manifest of late among the Protestant churches, have recently been turned toward the World Conference gathered at Madras. This gathering of representatives of the Protestant churches in sixty-four countries has carried forward plans, formulated at Oxford and Edinburgh last year and further developed at Utrecht in the early part of 1938, for a united movement of the Protestant churches of the world against the forces of evil, now so rampant and apparently successful.

The ultimate aim toward which each conference has progressed is to organize a world council of Christian churches for the purpose of bringing the teachings of Christ Jesus more definitely to bear upon the major problems of society, social, industrial, economic, and political. The conviction is gaining marked impetus that the old order has failed; that material ways and means of bringing order out of disorder have proved futile; that only by bringing to bear the spiritual forces gained from a clearer understanding of divinity can humanity be saved from itself.

None can gainsay the nobility of this purpose. It is conceived in the true spirit of the brotherhood of man; that we are inescapably our brother's keeper; that upon those to whom has been revealed in larger or lesser degree the priceless message of the Christian Gospel there rests the obligation to share with our brother man this spiritual light.

This common desire is undoubtedly the nexus of this world movement, and Christians in general will bid Godspeed to the effort. Some will regret the limitation of the basis upon which invitations to the conference in Madras were issued. Too much attention was centered on a statement of dogma with which there is growing disagreement. Yet all Christendom welcomes this honest effort to bring the teachings of the Master more definitely into human affairs.

The conclusions reached at Madras will be carried throughout Christendom to inspire and hearten the effort to plant the seeds of Christianity in the hearts of mankind.

'Totalitarian Man'

Book News of the Day

COUNT R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi achieved a place among European political idealists by his indefatigable propaganda for the United States of Europe. He has now written in THE TOTALITARIAN STATE AGAINST MAN (London: Frederick Muller. 7s. 6d.) an eloquent defense of democracy against the attacks of the totalitarian states. Nor is he in any way a pessimist. He believes that the "cloud" of totalitarianism is already passing, and that in place of the totalitarian state will emerge an emancipated and regenerated individual—the "totalitarian man."

Some of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's speculations may seem a trifle rarefied and remote to the politically minded reader. But he is not without acute political perceptions. He preserves an austere impartiality between Left and Right ("the totalitarian is an extreme reached in only one case, namely the Soviet Union"), and indeed doubts whether these terms are any longer relevant to present conditions. The tragedy of the nineteenth century was that freedom and equality became enemies. Freedom is liberal and capitalistic, equality communist and collectivist. "The Russian Revolution to establish equality constituted the counter-revolution to the French Revolution to establish freedom."

* * *

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi is not only an impenitent individualist but a confirmed Anglophile. His ideal remains the English "gentleman" (though he would not give any class significance to the term), and he regards the British Empire as "the model for the reform of the League of Nations and the organization of humanity." This means the rejection of "the centralist League of Nations" in its present form, which he regards as the counterpart of the "centralist state."

One weakness of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's thesis is, however, apparent. He himself is so deeply rooted in nineteenth century individualism that he scarcely realizes the strength of the collectivist tendencies of contemporary society, and therefore fails to understand the conditions which have produced the totalitarian state. The homo economicus of the nineteenth century, pursuing his individual good in isolation, is dead, even as an abstraction; and his place has been taken by "man in society." It sounds impressive to argue, against the totalitarian view of the supremacy of the state, that while states without men are inconceivable, "men without states are conceivable." But is it really true?

* * *

Men have everywhere, from the beginnings of civilization, created for themselves some form of political organization not essentially different from the state. It is one of the undeniable strengths of totalitarianism that it has reacted against the one-sided individualism of the laissez-faire epoch, and recognized men as a unit of society. That, in so doing, it has fallen into the opposite form of one-sidedness, was unfortunately inevitable.

The most encouraging of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's suggestions is that totalitarianism carries within it the seeds of its own decay. By rejecting individualism, it deprives itself of the possibility of producing from its midst the leaders whose personal courage and initiative are necessary to the functioning of any political society. Some of the totalitarian states seem themselves to be aware of this danger, and are taking considerable pains to select and educate an élite of leaders for the coming generation. It may, nevertheless, be significant that two at least of the totalitarian states, Germany and Russia, have arisen in countries where the tradition of political leadership has always been weak.

E. H. C.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Banning "Listen! the Wind"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was shocking to read in your recent issue that New Hyde Park, N. Y., was denouncing Col. Charles A. Lindbergh by banning Anne Morrow Lindbergh's latest book, "Listen! the Wind," from its Public Library.

Is this America's idea of justice and freedom? I should suppose it entirely Nazi or Communist since America stands for individual freedom.

I have read Anne Lindbergh's exquisite book twice without finding one word to merit a "ban" by any country or even a small village.

Colonel Lindbergh has received honors and decorations from many countries for his dauntless courage, inimitable flying and good will to his fellowmen. Why should he refuse this courtesy from Germany while a guest there? And why should Americans who drove him from his own land, in an effort to find peace and safety for his children, now try to stab him through this ungallant treatment of his brilliant wife? Records show, however, that "Listen! the Wind" is not at all dependent on the library at New Hyde Park, N. Y., that most of our appreciative and cultured taxpayers in America are delighted to give money for book royalties to "people like the Lindberghs."

(MRS.) E. C. L.

Troy, N. Y.

"Links in Christianity's Chain"

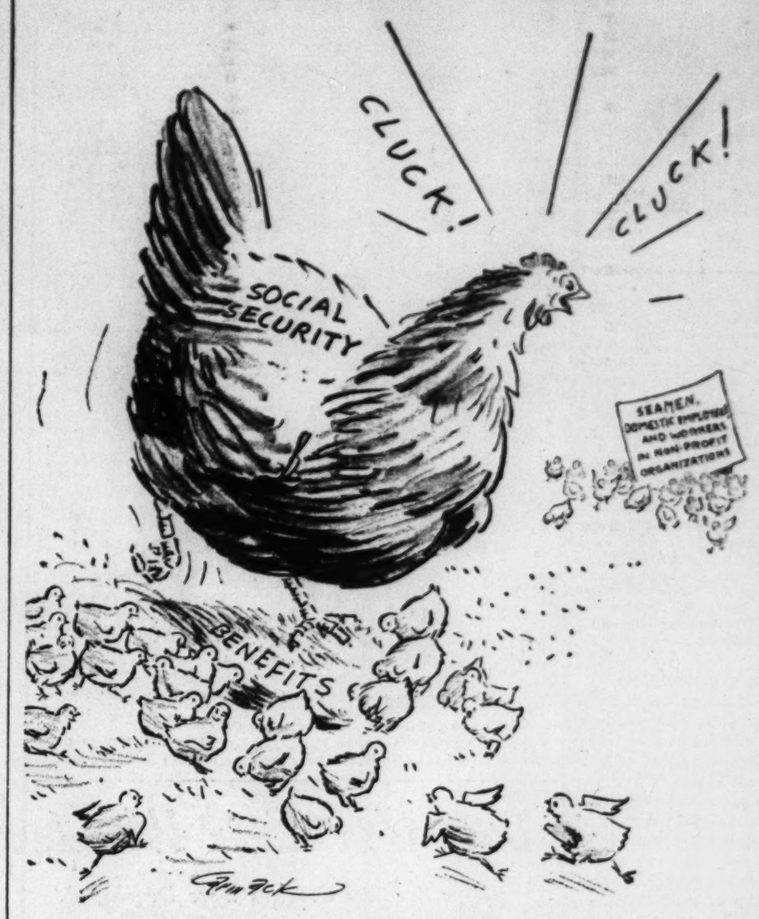
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my deep appreciation for the splendid series of fifty-six articles entitled "Links in Christianity's Chain," and also for your excellent editorial "Christianity Endures." These articles have been extremely interesting, instructive and inspiring to me, and they have refreshed my knowledge of church history.

GEORGE O. TREDINNICK

Montreal

How Many Can She Handle?



Movieland Lubbers

In the following appraisal of the way of a ship in Hollywood, Captain Riesenberg writes from a background of experiences and achievements in the mechanics and the arts of seamanship covering a period of fifty years. He was navigator of the Wellman Polar Expedition's dirigible balloon, and commanded the winter camp at Dane's Island, Spitzbergen. In September, 1923 while in command of the New York State Nautical Schoolship, the barkentine Newport, he unreeled a record sail passage: Teneriffe to New London, twenty-six days. Of his many books, perhaps least-read in Hollywood is his STANDARD SEAMANSHIP.

THERE were things too wonderful for the understanding of Solomon. Hollywood, however, not only understands them all but coins money out of its greater wisdom. Among other things Solomon admitted that he knew not the way of a ship in the midst of the sea. By this alone he disqualified himself as a producer, supervisor, director, scenarist or even as a technical expert. The people who hold such positions know everything about ships, sailors and the sea. These people have never made the mistake of engaging in the low paying work of the sailor. They are far too clever to have spent decades of their valuable time mastering the art of the sea.

Give these workers the name of a famous noncopyrighted sea story and they call in a director who has been a circus hand, a brace of ex-ship news reporters and the research department overhauls the library. A retired sea steward or an old shipkeeper becomes their "expert." If it is a Grade A film a number of atmospheric creators, who have traveled widely, help in the work. Those impractical failures, Marryat, Dana, Melville, Clark Russell and Conrad, men of low earning power, are completely outmoded; their accuracy, as is well known, got them nowhere. The object, always, is "box office" and a supercolossal effect, unattainable, say by Marryat, when he wrote that puny piece, "the club-hauling of the Diomede."

If I am wrong in my analysis, then why, oh why, have "sea" pictures presented upon the screen been loaded with lubberly mistakes and false dialogue? Why is it that these elaborate, ponderous pictures give all sailors and many other intelligent people a feeling of extreme ennui? Why is it that after a few realistic shots, only in the best sea films, they slump into bathos, and we have masqueraders mouthing lubberly words while making impossible gestures?

"Down to the Sea in Ships" remains the best sea film made; sort of off shore "Birth of a Nation." Back in 1923, some people got the idea of making a whaling picture. They went to New Bedford for their location, they chartered the one remaining whale ship, the Charles W. Morgan. They engaged an old whaling skipper, Capt. G. F. Tilton, to sail her. Whatever else they did was of small moment, nothing could spoil the film after that for with the elements of authenticity, and the sea, they had success.

If this had been a Hollywood interpretation, "New Bedford" would have been built on the Hocus, Pocus & Moon lot, in between the Streets Abaddon, and the set used by King Kong. The Charles W. Morgan would have been built in San Pedro, on the hulk of an old oyster schooner, her name would have been the Prancing Polly, and a replica would have been constructed in a huge rocking cradle in their "storm tank." A tin whale, fitted with motor, spouting pump and whistle, would have been even less believable than was the rubber whale of the best sea picture.

Next best, after "Down to the Sea," was "Tiger Shark," not exactly a sea picture but rather an industrial film on the seafood angle. "Submarine D 1," tops the Navy films. The recent "Submarine Patrol" torpedoes everything with its banality. Annapolis films should be prohibited by law as libels on a fine institution.

The filming of Melville's "Moby Dick, or The White Whale," was a clumsy attempt to cash in on the fame of a masterpiece. Many who saw this version of a woman and a clownish whale must have been prevented from ever reading Melville's great book.

"Old Ironsides," was an astonishing example of a movie muddling. An old schooner hull, dressed to represent the grand old Frigate Constitution, was actually launched before the cameras. A ten-year-old could see there was something queer about her lines. The scenes on her deck, the details of her rigging, were ridiculous. Studding-sail booms were lashed to the yard arms; she was lubberly to the nth degree. Two shipmasters who saw the film with me burst into uproarious laughter. Her sails were of the lightest duck, being cheaper and more easily filled and handled. She maneuvered by means of a gas engine. The dialogue was dunky, if that's a word; at least it's no more unreal than was "Old Ironsides."

"Mutiny on the Bounty" was a step far in advance, if only for the stirring scene of a flogging through the fleet (an added piece of "box office"). This sadistic sequence was calculated to send shivers down the backs of movie goers. The people of the picture, in their immaculate costumes were not of the sea, but of the studio, and their antics "aloft" in front of the wind-wheels were ridiculous. In the small-boat storm scene, in hurricanes of water, boats under all canvas sail across the re-photographed background, like ghosts. The story told by the film is false. The Bounty mutiny did not end flogging in the British Navy, not by a span of fifty years. Melville ended the practice in the U. S. Navy when he published "White Jacket" in 1850. But robbing him of credit, like butchering his works, is nothing to worry about. "He can't sue us, can he?"

"The Captain Hates the Sea," is a good comic. "Tugboat Annie" broke no rules, except those of taste, "Captains Courageous," after a few stirring shots of fishing schooners, became a bore to anyone who knows the sea. The studio storms failed to thrill. A shipmaster whose name is known to millions, asked. "Where did all that gear come from?" This is in the wreck scene when they filled the tank with the junk of a shipyard, supposed to have fallen from aloft.

FELIX RIESENBERG

Mirror of World Opinion

"The Full Dinner Pail"

AN ECHO of a presidential campaign that rocked the continent may be heard in the news item reporting the passing at Los Angeles of Emil Flohri, cartoonist. Whatever "The Full Dinner Pail" may have lacked as a work of art, it was an effective bit of political propaganda which helped materially to elect William McKinley and nail William Jennings Bryan to his "cross of gold."...

There never was a timelier slogan than the dinner-pail-captioned drawings in 1896, with their savory promise of good times. Four years later, with imperialism the paramount issue, McKinley himself inspired the cartoonists with his challenging exclamation, "Who will haul down the flag!" But by that time the Grand Old Party was riding the crest, and, outside of the solid South and a border state or two, a Democratic candidate for any important office was merely a misguided glutton for punishment.

Mr. Flohri retired from political lampooning in 1920 to paint the portraits of Hollywood stars. He subsequently found a place in the Disney studio. His dinner pail was the masterpiece that made history.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

The Wide Horizon

Light of Democracy: Liberty

(Reprinted by special permission from Fortune Magazine)

THE American Dream was the product of the great Revolution in the western world: a revolution which had been gradually manifesting itself since the Renaissance, but which finally matured politically in the eighteenth century. The basic motive power of that revolution was the individual, and the basic forces against which the individual revolted were the forces of institutionalism. . . .

This creative principle is the heart of liberty, which was in turn the heart of the American Dream. Under the libertarian system, each economic individual begins with self-seeking, but ends—if he is successful—in benefiting all the rest. Each idea generates other ideas; each attempt generates other attempts; and each success generates success. Thus, *so long as there is ingenuity and so long as there are incentives*, opportunity is continuously increased. This was the secret of the American expansion, which no other land, no matter what its resources, has achieved. . . .

It is in this sense that the libertarian Revolution, epitomized in the American Dream, was a turning point in the history of man. With regard to it, all subsequent movements have been counter-revolutions. Fascism, which erects the institution of the state above the individual as something more important and more sacred, is patently a counter-revolution. . . . In relation to the American Dream the Russian revolution was a counter-revolution. Like Fascism, it set up a superstate to which all individuals are enslaved. . . .

Are not those processes of freezing also observable on this side of the Atlantic? The answer is that they are.

* * *

As a clue, consider the word "liberty" itself. This highly particularized word pervades the great public documents of the United States and the national songs. But it has been supplanted recently by the generalized word "democracy," a word that the founders used sparingly and the song writers not at all. The concept of democracy, to be sure, was a component of the American Dream; but it was not the most important component. The founders adopted the democratic form of government not as an end in itself but as a vehicle for the end which they were trying to achieve; that is, for the emancipation of the individual. . . .

Anyone can hide behind "democracy" from Hitler to Huey Long. It is a banner beneath which any modern statesman can pretend to march. Liberty, on the other hand, is a banner only for those who believe in the Revolution, and believe in carrying on the Revolution. . . .

The burden of these thoughts falls heavily against the present Administration. The spokesmen of the present Administration almost never mention liberty. They talk democracy, and they talk as if democracy were the core of the American Dream. Their position is therefore ambiguous, and at certain extremes aligned with the forces of world reaction. . . .

There is little that can be said for the previous practices of the Republican Party, which had consistently identified itself with the use of Federal power for private enrichment. But in breaking down the illiberalism of his predecessors Mr. Roosevelt has erected an illiberalism of his own; a whole new set of reactionary restrictions and interferences, designed for the public benefit in the reiterated name of democracy, but falling like a shadow across the American Dream. Many of the New Deal reforms have been wise; many are irreversible; many should have been instituted long ago. But these facts do not alter, and certainly do not extenuate the deeper fact that the New Deal's conception of government has in large measure been government *for* the people *from* the top; that the numberless bureaus and committees, commissions and quasi-judicial agencies, all of them charged with "fixing" something, are gradually piling up into the image of a superstate, before which individualism is helpless.

* * *

But should the New Deal continue along this reactionary line, it will prove itself to be as shortsighted as the Republicans were. For the Revolution is not dead; and the principles of individualism will not give way. Millions of Europeans have only heard of liberty, but Americans have lived it. They have profited by it; it is inconceivable that they will not eventually demand a government whose reforms, no matter how strenuous, will *begin* with its principles. Certainly those principles will find applications different from any that the founders dreamed. Certainly government must mix in the affairs of the people much more than it did in the days of Patrick Henry, who voted against the Constitution on the grounds that it might set up a superstate. The American people will ask for and will get such modifications. But as the situation in Europe retrogresses toward the more primitive forms of government, the revolutionary tradition of the United States will provide the only leadership in the world.

And any politician who supposes that the American people, faced with this biggest opportunity that liberty has ever created for them, will let that tradition die in favor of a beehive society, is gambling with something more than his political life.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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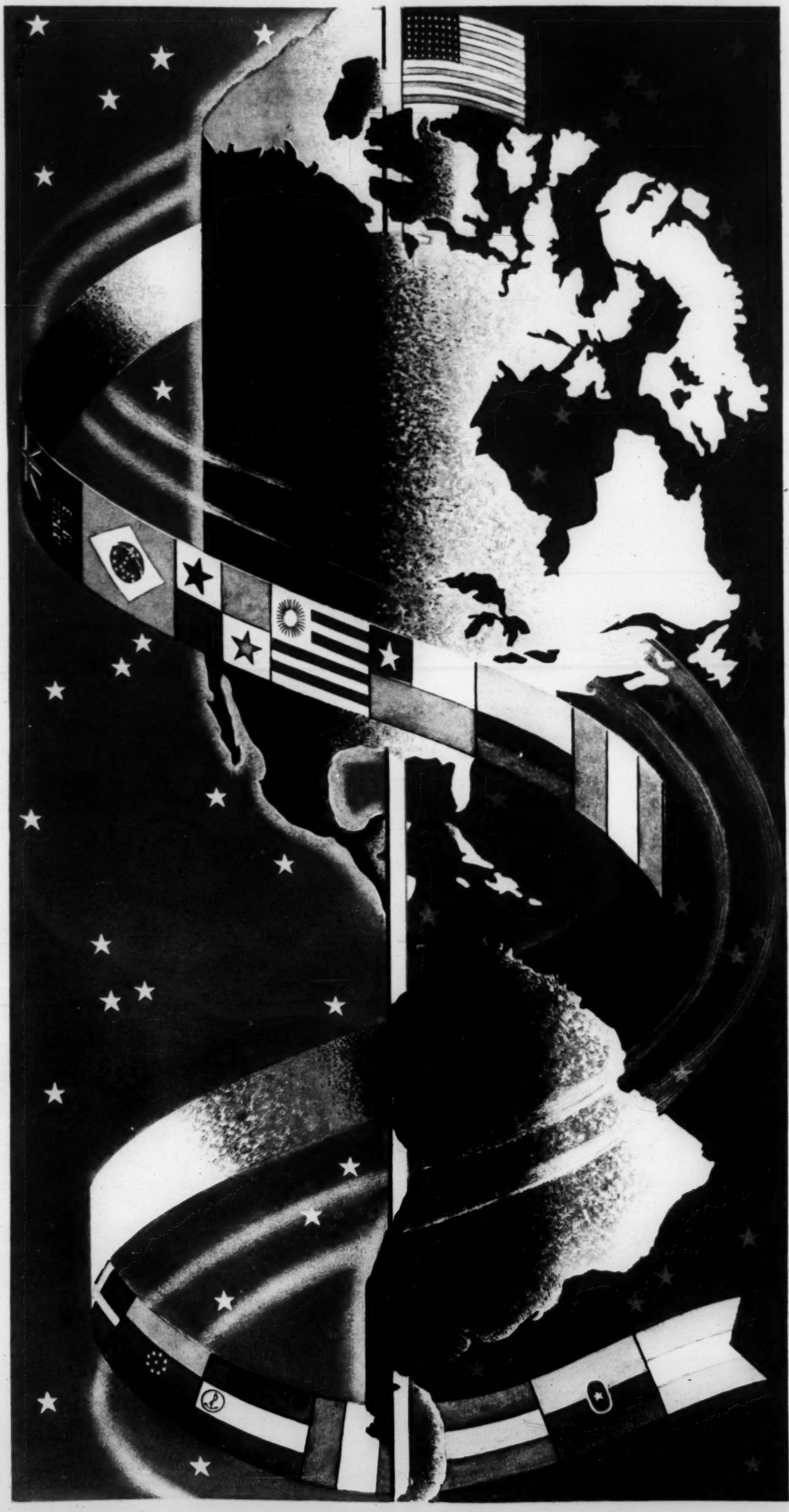


American Foreign Policy Restated

By
Joseph C. Harsch

THE MOLD OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY has been recast since the events of September and October tore up the last pages of the Versailles treaty and produced a state of fluid uncertainty in the affairs of Europe with impelling implications to the entire world.

What has resulted in Washington has been a shifting of emphasis on means toward the old constant ends of American diplomacy. The objectives remain unchanged. They are, essentially, maintenance of national security and protection of American interests, primarily commercial. The means toward those ends have had to be exhaustively re-examined. And out of that re-examination have developed notable changes.

First and foremost has been the conclusion that the United States must develop a stronger defensive position in its sphere of maximum interest—the American hemisphere. This has meant two correlative policies: more extensive and faster armament, and what President Roosevelt calls "continental solidarity." The last is the new name for Pan-Americanism.

Second has been an intention disclosed by the President in his annual message to Congress to couple offensive diplomacy with hemisphere defense. The offensive is to be waged against the aggressor nations with the weapons of diplomacy, trade and finance, in the hope of disorganizing their plans and preventing development of a direct challenge to the Americas. It is, in effect, to be an offensive of "sanctions" to meet the assumed enemy far afield and defeat him there if possible. If the offensive fails, the home defenses will presumably be ready when and if it comes time to fall back.

The new emphasis on a stronger defensive position at home results from uncertainty as to whether Munich is the prelude to a new wave of imperialism from Europe which will ultimately cross the path of American interests, or the preliminary to a new and sounder settlement in Europe. Pessimism as to the outcome is not universal at the State Department in Washington. Some few persons believe that the Munich pact was an inevitable first step to a sounder basis for peace. But even those who hold to this conviction agree on one point with others who see in Munich the opening gun in a new world struggle for power. They agree that there is too much uncertainty as to the future to justify the assumption that American interests may not be affected by future developments in Europe.

Therefore there is agreement among the framers of policy that the United States should take steps to prevent those possible future developments from jeopardizing American interests.

With this has gone a clarification of the official concept of American interests. The Monroe Doctrine has been revised and given new importance. It has gone through many changes since it was first stated in 1823. In its inception it meant primarily opposition by the United States to any political aggrandizement by European countries in South and Central America. At periods in subsequent history it became a claim to United States rights of economic domination. Now it is broader. President Roosevelt has for the first time officially expanded it to include Canada. He has gone farther in respect to Latin America and made it embrace a policy of active resistance not only to European political aggrandizement, but also to European ideological and cultural invasion.

While there is now primary emphasis on a hemisphere

system in which the United States is one among equals, rather than an arbitrary and dominating element, there is aggressive leadership from Washington in a campaign of cultural and ideological resistance to Europe. The Americas are to be protected on every front from outside influence. It means not only battleships and long-range airplanes capable of contesting any overt interference, but also a State Department "Division of Cultural Relations," an extensive radio program, and drastic improvements in transportation links with the Latin American republics.

All of the hemisphere is thus incorporated in the theoretical defensive frontiers of the United States. A Pan-American axis is to be established and the Army and Navy are informed that their responsibilities include the entire continent from the northern wastes of Canada to Tierra del Fuego. Former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told England after the Rome-Berlin axis had been established that the Rhine had become its defensive frontier. President Roosevelt, after Munich, informed the United States that the American defensive frontier is now the entire coast line of the continent.

* * *

With this new concept of American frontiers came the question of possible dangers, and of preparations to meet them. While for five years the Roosevelt administration has been building up the army and navy, there was also a continuing assumption that despite fermentation in Europe there was still an element of strength in the European balance of power which effectively insulated the United States from developments in Europe. Also there was continuing reliance on the prospect of a resurgence of the collective security concept which would protect American interests along with those of all other nations interested in stability. The relative subordination of Pan-Americanism to general internationalism in the day-by-day activities of Secretary of State Cordell Hull previous to Munich expressed a confidence in continuation of a general world system of strength to the United States.

The new policy assumes that Munich was probably a fatal blow at collective security. Secretary Hull has not abandoned his own hopes for a revival of general machinery for security. He has pressed on with his trade agreement program, which becomes increasingly more important from the political point of view. He sees in it development of a system of economic relations among the general group of peaceably inclined nations which to him is the essential foundation for closer political ties. He continues to try to build the foundation for a grouping of nations which some day will rise up and demand an end to aggression by force in tones so imperative, and backed by strength so overwhelming, that it will command instant acquiescence.

* * *

But this remains a future hope, not an immediate defensive organization against the march of aggression. The question therefore arises whether Munich has released forces which menace the new definition of direct American interests. The one certain result of Munich has been to open up a highway of German expansion down through the Danubian basin, toward the East. While this means a vastly more powerful Germany, it is not a direct threat to American interests any more than it is to British. Undoubtedly a major factor behind British concessions at Munich was the assumption that, with a vast new Danubian area for expansion and consolidation, Germany would be engaged for many years in a direction which did not cross vital British interests.

Such an assumption of German preoccupation for years to come along its Eastern route of expansion would be peculiarly sound if it were not for the existence of the Rome-Berlin political axis. Also if there were certainty that the relations between Berlin and Rome were susceptible of change—that Rome could be weaned away—then also there would be sound reason for not becoming alarmed. But is this a safe assumption? Official American diplomacy now believes it is not. It expects Germany to seek the recapture of its colonial empire, and it sees the relations with Rome as the highway to this other objective. For if the Rome-Berlin axis holds, and if it succeeds in welding Spain into its orbit, then the central powers of Europe have for the first time seaports on the Atlantic free from the bottle necks of Gibraltar and the North Sea, which have for generations made them subordinate in the world picture to Britain.

What if Germany gains, by means of an Italian-dominated fascist victory in Spain, access to Atlantic ports such as Bilbao and then gains colonies on the western coast of Africa? It would have means it never before possessed to develop by air and sea strong lines of communication with its colonial empire. This carries the possibility of a Germany placed in a strong position to develop commercial and political influence in Latin America—backed by force. Does Germany have any reason to desire such a position in Latin America? The degree of German ideological and commercial activity in those countries today is sufficient evidence to the State Department that this is one of the ultimate objectives of a Germany dreaming of world domination after it has obtained European continental domination.

* * *

Whether such a prospect is real or illusory only the future can tell. But Washington considers it sufficiently plausible to require aggressive preparation to meet the threat if it should ever develop. Or, put another way, it assumes that, if no steps are taken to meet it, it is almost certain to develop, whereas if vigorous steps are taken it will not develop.

Munich is seen to mean, therefore, that the collective defenses against emergence of a dominant power in Europe able ultimately to reach overseas have been seriously compromised by the same development which opened to Germany the means whereby it can make itself strong enough to seek a new world empire.

From this line of reasoning Washington has progressed far along the line of actual application to current policy. Increased armament is moving along rapidly. "Hemisphere solidarity" is being aggressively pursued. In the cultural sphere shrewd efforts have been made to enlist the aid of the Vatican, with evidences of considerable success.

Positive efforts are well under way to turn the tide of the Spanish civil war in favor of the Loyalist government. The Red Cross is arranging to pour 600,000 barrels of flour into Spain to relieve conditions of semi-starvation which exist primarily on the Loyalist side and are considered the most serious single threat to their cause. In addition, American diplomacy has been instrumental in preventing the granting of belligerent rights to General Franco, and the administration in Washington is intending, at this writing, to seek repeal of the embargo on arms shipments to Spain.

Along with this policy of direct intervention in the Spanish situation, in the belief that Spain is now of vital interest to the strategic security of the United States, is an announcement that a permanent Atlantic squadron of the United States Fleet will be established on the East Coast. The key points of America's eastern defenses are to be put on a stand-by defensive basis. Battleships implement diplomacy in both oceans.

But the Pacific remains the first charge of the navy. The Far East is, as it has been for decades, the second most important sector of American foreign policy. The American hemisphere is first, now more than ever before. But Munich is deemed to have compromised the position of the United States in the Far Pacific as it has compromised it in South America. American foreign policy has always aimed at establishing an equilibrium in Asia through development of a strong China. The Open Door and the Nine-Power Pact are the cornerstones of a policy intended to this end. Just as England saw its interests in Europe safeguarded by an equilibrium of balance in continental Europe, Washington has always seen its interests in the Far Pacific safeguarded by the existence of three elements in Asia—each independent. It does not desire the elimination of any one of the three. It would look upon the elimination of Japan or Russia with just as much concern at it now looks upon the apparent collapse of its long-cherished hopes for the development of a strong China. It wants no one power dominant in Asia.

The fact is, however, that Japan has taken advantage of British and French preoccupation with the Munich crisis to push rapidly ahead in China. The prospect long dreaded in Washington of the emergence of a dominant Asiatic power seems near to achievement. Washington is deeply concerned. The imminence of the possibility has galvanized it into action. After a long period of reticence it is now acting vigorously. A crucial loan of $25,000,000 has been made to China to finance the development of a system of military transportation over the new road from Burma to Chungking. The attitude toward the open door policy and doctrine of nonintervention has been restated more vigorously and emphatically than at any time since its original enunciation during the Hoover administration by Secretary Stimson.

Much more than is generally known is being done to strengthen the military position. The Navy Department is keeping as quiet as it can about the activities in the Pacific islands—but not because it hopes to keep information about what is being done secret from Japan. Japan knows all about it.

(Continued on page 13)

Wide World, R. I. Nesmith and Associates

BEHIND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

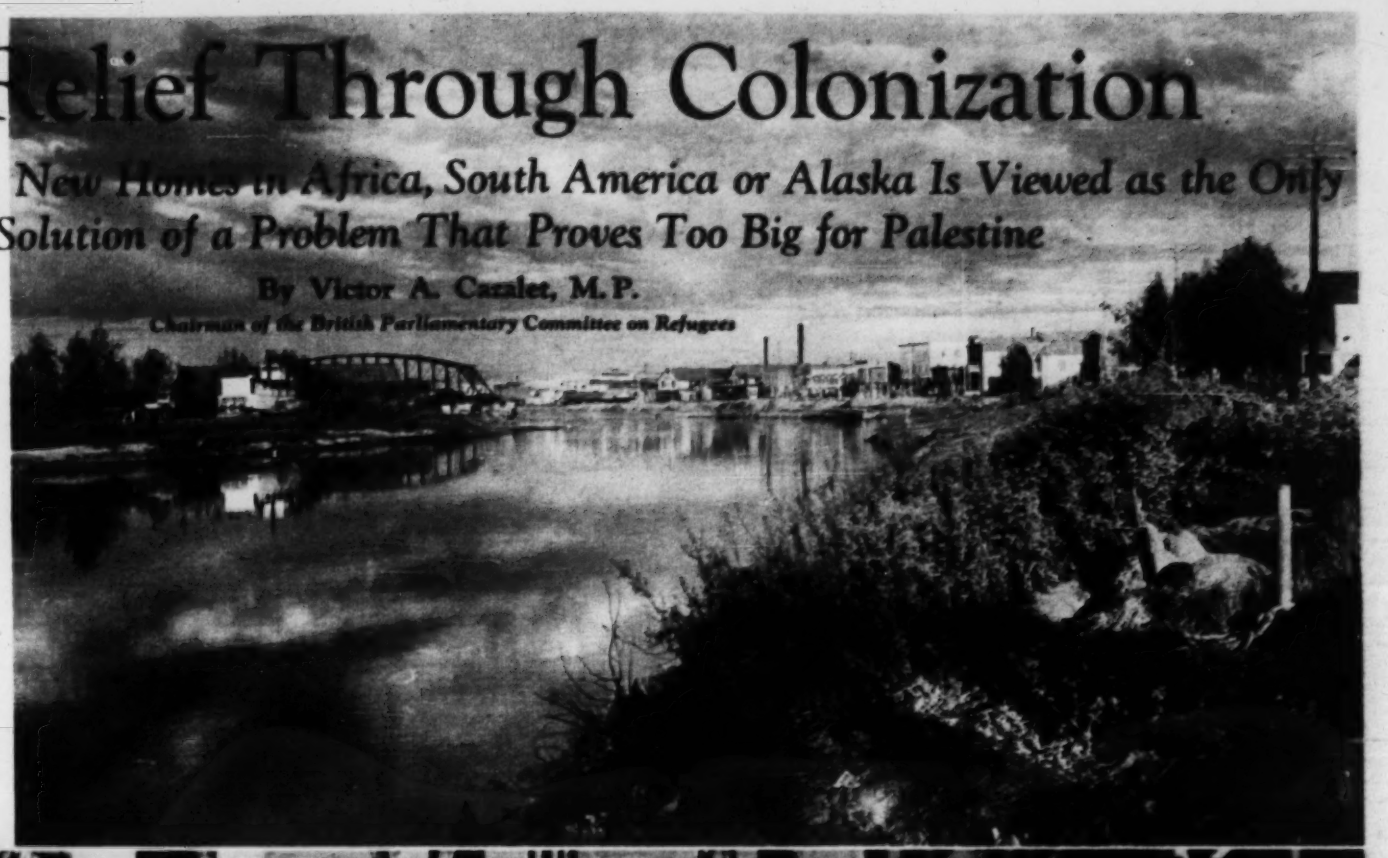
The United States Inspects Its Military Strength in Every Department, as Nations, Hungry for Power, Land, and Markets, Put New Strains Upon the Defense of the Western Hemisphere

Jewish Relief Through Colonization

Settlement of Refugees in New Homes in Africa, South America or Alaska Is Viewed as the Only Feasible Solution of a Problem That Proves Too Big for Palestine

By Victor A. Cazalet, M.P.

Chairman of the British Parliamentary Committee on Refugees



According to a conservative estimate, 1,000,000 Jewish families—between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 men, women, and children—will have to be evacuated from Europe in the course of the next few years if the Jewish problem is to be solved.

The persecution of the Jews has been a recurrent factor in history. Certain aspects, however, make the situation perhaps even more tragic than at any previous time. There were countries to which they could go in former times, and the numbers affected were considerably less than today. Persecution of the Jews, once usually limited in its scope and duration, today is continuous and has even become part of the national creed in certain countries. So far, no adequate refuge has been offered them.

In Germany, including Austria, there [illegible] in the neighborhood of 700,000 to 1,000,000 Jews and non-Aryans. It is almost impossible to draw a line between who is and who is not a Jew. For all practical purposes the non-Aryans suffer the same disabilities as full Jews, being denied the advantages of citizenship. Perhaps 200,000 have already found shelter in various countries. There still remain at least 500,000 Jews who must find some other home if they are ever to enjoy again in this world "the rights and decencies of citizenship" as this term is understood in England or America.

There are 3,500,000 Jews in Poland, which in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries encouraged the race to form an artisan and middle-class group. While they fulfilled this function in past times, today the great mass of the Jews in Poland are concentrated in certain areas where they are eking out a miserable existence with little or no hope for the future.

Some years ago, Fridtjof Nansen estimated that there was a surplus population in Poland of some 800,000 Jews. Even if the Polish Government were to raise huge loans for land development and expend it all upon its Jews, there would still be the best part of 1,000,000 Jews who could not find or earn a decent livelihood in the country of their birth. If we accept the fact that there is a considerable number of Jews fulfilling useful functions as Polish citizens and that there are others too elderly to wish to start life elsewhere, there remain 500,000 persons for whom new homes must be found.

There are 1,000,000 Jews in Rumania and 400,000 in Hungary. In the latter country, anti-Jewish legislation may mean that at least 20,000 young Jews will lose their occupations during the next 12 months. In Rumania, it is difficult to estimate how many Jewish families have been forced in the category of immigrants, but the number of individuals who, it is expected, will be driven out of work will number 200,000 or 300,000. In addition, there is a considerable number of Jews from Czechoslovakia and Italy whose condition grows more precarious as each week passes.

Having stated the problem, I will now try to outline various ways of approaching its solution. There are three recognized methods—(a) infiltration, (b) Palestine, (c) settlement schemes.

It is obvious that infiltration, however generously administered, cannot today do more than touch the fringe of the problem. Doubtless there is room in many existing communities for a limited number of Jewish specialists, especially in such sparsely populated countries as Australia, New Zealand, and South America. There is also, of course, always a place to be found for Jews who have any money.

Secondly, there is Palestine, which has already played a great part. Some 40,000 Jews from Germany have been settled there. The Jewish population in Palestine has risen from 70,000 after the World War to nearly 450,000 today. Large are the accomplishments of the Jew in Palestine. In 20 years there he has shaken off persecution complexes and characteristics of 2,000 years. But however ardently one may desire to see a flourishing national home established in Palestine, it is quite outside the realm of political possibilities to place 1,000,000 Jewish families there in the next few years. We have therefore to consider a third method, namely, settlement.

There are two kinds of settlement. There is the settlement of a few hundreds or even thousands of families in a particular country. With sufficient money, with guaranteed markets and suitable soil and climate, such plans may succeed. At best, however, they deal only with a very limited number of people, and such isolated settlements are always subject to the laws of the country in which they are founded, which may at any moment assume an anti-Semitic nature.

The big colonization scheme is, I believe, the only one that will really deal with the problem. By this I mean the "purchase" by the Jews of a large area of land which eventually they will control politically as well as economically. It must be an area large enough to accommodate 1,000,000 families. The Jews must be able to buy the land outright and they must be given at an early date certain rights of controlling their own immigration and so forth.

For a scheme of this kind to be successful, a district must be found in which there are comparatively few existing inhabitants; the climate must be reasonably good, the soil capable of development, the neighbors friendly, and communications with the outside world free and unrestricted. Can such an area be found?

There are at the moment five such areas under discussion—Alaska, Portuguese West Africa, Northeastern Rhodesia, Madagascar, and British Guiana. In all these territories land is available, the climate is possible, and the number of local inhabitants who would have to be disturbed and compensated is small. How far these districts would meet the needs of 1,000,000 families it is not possible to say without further examination. Personally, I believe that, given the political facilities, the Jews themselves would make any one of these territories, with money, skill, and natural science, capable of meeting the problem.

It is obvious that after a few years of intensive development the inhabitants of such a territory would naturally wish to have a large measure of self-government. If the Jews are not to have a state in Palestine, I believe they should be allowed the opportunity of creating one in the above-mentioned areas.

There is, of course, a division of opinion in Jewry as to the wisdom of their having a sovereign state of their own. However, many Jews and Christians believe that until the Jews have a state of their own there will be no solution of what is known as the Jewish complex. At the present time, however long a Jew may have been resident in England or America, as long as Jews are persecuted in Europe or elsewhere, the Jew in England or America feels himself to be a Jew as well as an Englishman or an American. This is true of no other race. A Portuguese, a Norwegian, or a Swiss living in a foreign country is either a national of his own country or in due course he becomes assimilated into the country in which he lives. No Jew can become 100 per cent assimilated into the country in which he lives until two things happen—the persecution of Jews for their religious beliefs comes to an end, and Jewish citizens in various lands cease to regard themselves as minorities. In my opinion, this can only be fulfilled when the Jew has a sovereign state of his own.

For 2,000 years there has been a Jewish problem. Today, I believe there is a chance of solving it. The civilized world recognizes it as a Christian problem as well as a Jewish one. Those nations that make a real contribution toward its solution will not only be contributing to a great humanitarian work, but they will also, I am convinced, benefit materially from the economic activities which will be produced by such a vast settlement scheme.

WANTED, SOMEWHERE IN THE WORLD, A REFUGE FOR A PEOPLE — Ewing Galloway, Wide World

Above: Fairbanks, Alaska. Alaska Has Been Mentioned As a Possible Sanctuary. Center: German-Jewish Refugee Children at the Dovercourt Bay Holiday Camp, Harwich, England. Below: Georgetown, British Guiana. This British Possession Has Also Been Considered as a Possible Haven

Archibald's Milk Bottle

Monopoly Inquiry Reveals a Thing or Two to Would-Be Inventors About the Ways of the World and Especially About Its Ways With Patents

By Richard Strout

LITTLE ARCHIBALD is up in his bed now, dreaming dreams of becoming a great inventor. He has just reached that dramatic moment when he stands alone before a group of businessmen whose ridicule has been shocked into startled wonder as he tells them how he learned to extract energy from the atom working after school hours alone in his workshop, under the front porch.

"It's marvelous!" says the Head Businessman, at the end of Archibald's quiet exposition. "It's stupendous. Here, Archibald, take a million dollars!"

And, with a smile on his lips, Archibald drifts deeper into his slumber.

Something like that is probably i your son's head tonight, as it is in th heads of millions of other imaginati boys; but, alas, the Temporary Natio Economy Committee has just been t ing evidence which throws a bligh cloud over the whole prospect. realistic path which it draws o ventor's Progress is just as sta though in a less agreeable sens the reverie of young Archibald.

* * *

Suppose, for instance, that ald had patented a device for m glass bottles. "What a thing to p ," says Archibald. But, after all good inventor's bet. Prelimin for 1937 indicate there we more than 7,750,000,000 gl in that year, having a of over $160,000,000. Think of bottles there are in the pickle jars, the jam pots bottles! Plenty of room genius, Archibald. Anoth molten glass is a pecu thing to handle by auton A good inventor was down to 1905 all bottles mouth through a tube skilled handblower cou exhausting day's 00. Then in 1905 cam which turned ou 24 hours. After al practical about t Archibald has inve improvement for m tainers; suppose the there really is the genit tends to be. What would h the tragedy of Archibald vs. As-It-Is may be traced by before the Temporary National nomic Committee, whose more popular and ominous name is the "Monopoly" Committee.

Suppose we trace what happened to an actual patent—a patent which is now acknowledged to be basic in the glass container industry, which is legally held as such, and which consequently is one of the most valuable assets in big business today. The invention was made by a glassworker named Steimer in 1910. Suppose we start Archibald off as the imaginary inventor of 1910, and duplicate what really happened in this specific instance. It will be easy, for it all has just been traced by the monopoly inquiry. The glassworker took his idea to the U. S. Patent Office in 1910, and his private efforts dragged on there until 1916. Archibald is 10 today, so if we add those six years to his age he will be 16 at the end of his first period of waiting.

In real life, what happened was that a subsidiary of the great Hartford Empire Corporation bought the glass worker's patent in 1916 and paid $2,300 for it. Now that doesn't seem quite up to Archibald's idea of $1,000,000. But the glassmaker, who, in real life, decided to sell there, after six years, probably took a realistic view of things. He knew only too well of the sea of litigation which flows about basic patents in closely controlled industries today.

* *

Hartford Empire, you see, owns 717 different patents on automatic machinery for making glass containers. It is a corporation in Hartford, Conn. What a position it occupies! It does not make a single commercial bottle. It does not manufacture a single commercial machine. Its job in life is to run research laboratories, and acquire patents, here, there, everywhere. Its officers like to think of themselves as conducting a sort of private testing laboratory for the whole glass industry. Firms which can't experimentation plain, take it pire, and scientif they a big, fatherly sort

of supervision. It pays Hartford Em to be that way. 4 In 1937 evidence sh earned 87.7 per cent return on net i its operations. In 1936, it ma per cent, while before that it got a "meager" 23 per cent in 1935, and a "miserable" 16 per cent in 1934 and 1933. But those were the lean years.

* * *

Perhaps if Archibald understood the set-up of certain branches of American industry and its patent controls, as explained before the federal investigators, he would decide right then and there not to be an inventor at all, but instead to start up and run a company like Hartford Empire, and simply license other companies to do their work under his patents. It would seem to be a pleasant arrangement. Hartford Empire, witnesses before the Federal Committee agreed, licenses outside firms to manufacture its machinery, and then rents this machinery to glass manufacturers under short-term licenses. If they attempt to use machinery other than Hartford Empire's they are almost certain to be sued for patent infringement, and the courts nearly always uphold them, because their patents are excellent. Under this Hartford Empire system today, the uncontradicted testimony shows, 100 per cent of all the milk bottles of the country are made under H-E licenses, 85 per cent of the fruit jars, 80 per cent of the food bottles and jars. Hartford Empire also has a cross-licensing arrangement with Owens-Illinois, the other big patent owner in the industry, and between them they license machines making about 97 per cent of all America's glass containers. In fact, there are just three "independents" in the country today, and a spokesman for one of the independents testified that he had been sued steadily and consistently by Hartford Empire for about as long as he could remember, and had no doubt he would continue to be sued for as far as he could look ahead.

But where in the world has Archibald got to? Dear me! We started out to trace his "basic patent" in terms of the Steimer patent which started in 1910, and was acquired for $2,300 by a subsidiary of Hartford Empire after Steimer had done what he could for himself for six years. Well, the next thing that happened to the Steimer patent was nine years of "interferences," or contests within the Patent Office by outside patent holders, who felt that their toes were being stepped on. This is a "basic" patent, mind you, one that will be of fundamental importance to the industry if successful. Even with the powerful backing of Hartford Empire, the parallel age of Archibald (who was 10, you remember, at the outset in 1910), is now 25 years, as the new phase begins.

* * *

From 1925 to 1929 the real Steimer patent, according to the official record, was involved in hearings before the Patent Office. In 1929, when Archibald was 29, the Patent Office ruled against the patent. The powerful Hartford Empire group promptly appealed to the courts, and the case dragged on, from court to court, for another eight years, to 1937. In this year the real patent was finally granted. Yes, little Archibald, the boy sleeping upstairs now, dreaming his dream, would be 37 years old if he had the head-start of making his magnificent invention at the tender age of 10! Besides needing to be a prodigy to get a proper start like that, for 27 years of litigation, young Archibald would also have needed a deep and full pocketbook. Obviously, the man who in real life made this particular invention—the gentleman, Theodore Steimer, who passed out all in 1910—was well advised to take his modest $2,300 after six years. Steimer has passed away long since. He knew only too well that the housewives of the country who bring in the milk bottles from the front porch every morning, or who put up fruits and vegetables in large-mouthed preserving jars, were not likely ever to pay him royalty for that patent. They pay it instead, to

(Continued on page 14)

French and German View of the Pact

Whether or Not the Treaty Means European Peace Seen to Depend Upon the Ability of Each Nation to Understand the National Culture of the Other

From European

CAN BERLIN'S UNTER DEN LINDEN BECOME A FRIENDLY STREET FOR THE FRENCHMAN?
The German People Want to Live at Peace With France

De Cou, from Ewing Galloway

FRANCE HOPES THE NEW PACT WILL BRING REAL PEACE WITH GERMANY
Arc de Triomphe, a Napoleonic Venture of Another Century

Pact Is Part of German Program

By J. Emlyn Williams

BERLIN

THE RECENT "No War" Pact signed on behalf of their respective governments by the Foreign Ministers of France and Germany is the second landmark in that new Europe which was first clearly delineated by the Munich Agreement. Opinion is divided not only in the outside world but also in the two signatory countries as to the significance of this new agreement, and particularly whether it is a genuine contribution to European peace.

For some years, the Third Reich and France have been contemplating an entirely different Europe. In consequence, though they may have used the same words they have not meant the same thing to the two nations. The recognition of this fact is essential to an understanding of developments on this continent today. Thus, it would be interesting to know whether, when the German, and a certain section of he French press, hailed this new pact as "a new turning point in European affairs," their interpretation of that phrase was the same.

* * *

For the Third Reich this pact means a "turning point" in the sense that France not only turns from its former policy of seeking to maintain an iron cordon of political alliances around Germany, but also that henceforth it withdraws entirely from interference in Europe east of the Rhine. In fact, the pact is assumed to be not so much the initiation of a new situation as the statement of one already in being. The occupation of the Rhineland in 1936 was the beginning of a development which was continued in the more recent fortification of that area, so that now these neighbors face each other across an almost impenetrable barrier. The Franco-Soviet military pact has now lost most of its practical significance. Apart from the fact that French help was only promised to its partner in case of an "unprovoked" attack, France would find difficulty in invading Germany on land. Both countries now stand in a position of stalemate. In this sense, the possibility of conflict between them is tremendously reduced. France is now confined within its own frontiers. Shades of Richelieu disappear and the centuries' old struggle for the Rhine ends in walls of concrete and steel. Not by any means the best, most humane, method of settlement, it is true, but, nevertheless, it marks the end of an old dispute which cost thousands of lives in many years.

But these two walls mark something else—the separation of two worlds, in more senses than one. The new map of Europe to which Chamberlain agreed at Munich has been approved by Daladier. The Third Reich, when it examines that map divides it, as far as political and economic spheres of interest are concerned, into a number of sections, but always marking the continent east of the Rhine as German from this point of view. It now feels itself militarily strong enough to pursue its own policy unhindered in that region. The absorption of Austria and of Sudetenland and the domination of the new Czechoslovakia enables the Third Reich to organize in perfect security its next moves. It has succeeded in carrying through its point, consistently maintained, that by its geographical position and its special economic needs it is entitled to this natural development in east and southeast Europe.

If France, following England's lead, genuinely accepts this view, then undoubtedly this recent pact with Germany is a contribution to a European peace as dictated by this country. For the implications are clear. The pact gives Germany security in the rear.

(Continued on page 14)

SIGNING OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN PACT — Wide World

Left: Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister. Right: Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, Affix the Signatures of Their Countries

France Will Not Knuckle Under

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

IN FRANCE ITSELF, as elsewhere, opinion is sharply divided as to the real significance of the recent Franco-German accord. The "official" view of the French Foreign Office is that a new era of peace has dawned over Europe as a result of the understanding now established between France and Germany. The "opposition" attitude is that the Declaration signed in Paris by Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop and M. Georges Bonnet set the seal on France's abdication as a first-rank power and made war more likely than ever under less favorable conditions than would have been the case before Munich.

Between these two conflicting outlooks, however, there exists an average French view which may be taken as that of most unprejudiced Frenchmen: that the accord means neither permanently assured peace nor capitulation to be followed by war, but that it was a logical and necessary consequence of Munich and a right step toward readjustment of Franco-German relations to the changing European scene.

"It's certainly better than nothing, and it may quite possibly lead to something better later on," is a remark I have overheard frequently in France concerning the "no-war" pact. In French eyes, the accord appears as a natural diplomatic move arising out of the Munich meeting, and especially as a good start for Premier Edouard Daladier's policy of rapprochement with Germany.

For 10 or 15 years, at least, there has been a current of opinion in France which favored rapprochement with the Reich. This trend has fluctuated from Right to Left, winding its way indecisively along the course of French political developments. It has never been a dominant factor of French foreign policy, but neither has it ever disappeared from the political picture.

Among French statesmen who have espoused this ideal is Premier Daladier. Without doubt, he has long hoped to be the architect of a Franco-German reconciliation. This is significant because of the fact that M. Daladier today appears as the almost unchallenged leader of France, and because he seems to have determined to follow the road of rapprochement with the dictatorships along which Premier Neville Chamberlain also is headed.

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The French Government is by no means ready to abandon all pretense of diplomatic influence in Central and Eastern Europe; to denounce the Franco-Soviet pact; to forget the existence of a Franco-Polish alliance, to submit to Italy's revisionist claims in the Mediterranean; or to take dictation from Germany on domestic matters, such as muzzling of the press. Yet there are indications that the German Government reads all these implications into the accord and regards the agreement as a sort of final acceptance of the "Munich policy."

Since the signature of the Franco-German pact of peace and good-neighborliness, roses are being planted all along the French Maginot Line of frontier fortifications. Against grim, battleship-gray blockhouses, behind tangled miles of barbed wire, when spring comes to Alsace-Lorraine, green leaves and pink buds and full-blown red roses will glow softly against hard concrete, and who knows whether the "Rose Maginot"—for that is the official French name—will not spread across the frontier to grace the equally formidable and grim Siegfried Line of German forts?

Strange as it may seem, this is no idle vision. The fact is that the rose project was inaugurated before the Franco-German Declaration was signed

(Continued on page 14)

Lima Conference in Retrospect

Parley Viewed as Vital Step Toward Unity of the Western Hemispheres as Precepts of Solidarity Are Reaffirmed in the Face of External Threats

By Roland Hall Sharp

LIMA, PERU

ASSESSING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS and prospects growing out of the Eighth Pan-American Conference resembles walking through a forest of intangibles and of expressive silences, aware that power and substance exist but elude precise definition. Lima was pre-eminently a conference of transition, a strange, momentous interlude. The 21 American nations felt their way cautiously where many shadows lurked.

As if by pre-design, the pace of traditional Pan-Americanism slowed to a tempo that could hardly have carried the conference on to the front page of any newspaper more than once or twice during the three weeks. Lima can point to no projects of treaty law, no innovations comparable to the dramatic series of conventions signed at Montevideo in 1933 and at Buenos Aires in 1936. Yet Lima, both in scope and significance, may prove the beginning of an America hitherto unknown except in conjecture and prophecy.

Montevideo laid the groundwork of good will as a means of dispelling former distrust and suspicion of Latin America toward the United States. Buenos Aires developed the new Inter-American order with formal treaties of nonintervention, consultation, and peaceful settlement of disputes within the continent. Lima faced squarely toward the outside world and affirmed American solidarity in defense of agreed principles.

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On paper, the accomplishments of Lima offer a field day for the critics. Those who wish to see Pan-Americanism collapse have reported that the conference was a complete failure. This overlooks many powerful if intangible factors. It is true that every tangible step to be taken under Lima's many resolutions and declarations must be taken by, and is left largely to the judgment of, the individual governments.

The delegates rejected emphatically, but of course politely, the projects for an American League of Nations, an Inter-American Court of Justice, and an Inter-American Institute of Economics and Finance. Lima rejected, but less emphatically, the externals of an armed alliance.

The Declaration of Lima must be read between the lines, with a summary of world events during the past few years at hand for filling in its expressive verbal silences. Among the first considerations set forth in the preamble is the "republican" character of the Americas.

More pointed reference to anti-democratic and anti-liberal forces abroad is given in phrases on "humanity and tolerance," "adherence to the principles of international law," and "individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices."

In the five substantive paragraphs of the Declaration, language is used which can have only one meaning in view of present world events: "Continental solidarity," "absolute sovereignty," "decision to maintain them and to defend them against all foreign intervention or activity that may threaten them."

All of this existed two years ago in equally clear declarations made at Buenos Aires. The only difference is that within two years the awareness of imminent and growing challenge to the American order has mounted to a conviction. Lima disagreed during negotiations of the Declaration on how far to go in stating the armed solidarity of the Americas. There was no visible disagreement on armed solidarity itself if actual need for it should arise.

The touchstone, something never to be lost sight of in assessing Latin-American foreign policy regardless of its temporary flirtings with Fascist powers, is that so long as the American system offers political independence, so long will the southern nations be found with the United States. Loss of the glorious heritage of Bolivar and San Martin, of Sucre and Washington and all the other heroes of movements for independence from Europe, is the one point to which Latin America could not be dragged except by superior force.

One reason for the atmosphere of interlude that hung over Lima is that no one there seriously believed any European power, Asiatic power, or combination of powers contemplates military action against the Western Hemisphere in the immediate future. Yet several speakers summed up the situation as calling for foresight and preparedness.

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At Buenos Aires, the Convention, embodying for the first time a system of American consultation, looked in two directions. First, consultation was provided in the event that the peace of the American nations should be menaced from within. Second, if "an international war outside America" should menace American peace, consultation could be invoked on "the proper time and manner in which the signatory States, if they so desire, may eventually co-operate in some action tending to preserve the peace of the American continent."

These provisions are in the form of treaty law, already accepted as binding legal obligations by 13 American nations and signed or in process of ratification by the others.

The immediate forerunner of the Declaration of Lima, the Declaration of Buenos Aires on Principles of Inter-American Solidarity and Co-operation, carried further the provisions for meeting possible external menaces. The preamble referred specifically to consecrating "the principle of American solidarity in all noncontinental conflicts." Article 2 of the substantive paragraphs went on to justify initiation of the procedure of consultation provided for in the Buenos Aires Convention, in event of "every act susceptible of disturbing the peace of America."

Under these broad phrases the American nations, without ever coming to Lima, could have met any menace from abroad—subtle, subversive, indirect or direct—by arms or without arms. Yet Buenos Aires viewed the world as still in some measure remote, with its absorptions of small nations and its attacks on the liberal philosophies of a humanitarian epoch now challenged by "realist" advocates of racial and economic imperatives. It remained for Lima to give more exact wording to a commonly accepted policy.

In final form, it is embodied in two instruments, the Declaration of Lima, already discussed, and the Declaration on Perfecting the Method of Consultation. Both provide for meetings of Foreign Ministers, or for their authorized representatives, on either a continental or a regional scale. The times of meeting are left indefinite, according to circumstances.

The special contribution of the Declaration on Method is that it provides specifically for consultation on "any question, economic, cultural, or of other order, which by its importance justifies this procedure." In this way it grapples for the first time with the power, more subtle and more effective than arms, whereby today's aggressive forces have undermined liberal regimes without the need of launching a military campaign.

Aside from the burning question of continental solidarity, Lima addressed itself to hundreds of topics. On the whole, this conference must be recorded as one of preparation and of delay. There was never a serious likelihood that the plans for the American League, the Inter-American Institute of Economics and Finance, or even the Inter-American Court of International Justice, would be adopted. The League and the Court plans are pigeonholed for further study. The proposed Economics Institute is discarded in favor of a strengthened economics division in the Pan American Union. Yet even this is only recommended, not provided for either in contracts or in cash.

Wide World and Staff Photographer

THE AMERICAS SEEK A DEEPENING COURSE OF FRATERNAL ACTION— Above: At the Presidential Palace Dinner on Dec. 27 (Left to Right in the Front Line): Senor Zuniga Montafur of Costa Rico; Senor Castello Nagero of Mexico; Senor Diaz de la Medina of Bolivia; Senor Juan J. Remos of Cuba; President Oscar R. Benavides of Peru; Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the United States and Mrs. Hull; and Dr. Carlos Concha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, Chairman at the Pan-American Conference. Top of the Page: Main Lobby of the Conference Hall

Women who came to Lima hopeful of a Convention on Political Rights went away disappointed. The most bitter fight in the conference, so fierce that delegates left the room to escape the bedlam of unrestrained shouting, in which 10 men and women refused to preserve parliamentary order, occurred in the Commission on Political and Civil Rights of Women. Out of it came a Declaration favoring—but not providing for or even agreeing to give—all political, civil, economic, and other rights of women. The Inter-American Commission of Women is also being reshaped toward possible incorporation in the Pan American Union.

Long is the list of cultural and economic recommendations. Lima is the conference supreme in the realm of idealistic resolutions. There is much preaching. In itself, this may be worthy. Throughout the extensive list of approved projects, with its impressive titles that often indicate more action than exists, Lima enters a new phase of testing. As the Ninth Pan-American Conference was announced for Bogota, Colombia, in 1943, one wondered whether Lima may not prove to have been the last conference of its generation. A new generation, it would seem, has already begun.

OUR WORLD OF WORDS

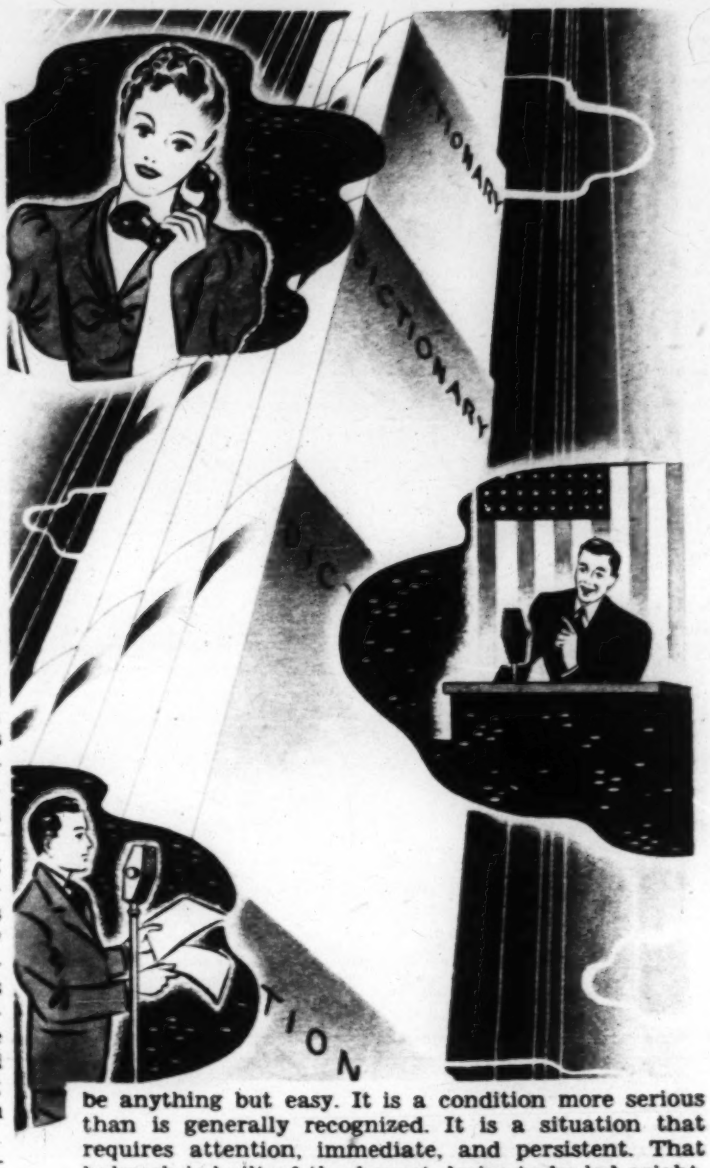
By Albert Field Gilmore

IF IT WERE POSSIBLE to build of words another Tower of Babel, this of all times would be most suitable for such an enterprise. Never has there been so much word material on hand for the building. Never has the material been of such variety in color, form, quality, and substance. Never has there been such confusion of tongues regarding the rights and wrongs of humanity. Moreover, never were there so many skilled workmen at hand to engage in the adventure of Babel building. Never were there so many ready to submit their wares, willing, even anxious, to have part in the construction of the tower which would literally reach to the heavens. All of which is to emphasize the fact that we of the present day are literally living in a world of words, in a boundless ocean of language.

Streams of words are poured upon us day by day from every one of the approved methods of conveyance—telephone, telegraph, radio, movietone, the pulpit, the daily press, magazines, books galore, and last but not least, the platform speaker whose audience no longer is limited to the auditorium in which he happens to find himself. Through modern inventions, the speaker's audience is the world, or that portion of it which is sufficiently familiar with the language in which he speaks to gain the import of his message. That this is a very real condition, none can gainsay. We are bombarded with words, and, unless alert, are tyrannized and overwhelmed by their seeming weight and momentum. To recognize the situation and to determine properly its true values is a present necessity.

But the situation has its better side. An outstanding item in this Babel of words is the possibility of enlightenment from the wise use of its opportunities. This involves keen discrimination. One who listens intently and reads both widely and carefully is under the constant necessity of exercising wise and sometimes speedy judgment in order to gain the truth of a situation, that is, to discover the kernel of wheat in the mass of chaff. Without cool deliberation and careful analysis, one may be swayed by opinions of others; he may be even seriously misled by the enthusiasm and magnetism of a speaker or writer.

Every subject conceivable is brought before the public, for diagnosis, dissection, and determination. Those wise enough and patient enough to examine all the evidence, if able to think logically, will reach sound conclusions. Hasty judgment is often unsound and misleading. There is, therefore, a great need in self-defense to erect a bulwark against this surging tide of words. Otherwise one is swept along into the whirlpool of conflicting opinions whence extrication may



be anything but easy. It is a condition more serious than is generally recognized. It is a situation that requires attention, immediate, and persistent. That bulwark is built of the honest desire to be led aright, the determination not to be erroneously influenced.

The world's problems are complex and they are specifically and inescapably the problems of the individual. The kind of world we are to live in is determined by the combined will of its citizens. Chaos in affairs comes only from chaotic thinking. The individual gathers and weighs the welter of words promiscuously thrown out upon the public, and formulates his opinions. And his opinions determine his action. How important, then, do words become! How imperative that they be wisely chosen, that they be expressive of honest and constructive thought.

A familiar quatrain expresses a great truth:

> Boys flying kites
> Recall their white-winged birds.
> You can't do that
> When you are flying words.

Words spoken or written, once launched upon the sea of mortal thought, are beyond recall. They immediately become active agents in the world of ideas.

As always, wisdom is to be found in a Scriptural injunction selected from the sayings of the Master. On one occasion in admonishing his hearers to guard against the idle use of strong language, Jesus warned his hearers, "But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil" (Matt. 5:37). Never, perhaps, were these words of admonition more needed than now. To state briefly only what is true, only what is for the promotion of the common good, is the need of the hour. Furthermore, truth spoken uncovers falsity and often leads to its correction. When only truth is spoken the Tower of Babel will fall of its own weight and mortals will have gone a long way toward finding and obeying the Golden Rule.

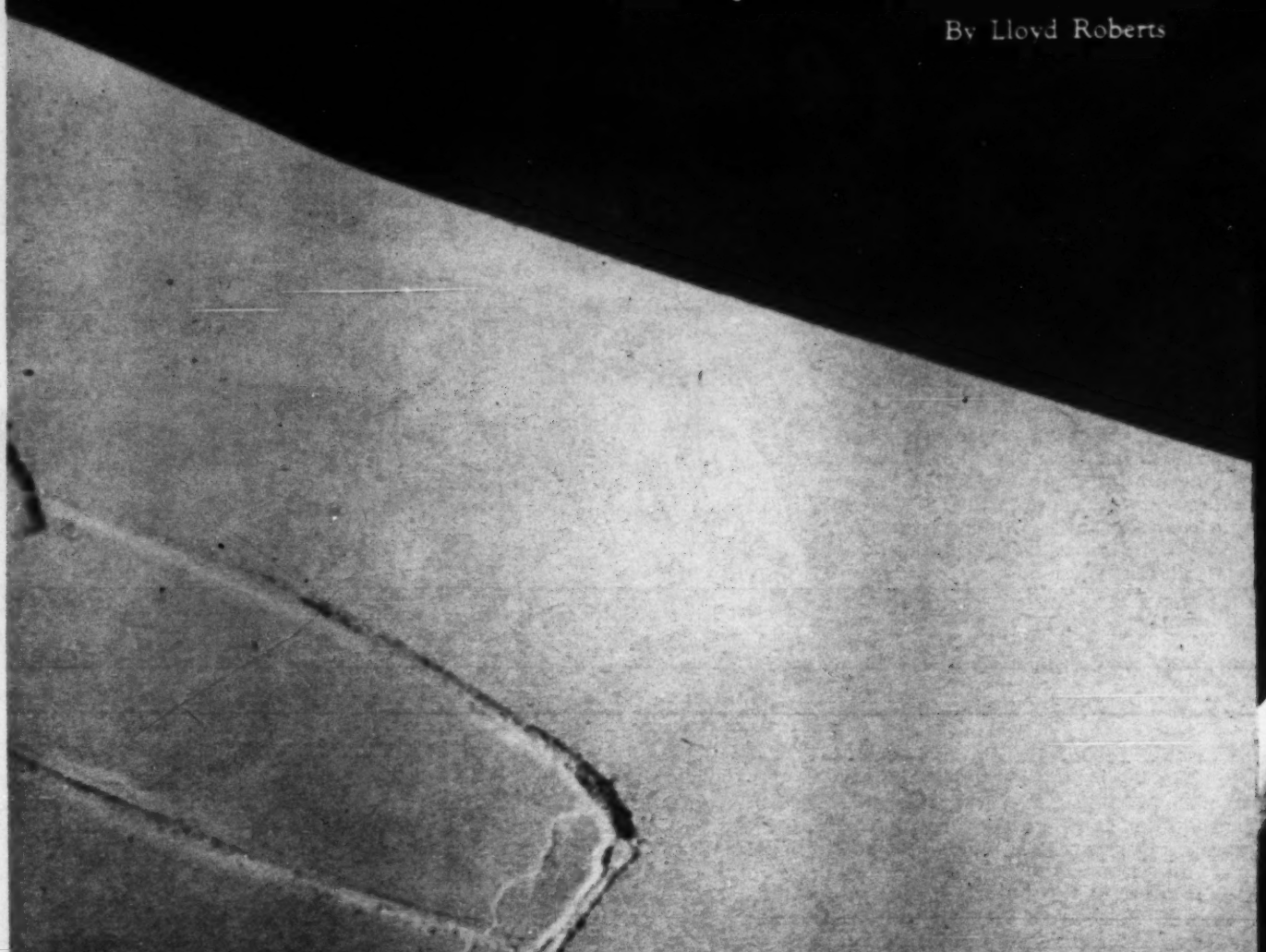
The time approaches when the nations will determine again the common denominator of their relationship. The present tendency to berate the peoples of another nation for the purpose of promoting a selfish national interest is a policy of defeatism, a council of despair. Why? Because the student of history knows that no question is settled permanently except upon a basis of justice, of divine right. And that settlement is never promoted by misrepresentation and hate.

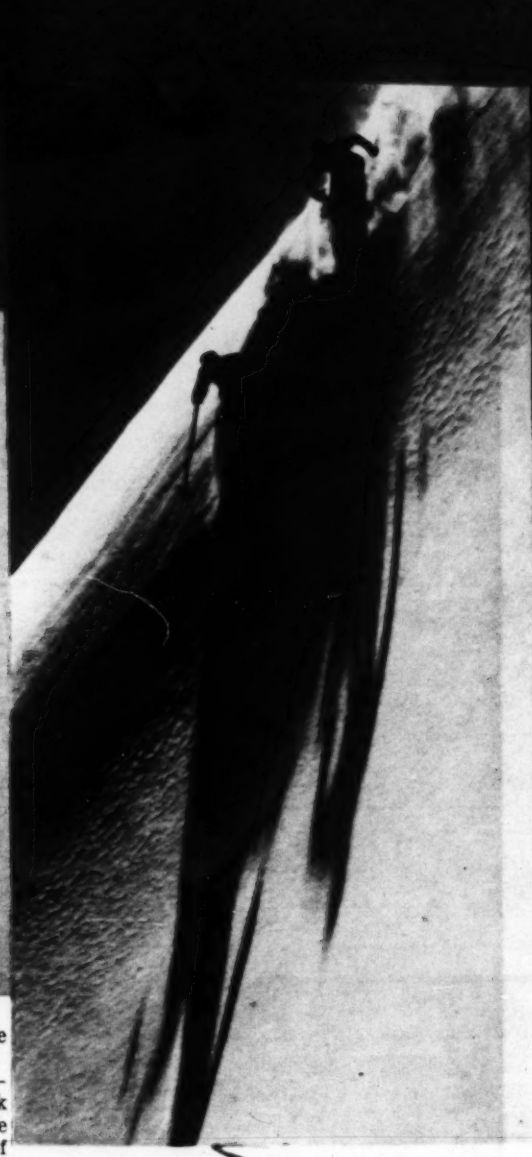
Any Tower of Babel, however high it may be built, if its material is not of a permanent nature will ultimately collapse. From the debris may be gathered elements from which to build a lasting structure. But the foundation and superstructure will be the Truth that is permanent because true.

Hush-Hush of Slipping Runners

Canada's Snow-Blanketed Mountains Provide Titanic Runways for Many Thousands of Skiers and In the Quebec Laurentians and on the Western Trails

By Lloyd Roberts





TODAY THE WIND swung around to the North, the sky clouded to gray, and presently the fields and roofs were being bombarded by tiny snow rockets—the first assault of winter's vanguard. To me the first snow provides a perennial thrill. There are wits who say that Canada has just two months: July and winter. That may be true of the Arctic, but south of "53" there is just enough winter to warrant the accumulation of an outfit of winter toggery and sports goods, including skis, skates, and snowshoes, and the renewal of one's membership ticket in a winter club, usually a ski club.

Now a ski club claims no luxurious city clubhouse. Its members meet only on the winter trail and in cabins in the bush. There is no distinction of class or cash; no formality. Although unorganized, their mass influence is great enough to prompt railroad companies to run special trains, and hotels and governments to spend millions in augmenting staffs and catering to their tastes.

Ottawa has a ski club which has had as many as 2,500 members in a season, counting seniors and juniors. On a holiday morning one might think the whole city were trail riders, as, bareheaded, trousered, rumped with small packs, they crowd streetcars, busses, and station platforms. It may be 10 below, according to the glass, but there is a conspicuous absence of overcoats among these playboys and playgirls with their eyes on the Gatineau hills. It may seem a mite chilly when you first tumble out of bed in the winter dawn, but you know it will be warm enough while you are climbing Lariault's Hill and are in the windless forest beyond.

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To an internal combustion of laughter and wisecracks the "ski special" draws out of the Union Station, crosses the interprovincial bridge above the frozen Ottawa, and before long is winding upward into the Quebec Laurentians. The pines are kneedeep in drifts; many of the farmers' fence posts are covered with snow, as one can see by rubbing a peephole in the frosted pane. At the first stop there is an exodus of the smaller fry, novices and those who wish to be home for dinner. The veterans watch them extricate their skis and poles from the aisles and racks, remembering the day when the slopes and hazards of Ironsides seemed a rare adventure.

After Chelsea, Cascades, and intermediate points have claimed the bulk of the passengers, the rest become more sociable, pooling their knowledge of this trail and that, slaloms, the values of divers ski woods and ski waxes, the best lengths for ski poles. Wakefield, our goal, seems a long way from the city limits, until we find that the Hendersons and the Gleasons are going far beyond; intending to make a two-day return trip of it. But 20 miles is 20 miles, and we detrain without apologies to our more venturesome friends.

As the train puffs heavily on its way we quickly slip big boots into harness, our mittened hands into pole thongs, adjust our pack straps, and strike off for the cleft in the hills. There are six of us, the feminine members dressed in vivid colors, the men in somber shades, but we single out into the same sliding stride, our poles crunching a rhythm to the rustle of our blades and our bent heads frosted with breath.

* * *

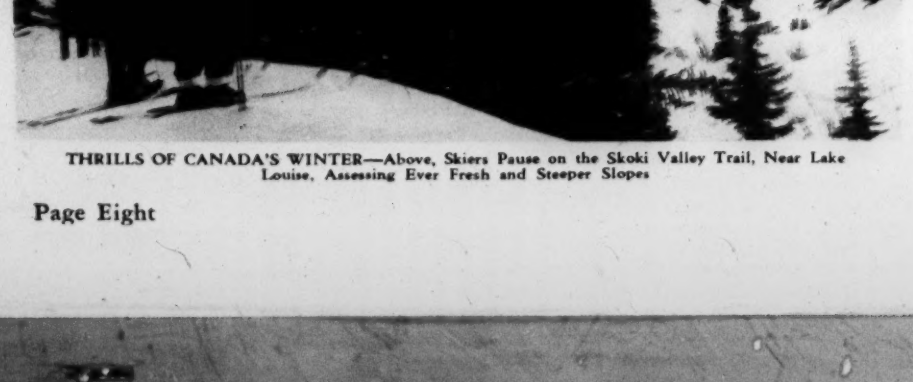
Beauty surrounds us as we go: Ultramarine above; glittering, multicolored crystals below, barred and splotched with blue and mauve shadows; the lacy tangles of leafless branches; the huge, dark-green bulks of evergreen thickets; the gray outcroppings of granite shot with red; and everything, in both color and contour, accentuated by the clear air. It is so cold that fallen tree trunks crack like pistol shots, the disturbed snow rises like dust, and where a hurrying stream refuses to be sealed the black pot holes smoke like an Indian's smudge. Yet we are warm as Eskimos, with the restful exhilaration that dwells among the winter hills.

Following the well-marked trail that is never the same in its twists and turns and ups and downs, never repeats its scenery nor hazards, we come in three hours in sight of the skiers' main rendezvous, Camp Fortune. The big cabin stands in the clearing, walled about with hills and forest, impassable to mechanized transport and even pedestrian travel. Yet here, on a winter holiday, one may hobnob with the business and fashion of a city's street—the lawyer, doctor and government chief, the debutante and the student, clerk and hockey star.

Remembering that George's, Sunset, Pink Lake trails lie ahead, we pack our tinware, extricate our blades from the bristling drift beside the door and zoom down to the valley's floor and wend upward and out. Again the continuous hush-hush of slipping runners, the delicate hieroglyphics of squirrel, hare, and chickadee, the cheery greetings with passing skiers, the long, downward grades where we glide along without effort (and perhaps end up in a sudden dip and tumble), and always the fresh green and white beauty all around. Then at last the lengthening, deep-blue shadows, the scarlet, lingering sunset, the moon rising like a silver bubble above the black firs and slowly transforming the world into a mysterious, half-lit corridor, down which we seem to float.

But everybody does not ski through Canada's friendly winters. There are still those who remain loyal to the more ancient, more humble locomotion of snowshoes. The moose-hide racquet that enabled Indian and pioneer to leave their snow-bound cabins and roam about the winter world remains as a delightful sport throughout eastern Canada.

The leader breaks the trail over the downy pasture billows into woodland mazes impassable to skis, and eventually to a log camp with its spruce-filled bunks and big, rusty stove. Someone has a mouth organ or violin and, after the beans and coffee, there are old-fashioned reels and polkas, shouting and laughter. Then, when the moon is down, resinous pine knots are distributed, and to the smoky flare of these



THRILLS OF CANADA'S WINTER—Above, Skiers Pause on the Skoki Valley Trail, Near Lake Louise, Assessing Ever Fresh and Steeper Slopes

ners

Skiers and Tobogganists

primitive torches the singing band tramps gaily back to civilization.

The youngsters of all ages may think of winter in terms of speed and excitement. There are bobsleds in the attic waiting for a turn on the icy roads and the breath-taking turns when their riders cling desperately to the rods and wonder happily if they will "make it." There are toboggans—little ones for two and long ones for the whole family—that are ready for the crusty hills near Deep River and Joneses Pond. Or perhaps there are more sophisticated [illegible] broken to the built slides and rocket speeds of Montreal Mountain or Quebec Citadel.

If thrill lovers really want to go the limit, they can always climb the soaring ski towers and skim off into space, landing as best they may. Even to watch these jumpers is enough excitement for most folk. Then there is skating, either fancy or plain, on natural or artificial ice. Every boy, flourishing his stick in the village team, dreams of some day making the headlines in the International League playoff, and plays accordingly. He welcomes the first ice as his elders welcome the first swallow in the spring, but with considerable more noise. What if he is reprimanded for being late for dinner? No Saturday is long enough for the hockey game he plays or the goals he means to score.

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Fortunately, there is never a lack of ice, even though you have to dig for it and toil after every blizzard to keep it. But the labor that would fill a score of wood boxes or shovel a dozen paths to the sidewalk, if it could be so applied, is nothing when it comes to clearing the backyard rink for the game. Parents who find this phenomenon hard to understand need only attend a curling match and see fathers, who are hopelessly broom-shy at home, frantically sweeping specks of dust from the ice floor.

After all is said and done in the way of winter sports, is there any sport quite comparable to the coming home at sunset to the open fire and the soft slippers? Welcome to winter, you say, and there is no dissenting voice.

Photographs courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways

Among the New Books

Mr. Lloyd George Defends His Course in the Versailles Negotiations

The Truth About the Peace Treaties, by David Lloyd George. Two volumes. London: Gollancz. 18s. each volume.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S study of the peace treaties is the natural complement of his war memories, and has for the present generation an even greater topical significance. The war is past history. The treaties, discredited and battered though they are, still dominate the European scene. Why they were made, how they were made, and how the world has reacted to them are matters of prime importance. Nobody alive today is better qualified than Mr. Lloyd George to answer, at any rate, the first two of these questions; and he helps the reader by printing not only his own recollections, but long extracts from documents hitherto not published or buried in obscure Blue Books.

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This book is, rather to the reader's relief, less acutely polemical than the war memoirs. But it is, even more markedly, a defense of his policy. He is not bashful about claiming credit where credit is due to him—as, for example, in moderating the appetite of the Poles, and of their foreign friends on their behalf, for German territory. He reprints in full the far-seeing "Fontainebleau memorandum," written at the end of March, 1919, in which he argues with irresistible cogency that the peace "must be a settlement which a responsible German government can sign in the belief that it can fulfill the obligations it incurs" and "which will contain in itself no provocations for future wars." His last-minute efforts to introduce a measure of sanity into some of the extremer sections of the Versailles Treaty deserve all praise. In regard to Soviet Russia, he kept his head where many others succumbed to hysteria. All in all, none of the Versailles statesmen has a better record for foresight and common sense than Mr. Lloyd George.

This fact might have diminished his keen anxiety to mete out to others their full share of responsibility for everything in the settlement which posterity has recognized as bad. He is, for example, careful to point out that he personally had nothing to do with the ultimate fixing of the Central European and Balkan frontiers. In encouraging the fatal Greek advance into Asia Minor, he had the support of his diplomatic advisers, Eyre Crowe and Mr. Harold Nicolson. True; but it would have been more generous if he had also quoted those who advised him on points that turned out well. The attempt to saddle Mr. Keynes with approval of the reparations clauses is, in view of the publicity afterward given to Mr. Keynes' opinions, surely misguided.

* * *

In this panorama of world confusion which Mr. Lloyd George presents, picture succeeds picture: Italy feeling herself left out in the cold by her more powerful allies, who in turn felt that she had never pulled her weight in the war; Wilson, who had yielded three and a quarter million Germans to Czechoslovakia without a murmur, digging his toes in over the far smaller number of Yugoslavs claimed by Italy in Fiume and Dalmatia, and thereby inflaming Italy's sense of grievance; Dr. Beneš obstinately refusing to whittle away, as Masaryk was prepared to do, his inflated claims to Hungarian territory; the Poles seizing East Galicia in the teeth of the helpless admonitions of the Big Four in Paris; undignified squabbles between France and Britain over the division of the Near East; the long discussed project for an American mandate over Armenia; and finally, the departure of the United States, bag and baggage, from Europe, leaving numberless gaps in the treaty structure, and the League of Nations shorn, as Mr. Lloyd George says, of 50 per cent of its effective strength.

* * *

The work ends, appropriately enough, with a sort of balance sheet of the treaties. The credit side is, however, poorly furnished. "International right" was, it is said, "vindicated" by the punishment of "the guilty," but the world has little reason to congratulate itself on this achievement. Small nations were liberated; but Mr. Lloyd George himself is constrained to admit that many of them have proved more obstinately "imperialistic" than the greater nations. In the whole list, the only "unchallengeable triumph" of the treaties appears to be the establishment of the International Labor Organization.

The debit side of the account is far more impressive, its two outstanding items being "the outrageous breach of faith" of the Allies in failing to disarm, and the "complete neglect" of the function of treaty revision which the League had been intended to exercise. Mr. Lloyd George's untiring pen is already at work on another book in which he will relate how the Allies ruined the treaties which they had themselves made. And whatever else it may contain, it will certainly provide a fruitful field for fresh controversy.

E. H. CARR

A Shelf of New Religious Books

The Apocrypha, an American Translation, by Edgar J. Goodspeed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $3.

Recent Literature and Religion, by John Rothwell Slater. New York: Harper. $2.

Religion Says You Can, by Dilworth Lupton. Boston: Beacon Press. $1.50.

THIS TRANSLATION of the Apocrypha makes another valuable contribution to the many which have come from the pen of Professor Goodspeed. The Apocrypha was formerly an integral part of the King James Version of the English Bible, as it was and still is of the Vulgate and German Bibles. On the ground that it was not a part of the canon, gradually it began to be omitted, and now no prominent publisher of the English Bible includes it.

In view of the importance historically of several of the books of the Apocrypha, especially of the First Book of Maccabees, of the wisdom and excellence of thought depicted in The Wisdom of Solomon, and Ecclesiasticus, and of the highly romantic tales of Judith, Susanna, and Tobit, there are good reasons why these various books should have a definite value no less in the present than in the time of their first appearance.

* * *

The Apocrypha contains so much of religious and historic interest that the persistent student of the Scriptures of necessity carefully peruses the various books. Professor Goodspeed's translation exhibits the same scholarship, breadth of understanding and scrupulous care that have characterized all his numerous publications. The volume is handsomely bound and well printed.

Diagnosis and analysis of contemporary thought is a common practice of the day. Not many of these literary diagnosticians, however, have performed the task so thoroughly and withal so entertainingly as has Dr. Slater in "Recent Literature and Religion."

The author is professor in the Department of English at the University of Rochester, and accordingly finds it in line with the day's work to observe and record the trend of thought in many directions, and especially toward religion, morals, ethics and, withal, toward the atheistic tendencies expressed in current and recent literature. No prominent literary figure escapes his trained vision. The works of Galsworthy, Wells, Bennett, Chesterton, Shaw, Bridges, Masefield, Millay, Frost, O'Neill, Carrel, and many other poets, philosophers and general literati are passed in review, and the opinions expressed are notably fair and sympathetic. He spares not the eccentricities of Shaw or the extreme positions taken by Freud in the fields of psychology and biology.

Dr. Slater sees in Shaw a human paradox, unstable, and bordering upon irreverence in certain of his writings. Those who know Shaw personally, however, are conscious of a religious sense in him not always finding expression through his pen. It seems that intellectual brilliance and a sparkling wit do not always accurately portray his deeper thought.

Dr. Slater makes an interesting and informative study of the work of the poets of the day, finding in many a definite religious tone, a recognition of spiritual reality; in others, a reaching out for something indefinable but necessary to the attainment of serenity and a sense of well-being. He has no doubt as to the need common to humanity for something above the material sense of selfhood.

The book is highly informative and of excellent tone.

That the concept of God generally held is undergoing violent change there is much proof. The idea of the Supreme Being as Jehovah, an anthropomorphic Creator, subject to the passions common to mortals, has much less acceptance than formerly. That God is Spirit, as Jesus proclaimed Him to be, has slowly but surely changed the common concept of Deity.

* * *

Some, like Professor Lake, have gone far in breaking with the old. "Totality of values" more nearly expresses his concept of the Supreme Being. Now comes Dr. Lupton with a somewhat similar term indicating how completely he has broken with the old idea. "Creator of values" is his term for Deity, and this Creator he holds to be Intelligence. Thus he approximates Tolstoy's idea as expressed in his translation of John I:1: "In the beginning was Divine Intelligence, and Divine Intelligence was with God, and Divine Intelligence was God." Says Dr. Lupton, "To believe that God is a Creative Intelligence, striving to break through to us by means of our sense of values, is a basis for religious faith that ennobles every instinct toward good actions."

"Religion Says You Can" is a plea for great faith in God and in man's spiritual selfhood. With this all Christians will agree. There will be less agreement with the proposition that God is limited in His power, that is, that He is not omnipotent.

A. F. G.

Now Here's Precious Coil!

The Lonely Road, by Jeffery Farnol. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

A PRACTICALLY complete summing up of Jeffery Farnol's latest novel, "The Lonely Road," is that it is Jeffery Farnol.

Young Charles Warrender, for the sake of winning wealth, undertakes to carry out the requirement of his uncle's will and swears, "My mind is made up as a loyal gentleman to obey my uncle's behest and lay the rebel, this Wayne fellow, by the heels one way or other and soon as may be."

His sister Honoria with even greater fervor avers, "Hide yourself never so well, I shall find you, and rather than you shall foul your hand with the blood of this Jason Wayne that has wrought no manner of wrong against us, you shall first kill me!"

So the struggle is on between brother and sister, the one to bring Jason Wayne, Jacobite fugitive, to the scaffold, the other to keep her brother from becoming a tool to her uncle's vengeance.

The struggle naturally involves Honoria's masquerading as a young gentleman, midnight attacks and rescues, frequent swordplay, adventures with highwaymen, the intervention of gypsies with much use of their strange dialect and also of the lingo of other knights of the road, a search for a lost treasure, and a pursuit of cross-purpose on the part of the stalwart, brave, resourceful, and somewhat saturnine hero and the lovely, high-spirited heroine that lasts well toward the end of the story.

Mr. Farnol is not afraid to use the same kind of situation in more than one of his novels, nor is he averse to compounding a plot out of the remnants left in his piece bag, all moonlighted over with his rendering of seventeenth-century diction. One reason why his devotees are so faithful is that they know what to expect. Old friends in "The Lonely Road" are Mr. Jeremy Brownlee and Parson Robin Tulliver.

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Do You Make These Mistakes in English?

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MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "for MIDable," "ave NOO," and "KEW pon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words —colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

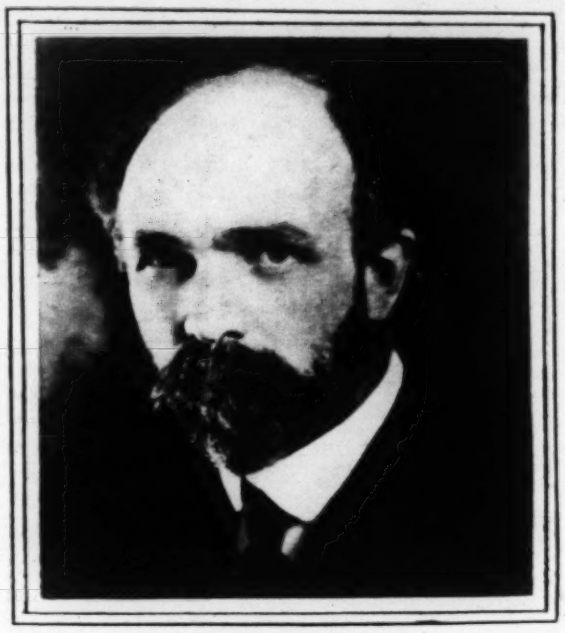
Why Most People Make Mistakes

What is the reason so many of us are deficient in the use of English and find our careers stunted in consequence? Why is it some can not spell correctly and others can not punctuate? Why do so many find themselves at a loss for words to express their meaning adequately? The reason for the deficiency is clear. Sherwin Cody discovered it in scientific tests, which he gave thousands of times. *Most persons do not write or speak good English simply because they never formed the habit of doing so.*

What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.

Here is our mother-tongue, a language that



SHERWIN CODY

has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools, by wrong methods, have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration: Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods.* There was no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game!

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. Any one can learn to write and speak correctly by constantly using the correct forms. But how is one to know in each case what is correct? Mr. Cody solves this problem in a simple, unique, sensible way.

Only 15 Minutes a Day

Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced or misspelled a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express what you meant, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus and so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.

If you continued to make the same mistakes over and over again, each time patiently he would tell you what was right. He would, as it were, be an everlasting mentor beside you—a mentor who would not laugh at you, but who would, on the contrary, support and help you. The 100% Self-Correcting Device does exactly this thing. It is Mr. Cody's silent voice behind you, ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You do not need to study anything you already know. There are no rules to memorize.

100% Self-Correcting Device

Nor is there very much to learn. In Mr. Cody's years of experimenting he brought to light some highly astonishing facts about English.

For instance, statistics show that a list of sixty-nine words (with their repetitions) *make up more than half of all our speech and letter-writing.* Obviously, if one could learn to spell, use, and pronounce these words correctly, one would go far toward eliminating incorrect spelling and pronunciation.

Similarly, Mr. Cody proved that there were no more than one dozen fundamental principles of punctuation. If we mastered these principles, there would be no bugbear of punctuation to handicap us in our writing.

Finally he discovered that twenty-five typical errors in grammar constitute nine-tenths of our everyday mistakes. When one has learned to avoid these twenty-five pitfalls, how readily one can obtain that facility of speech which denotes the person of breeding and education!

When the study of English is made so simple, it becomes clear that progress can be made in a very short time. *No more than fifteen minutes a day is required.* Fifteen minutes, not of study but of fascinating practice! Mr. Cody's students do their work in any spare moment they can snatch. They do it riding to work or at home. They take fifteen minutes from the time usually spent in profitless reading or amusement. The results really are phenomenal.

Sherwin Cody has placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of every one. Those who take advantage of his method gain something so priceless that it can not be measured in terms of money. They gain a mark of breeding that can not be erased as long as they live. They gain a facility in speech that marks them as educated people in whatever society they find themselves. They gain the self-confidence and self-respect which this ability inspires. As for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success can not be overestimated. Surely, no one can advance far without it.

FREE—Book on English

It is impossible, in this brief review, to give more than a suggestion of the range of subjects covered by Mr. Cody's new method and of what his practice exercises consist. But those who are interested can find a detailed description in a fascinating little book called "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This is published by the Sherwin Cody School of English in Rochester. It can be had by any one, free upon request. There is no obligation involved in writing for it. The book is more than a prospectus. Unquestionably, it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English that ever has been written.

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From Monitor Readers:

For over 10 years Sherwin Cody announcements have appeared in the Monitor. Thousands of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers of the Monitor who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here.

Pleasure—Instead of Task

"I wish to express my most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for the benefit acquired. Now that I know what is right, letter writing is no longer a task to me, but rather a pleasure." Benjamin H. Williams, Retail, Wash.

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"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed." Mrs. Lulu B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

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"I have found your Course more fascinating than any I have ever studied. From the very first lesson I was able to comprehend and apply its principles. I saw improvement in my speaking in a very short time, also a very marked improvement in my letter writing. Words fail to express my gratitude." Mrs. A. E. Hilliard, 104 Oak St., Mason, Mich.

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"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant 'grinding' or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English." Joseph R. Dachtera, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Method

"Your method is the best I have ever followed. I have had many teachers, but I learned very little about English. Your course has really taught me to speak and write better English." Roy E. Treadaway, 111 Signal View St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Simple—Clear—Concise

"I like particularly your simple, clear, and concise explanations, which you always supplement with model sentences illustrating the principles discussed. Your method of teaching is a great improvement over the old system of correspondence study." Clement S. Slifer, 861 Sutter, San Francisco, Calif.

Appreciates the Personal Interest

"Your course is all you claim for it. I have felt a friendliness and a personal interest in my success with the course from the first time I inquired about it and I appreciate it very much." Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Route 4, Box 100, Oshkosh, Wis.

Sad Plight of the English Book Trade—The Sixpennys—A London Letter

LONDON

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS on their festive annual visits to London, to which all English writers look forward with double hunger, are always shocked by the smallness of English book sales. They are even more shocked when they discover that almost 90 per cent of the sales of any new books goes to the libraries and that only a mere 10 per cent of books published goes to individual buyers. The English public hardly buys books at all, and the buyers are a small, eccentric nucleus among well-off, educated classes. Any wider buying is in the field of reprints and cheap editions, whose prices range from 2s. to 5s.

Like other industries which have been faced with fixed or, if anything, declining market, the book trade has gone in for control. If anyone wishes to open a book shop he has to have a license; and this is likely to be refused if there are already book shops in the proposed town. This occurs especially in the provinces and has, of course, put a premium on negligent book selling. Anyone who has gone hopefully into a provincial book shop and has studied the wretched stock of cookery books, guide-books and Crime Omnibuses, knows the inevitable words of the bookseller, words which have become an occupational slogan: "No, but we can get it for you." So is the delicate bud nipped. Book buying depends upon choice and the book seller can argue with some force that books are so many, various and dear, that choice is just what he cannot give you.

* * *

The trade has not been negative about this dismal business. Mr. Harold Raymond's "Publishing and Book Selling" (Dent. 1s 6d) and Mrs. Margaret Cole's "Books and the People" (Hogarth. 1s 6d) are further signs of the ferment which increases year by year. There have been four major attempts in the last 10 years to increase the reading and buying public. There is the annual Book Fair; there is the Book Society; there is the enormously successful Left Book Club and its imitators, and, most revolutionary of all, the Sixpenny Penguins. (The Penguins have their imitators also.)

It is chiefly about the Sixpennys that controversy has arisen during the last few months. Not only have these neat, attractive paper-bound books sold tens and even hundreds of thousands of some of the best books of the last 20 years, including expensive works of biographical and historical writing, but there have also been certain entirely new topical "specials," like G. T. Garratt's book on Italy, Miss Grant Duff's on the Czechs and this week, for example, Mowrer's book on China. A large book-buying public for very cheap books has been discovered and some proportion of this public must be people who never bought books before.

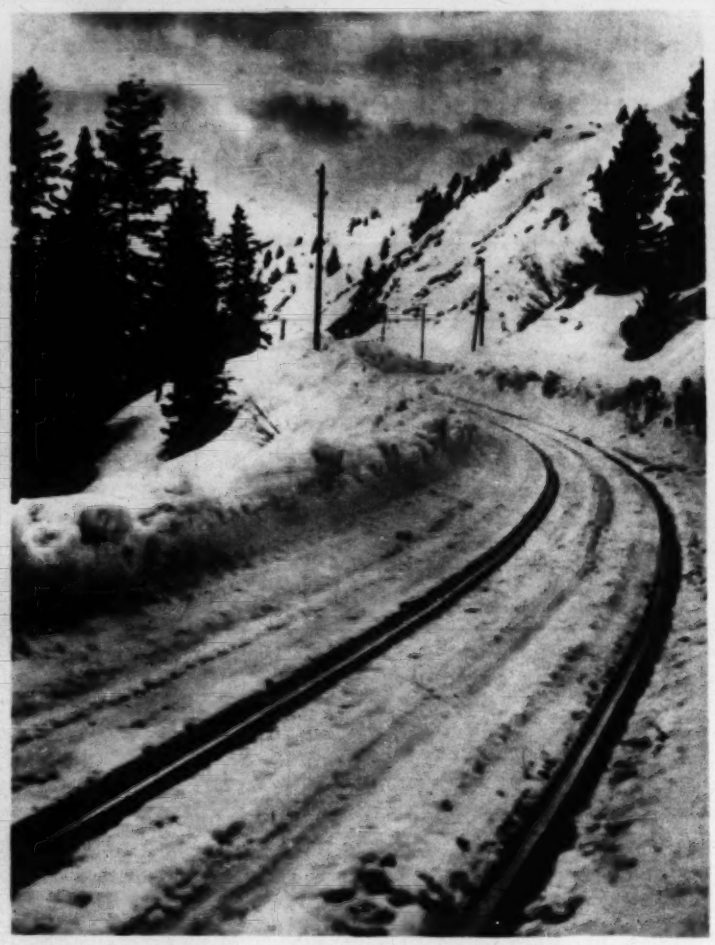
On the face of it there ought to be general rejoicing, but now the Sixpennys have had a run, the opposition of other publishers, book sellers and authors is becoming more reasoned and vocal. It is, alas, the kind of guessing controversy which perforce takes place with a minimum of data. Against Mrs. Cole, who is all for breaking what she calls the class monopoly of book-buying, are ranged the publishers, who talk of ruin but ignore the fact that their chief sales, i. e., to the libraries, do not appear to have been affected. The book sellers say correctly that the small buying nucleus are naturally ceasing to be willing to pay 5 or 10 shillings for a book when they can get the same or other books for sixpence. The authors say that in spite of the enormously increased sale of a book at sixpence they are left seriously worse off in royalties than they were with a smaller sale at the higher prices.

* * *

Mr. Stanley Unwin thinks that imitation, glut and gradual degeneration of quality will eventually destroy the various brands of Sixpenny. There are no signs of this. Their popularity increases. Mr. Michael Sadleir seems to me to be on the only safe ground in a vague dispute in pointing out that the Sixpennys have indisputably revolutionized distribution. To be bought, books must be ubiquitous, and you can buy Sixpennys almost every quarter of a mile across England. For legitimate authors—as distinct from the new type of author journalist—the Sixpenny impoverishes an already impoverished calling unless he is a best seller. Mrs. Margaret Cole, a popular writer of detective stories and, with her husband, a considerable sociological popularizer, appears to regard wide sales as the unique sign of merit in our embryo socialist state. This is a growing view; the popularity test is a dangerous enemy to serious writing and is one of the indications of the collapse of standards in the educated classes.

But to some extent author and publisher have their fate in their own hands. They can, after all, refuse their titles to the Sixpennys; or perhaps give one or two titles for publicity's sake. And that is the second positive point in favor of the Sixpennys—they have done more than any trade scheme has so far done to give an immense and effective publicity to the idea of buying books. My own book buying began with the Penny Poets—"Paradise Regained" One Penny, pretty hard on Milton!—and why should the Sixpennys not start other buyers?

V. S. PRITCHETT



Jacket Design for "A Town Is Born," by Tom Sayres (Macmillan), Reviewed in This Newspaper on Dec. 14

Revealing Paul Valéry

Variety, Second Series, by Paul Valéry. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50

SOME 20 YEARS AGO, Max Beerbohm published a book of sketches which, with the sly subtlety which flavors all his doings in both word and line, he called "Seven Men." In it were stories of six men. Max, the author, was the seventh man revealed. It is a fair description of this second collection of essays in English to say that, whether Paul Valéry is discussing Villon or Verlaine, Corot or Baudelaire or Stendhal, or that favorite theme of philosophers, the Idea of Progress, he is always revealing Paul Valéry. Every writer whose work M. Valéry discusses is a glass in front of which the poet and critic walks; every subject is an opportunity for M. Valéry to set forth his own philosophy.

Like Henry Adams, Valéry is fascinated by the power and complexity of modern life, the problems of moral control modern man has forged for himself by his unprecedented release of power. M. Valéry sees modern life as disorder and chaos, shot through with economic, social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual crises. This state of chaos is the result of man's thought, his "sovereign possession." It is man's thought which impels him to reconstruct the conditions of his existence, to remove them as far as possible from those of simple animal existence.

At this point in M. Valéry's argument, one remembers that all civilization is the result of opposing the laws of animal nature. M. Valéry sees only the dangers and difficulties of modern life: the decline in sensitivity that attends it, or the multiplication of duties, many of them concealed in convenience (the duty to answer telephones, observe traffic lights) which have lost us the leisure for maturing. He offers no solution, no way out, not even a prophecy. His analysis is simply a brilliant description of chaos, a play without an ending, happy or otherwise. "I loathe prophecies," he says.

Still M. Valéry probably would agree that we can't go back, that modern man's hope for good living lies in the evolution of moral skills commensurate in effectiveness for control with the magnitude of power he has loosed.

This is a stimulating book by a poet and critic of powerful and austere thought. To read it is to experience the delight which inheres in the reception of ideas. Its pages sparkle with pithy and pregnant sayings.

Of the essays on individual poets and artists perhaps the most brilliant is the portrait of Stendhal, a personality of George Moore-like complexity. "One could never finish talking about Stendhal," M. Valéry says. There's a deal of such weasel phrases as "in a way," "sort of," and their like scattered through this book. The reader wonders whether these phrases spring from the critic's dislike of conclusion or are the result of clumsy translation.

Stimulation to Good Reading

Enjoyment of Literature, by John Cowper Powys. New York: Simon & Schuster. $3.75.

EVERY TIME I encounter the name of John Cowper Powys, I see a tall, spare figure in a billowy black Cambridge gown standing in a large drawing room. He is lecturing to an afternoon audience of women on Richard Wagner. "Wagner was a gigantic genius, a colossal genius, a titanic genius!" the voice thunders with more concern for hyperbolic word than for extension of thought. Lecturing on Wagner, he is out of his field; he doesn't know much about Wagner; he has never even looked into Glasenapp's "Das Leben," I later discover; but the committee which hired him wanted both him and Wagner, and so Powys on Wagner they got.

* * *

The Committee would have done better to select any name in this book—Homer, Dante, Rabelais, Montaigne, Dostoevsky, Hardy, Nietzsche, to choose names from both ends of its tabel of contents. Out of years of reading and lecturing, Mr. Powys has built this book. In it he sticks to figures whose work he has studied and thought about. It is a much better book than the rhetorical triad I have quoted above would lead one to expect. It is, in fact, an interesting book, a stimulating book, an unusually perceptive book.

It is everything that college lectures on literature are not. Where they purvey information, Mr. Powys offers impressions, ideas, opinions. Where they attempt to outline the whole subject, Mr. Powys confines himself to what interests him. Where they attempt to fill the memory, Mr. Powys arouses the thought. When we remember all that has been written on these figures of world literature Mr. Powys here discusses, we marvel at his originality. And he manages to be original by seeing steadily into the center, not the edges, of the work of each writer.

* * *

In his essay on Shakespeare, for instance, he asks, using a good old Chautauqua word, What was Shakespeare's "message"? What does he stand for in thought and feeling? What was his philosophy? And when he asks that question, we realize that most of the commentators on Shakespeare have reasoned thus: Shakespeare was a dramatist. As a dramatist, he does not speak his own thoughts in his own person. Hence he has no "message"; as if any man could write anything without affirming himself, speaking his mind either on or between the lines. Having asked this question, Mr. Powys answers it. Shakespeare universalized the insular particularities of the English. He substituted humor for philosophy, imagination for reason, as "the ultimate weapons of the soul."

When we say a man is musical, we mean something more than that he is learned in music. We mean his instinctive response to music is catholic, sensitive, strong. So, when I say Mr. Powys is literary, I do not mean only that he has read widely. I mean his response to great literature is one of intuitive insight. In this book Mr. Powys's large literary capital pays rich interest. If in places the style is a little overcharged, that fault is more than compensated for by page after page in which the excitement of his thought justifies its vivid expression. He makes one want to read again the great books which everyone often alludes to and seldom opens.

HORACE REYNOLDS

The Book Window

Handbook of Latin-American Studies, edited by Lewis Hanke (Harvard University Press). A selective guide to the material published in 1937 on anthropology, art, economics, education, folklore, geography, government, history, international relations, law, language, and literature.

Folk Songs of Many Lands, by Hendrik Willem Van Loon and Grace Castagnetta (Simon & Schuster, $2.50). Twenty-four songs, with illustrations by Mr. Van Loon.

The Macmillan Encyclopedia of Music and Musicans (Macmillan, $10). An attempt to cover the whole subject in one volume.

Mr. Dooley at His Best, by Finley Peter Dunne (Scribner, $2.50). A selection, with an introduction by F. P. A.

Three Novels, by Sholem Asch (Putnam, $3). First translation in English of the American work of the author.

Everybody's Music, by Schima Kaufman (Crowell, $2.50). Program notes for a radio hour.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Trade in India's Bazaars

IF THE SHOP is the sign of town life, India cannot in the nature of things be so well stocked with shops as the countries of Europe. In India, all the towns together, and that means giving the title of town to any place with more than 5,000 inhabitants, account for only 10 per cent of the people of India. In the United Kingdom, 80 per cent of the people live in towns.

To set up shop in India does not require much capital, much searching for the best site, and, least of all, any adherence to price maintenance schemes. In the case of the Hindu majority, the shopkeeper is born into the caste of dealers. The typical Indian shop in the bazaar has no front, and all of a kind congregate together.

The shop opens on to the street with the floor a few inches above the road level. It is usually so small that the owner seated in the middle of the floor need scarcely rise in order to reach any part of his stock around the walls. Even for hole-in-the-wall style of premises the rent may be £30 a year in a congested portion of a city bazaar. More ambitious premises, in cities such as Bombay and Calcutta, are, when they are catering to a European clientele, as expansive as a London West End shop.

The simplicity and layout and accommodation of the bulk of shops keep down the initial capital cost. So also does the method of financing. The secret is to try and get supplies on three months' credit and to sell for cash and to very substantial and useful parties on one month's credit. During the interval before payment is due to the supplier the cash receipts may be loaned out at a substantial rate of interest. If the shopkeeper had any funds to begin with, the return on his loans will justify him in cutting to vanishing points the profit on his sales of goods. If he had no funds, the return on the loans will pay for any borrowings from the moneylender found necessary for immediately inescapable expenses in setting up as a substantial man of business.

If there is one operation in the world conducted on the basis of minimum profits or even no profits at all, if lending out receipts is feasible, it is Indian shopkeeping in the cities. A typically hard case, driven to consider making a profit from customers, will favor those producers of goods dispatching them in hard-wearing boxes. There is always a good demand for empty packing cases, the business having its own special market, with favorite standard sizes. It would be rash for any export manager whose firm has outlets in India to suggest cost economies in packing and substituting cardboard for timber. The contents of the case he is discussing may sell not because of their indisputable superiority but because the Indian shopkeeper disposes of the contents at cost and relies on the box for his profit.

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HINDU SHOPKEEPERS ARE BORN TO THE TRADE

The Prestige of a Substantial Man of Affairs Makes Up for Any Lack in Profits. Above: Are the Central Bazaar in Peshawar and a Tailor Plying His Trade in a Sidewalk Hole-in-the-Wall Shop

Given ease of choice in location, and ease of capital requirements, there may be thought to be still an insuperable obstacle in the way of any Tom, Dick, or Harry setting up shop. That would be the lack of ability to sell. But selling psychology hardly exists in India. The shopkeeper rarely knows much about the goods he offers, he cannot compare values for the customer's benefit. But one quality —politeness—he has in abundance. He will disarrange all his wares on request, for it is the customer's duty to search for what he wants. He will, without the batting of an eyelid and more often than not with a pleasant salutation, see the customer leave without a purchase.

Another barrier against good shop service is the extent to which friendship plays a part in retailing as in all forms of business in India. If a village trader wants to buy anything in a city he will not write directly to the sales agent. He will write to a relative or friend or else a shopkeeper with whom he has dealings to negotiate with the agent.

Employment as well as business transactions of all types are dictated by claims of family caste or friendship. A salesman employed by a manufacturer's agent to get business will get it more by family caste and friendly ties than by the intrinsic merits of merchandise.

Napoleon merely said the British were a nation of shopkeepers, but it is the Indian shopkeeper who pays a tribute to that conception. A good shop must have a good title, and that title must be English. A humble sweet stall may be "The Royal Sweetmeat Mart," a haberdashery establishment "Fashion House" or "The New Silk Palace." Even the humble washerman catches the idea and entitles his modest establishment "The Buckingham Washing Palace."

A rapid turnover of shop stock is limited by the extraordinary capacity manifested in India for finding a use for everything. The schoolboys of India use pencil stubs retrieved by their fathers and other relatives. Bazaar dealers requested to provide a receipt have been known to go out in the street to look for a piece of stray paper.

H. J. FELLS

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. . American Foreign Policy . .

(Continued from Page 2)

But because Washington is not sure of public approval. Great dredges are busy creating seaplane harbors at half a dozen mid-Pacific islands. Whereas the Hawaiian Islands were once an isolated defense post in the Pacific, they are now emerging as the key point in a defensive chain which extends from Dutch Harbor in Alaska, straight down the middle of the Pacific to Samoa. When completed, there will be facilities for maintaining a continuous air patrol up and down that entire line.

In this same connection the future of the Philippine Islands is now being seriously reconsidered. At a recent press conference, in reply to a question, President Roosevelt said significantly, "The American flag still flies over the Philippines." It may be decided to dig in there in a very serious way. Even if independence is ultimately granted, the United States may retain powerful naval and air bases in the islands, just as it retains today a naval base in Cuba. If this is done it means that the United States retains the physical means whereby it could assert its influence in the Far East at some future time when the other western powers interested there might find it possible and desirable to reassert themselves. With the Philippines held strongly, the United States and Britain together could theoretically prevent Japan from pushing south to the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand. If the Philippines are abandoned, Singapore alone is not sufficient to do this.

The Post-Munich world, therefore, finds the United States strengthening its position in the American hemisphere as the minimum defensive area within which its interests must be paramount. It finds the United States also at a crucial period in world developments, adding to this defensive line of policy a significant offensive diplomacy which today makes Washington the key capital of the world. The old strategic balance of Europe and Asia have been upset. The great question is how far the United States will go in an effort to redress them. It is moving fast and far. President Roosevelt has devised both his defensive lines and his offensive moves "short of war." The outcome will make the future form of the world.

Open to Visitors

Completely restored and authentically furnished, the headquarters of the last Confederate army in the field in 1865 has been saved from delapidation and opened to visitors in Durham, N. C.

The historic farmhouse, home of Alex Dickson, for generations has been called in history books "the Johnston House," because it was occupied by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston before and during his surrender of the armies of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida to General Sherman on April 27, 1865. It is located on the Durham-Hillsboro Road, southeast of Hillsboro.

The house was built around 1790 of hand-hewn timber, hand-wrought nails, and pegged beams. It was insulated with brick, all of which was imported from England. Some of the original glass and sashes remain in the windows today. Inside, the house has been furnished throughout with interesting antique pieces of the period of 1760-1860. Many Currier and Ives prints adorn the walls, souvenirs and pictures of General Johnston are distributed throughout the house, and every effort has been made to recapture the spirit of this typical home of middle-class southern farmers of the Civil War period.

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. . Archibald's Milk Bottle

(Continued from Page 4)

the big company holding the patents and its licensees.

But we cannot let little Archibald be cold-shouldered in that cavalier fashion. We have faith in him as great as he has in himself. Let us suppose he has actually come through the ordeal. His patent was granted in 1937. He will now have 17 years' exclusive use of that device. He can do what he wants with it till 1954.

A patent, you see, is an exclusive monopoly granted by Congress under a system that has existed for over 100 years. The figure 17 is an historical accident, too complicated to go into here. The theory of this Congress-granted monopoly is that it promotes the progress of "Science and useful arts." The question the 12-man monopoly committee asks itself is, whether the law is really accomplishing this? After hearings so far, nearly every member of the committee frankly says that the law needs change. Such unanimity is surprising, and almost certainly it means drastic revision of the dusty old statute.

* * *

But as to this patent-monopoly: If Archibald now wants to, he can put his invention on the shelf for 17 years and never use it, and nobody else can use it either. That is his legal privilege. Officials of Hartford Empire indicated that they are using some of their 717 patents in just that way. They were not developing them themselves, and they sued others who tried to use them. The officials explained, however, that they had better devices, and that they were consequently not handicapping progress by a dog-in-manger attitude. However this may be, it is obvious that Hartford Empire has sole discretion in the matter of its 717 patents. The Hartford Empire company is particularly happy about its Steimer glass-making patent, because it seems to insure them patent domination of the industry for another 17 years, just as a couple of their existing basic patents were running out. One of these is due to expire in 1943, and another in 1945. Now their empire will be lengthened that much longer, unless, indeed, the monopoly committee recommends a wholesale overhaul in the patent law. Conversations privately with members of the committee would seem to indicate that they will do just that.

It should be explained that in focusing attention on the Hartford Empire neither the committee, nor this writer, means any personal criticism or attack at all. The committee constantly told witnesses that no moral issues were involved—at least for the present. What the committee wanted was simply a typical, concrete, nonargumentative picture of what goes on in American industry, where an aggressive patent policy is followed. The glass container industry was thrown on the screen as a vivid contrast to the automobile industry, which keeps the patent situation fluid by cross-licensing. If Archibald had made his great invention in the auto industry, everybody would have shared it, under appropriate royalties, so as to make better and cheaper automobiles for everybody.

* * *

The glass container industry, it is asserted, is about where the automobile industry would be today if Henry Ford had not "broken" the Selden patent. This was held for a while to be a basic patent control. Somebody estimated unofficially that the cheapest car on the market today would cost about $2,000 if the Selden patent had held. This is pure speculation, of course, but at least motor executives unanimously agreed on the witness stand that sharing patents, instead of bottling them up, had vastly helped themselves and all the nation.

As contrasted with this, the Hartford Empires of the nation pretty well run and manage their own industries if there is aggressive patent control. In the glass container industry, for example, testimony shows that Hartford Empire acts as a "little NRA" for the whole trade.

To some favored glass manufacturers it grants licenses, to others not; the latter might as well quit business. To the licenses that it grants, it affixes written or "gentlemen's" agreements: that a given company shall keep within a specific quota of production; that it will specialize in only certain types of glass; that it will do nothing "radical" about prices. Hartford Empire dominates the industry, allocates quotas, and types of product, and draws 67.7 per cent profit (amounting to $1,758,324 on net capital employed in operations, in 1937) for doing so.

* * *

There is a little framed motto over Archibald's bed, a quotation attributed to Emerson, which has encouraged many another youthful "inventor."

"If a man make a better mouse trap than his neighbor," it says in effect, "though he build his house in the woods, the world will beat a path to his door."

Alas, for sleeping Archibald! After listening to the matter-of-fact testimony of the monopoly inquiry for a fortnight, I am irresistibly moved to amend the motto as follows, not in any carping spirit, but simply as a summary of quiet evidence presented before a nonpartisan body—

"If a man make a better milk bottle than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the milk bottle cartel will beat him to his door—and padlock it."

Index for Keys

A key container provided with index tabs, which tell which key fits what door or house, won a patent recently for George P. Economakis of Asbury Park, N. J.

By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

ROTHENBERG, GERMANY, IS A SURVIVING BIT OF MEDIEVAL EUROPE

. . French and German View of the Pact

. . German Program

Continued from Page 5, Col. 2

Though the means may be different, the ends are the same as they have been for generations of German foreign policy. Bismarck would have heartily supported the agreement.

The new pact cannot, however, be described as comprehensive from another point of view. "The two governments are resolved," runs Clause No. 3, "subject to their special relations with third powers to maintain contact on all questions interesting their two countries. . . ." Unfortunately, in Europe today it is these "special relations with third powers" which are of vital interest to peace. Simultaneously with Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Paris, the Italians launched their campaign against France for the return of Corsica and Nice and the acquisition of Tunis. This action was undoubtedly a little ill-timed as far as Germany was concerned, but simultaneously the press here emphatically underlined the fact that "the Berlin-Rome axis was and is the basis of the new political order in Europe." The consistent policy of these two powers has been that when the one has made its demands the other has supported it. Germany has benefitted considerably from this policy to secure its gains in central Europe. Now, comes Italy's turn. Germany has made a number of statements promising its partner support, even to support by arms, and it remains to be seen how this policy will develop. The Franco-German No-War Pact will certainly not mean much under such circumstances.

* * *

Another important fact which cannot be ignored is that politics as far as the Third Reich is concerned have become part of a greater entity summed up in the term "culture." It is significant that between this country and Italy (and Japan), there are no binding political treaties of support or alliance, but rather "cultural" agreements of a much looser nature. These have, however, proved valuable weapons for the furtherance of political ends. On the basis of being the defender of Europe against bolshevism, the Third Reich has done things which statesmen used to call "interference." But always to save Europe! Thus, writes a National Socialist, "the possibility of bolshevizing Spain was such a danger to Europe that Germany was determined to oppose it with suitable means."

Spain is further off than France! What would happen if "bolshevism" broke out in the latter country? Would the No-War Pact save France from interference? If so, then Germany would have betrayed its self-appointed trust of being Europe's Siegfried—and when the enemy was at the gate! This "cultural" defense must be appreciated abroad, especially as under the term "bolshevism" the National Socialist includes much that democrats call freedom. In this connection, it is to be remembered that one of the expressions of better relations which Germany expects from this new pact is a "cleaning up" of the French press. Here, again, two worlds clash and "cleaning up" means quite a different process from that which the democracies imagine!

* * *

The Third Reich goes its own way according to its own methods. This new pact is part and parcel of the policy which was laid down for this country long before Hitler came to power. Those in democratic countries who condemn Germany's methods forget that its leaders believe they are urged on not by dried parchments, which do not "conform to vital needs," but by the driving power of that force which National Socialists maintain alone can bring peace and order to Europe, viz., nationality.

Under such conditions, true peace can come only in conformity with German desires, and the democracies, to realize that, must learn Germany's language. For here is a nation of 80,000,000 which is being made to live in a state of preparedness, made to sacrifice many of the comforts of life for the sake of building up a powerful army, air force, and navy, all for the defense of the conception of "Germany—a Nation."

Statesmen, if worthy of the name, must be assumed to take on new obligations on behalf of their states only if they meet vital needs. Many here today believe that the Third Reich's recent pact with France is in the true Bismarck tradition and that it will not fail in time of need.

. . French Program

Continued from Page 5, Col. 4

in December, but it followed and in part grew out of the Munich accords.

It is possible, then, to see a direct connection between these two rose-clad lines of frontier forts and the Franco-German pact. It is not merely that the roses will symbolize the hopes of lasting peace between France and Germany. It is that the two opposing fortified lines are in fact one of the chief factors in the accord. For the essence of the recent Franco-German Declaration is the solemn recognition of the existing frontier between the two countries as "definitive"—permanent and unquestioned. A thousand-year-old subject of disputes and wars has been "written off." Solemn public renunciation, signed and sealed by Germany, of any claim to Alsace-Lorraine is considered of deep import by most Frenchmen.

The popular reaction of joy and relief in France which greeted the Munich accords, and the more balanced but no less definite support of French public sentiment for Premier Daladier's policy of rapprochement with the Reich, show that the French people as a whole are tired of a thousand years of strife with Germany and long for lasting peace and friendship with the Germans. But they are not for that reason ready to yield up a single inch of French territory—of that French soil, possession of which constitutes such a large part of French patriotism—and the line of frontier forts offers solid assurances that they will never have to do so.

Neither are they likely to submit indefinitely to constant "chantage"—a milder French word for blackmail—by Germany, which would soon reduce France to the position of a third-rate power. Having renounced their postwar hegemony of the Continent, the French are willing, now, to be friendly with Germany on a basis of acknowledging the Reich's special position in Eastern Europe.

But if Chancellor Adolf Hitler expects France, after the recent Franco-German accord, to shrink up, snail-like, into its concrete-and-steel shell, never to emerge diplomatically beyond its own frontiers, then it is to be questioned whether the pact can make any real contribution to world peace.

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Treasure-Trove for Men of the Sea

"WHAT'S YOUR BUSINESS here?" grunted a policeman as our small blue truck halted at the dock's entrance.

"Marine Library," explained William McKay, Port Representative for the Library's New York headquarters. "Books for seamen."

"Go ahead," motioned the officer, and we drove into the bedlam of a freighter taking on cargo. Stevedores heaved boxes from sections marked "Apapa," "Winnebah," and "Takoradi." Engines roared and pulsed as cables on the winches tightened, then fell slack. Hoists swung mammoth crates from the dock into the hold with no apparent effort. I stepped out of the truck beside a small mountain of bulging sacks, and crunched coffee beans underfoot.

"This is the Robin Goodfellow," shouted Mr. McKay against the din. "Sails tomorrow with freight for the Ivory Coast of Africa. Won't be back for three months. Boy, do these fellows appreciate our books!"

* * *

Even as we climbed the gangplank, the officer who was to take charge of the library greeted Mr. McKay with a hail. "Say, those were fine books you got for us last trip. This bunch just as good?"

"Better," promised McKay solemnly.

"Those engineering textbooks were popular. A couple of boys in the fo'c'sl studied them pretty seriously. Could you get the special books they asked for?" queried the officer.

"Sure did. They're right here," and McKay patted a small box under his arm. "Now if you'll just have someone bring the Library aboard. . . ."

Textbooks on navigation and engineering are not the only books in demand, I learned during the next few moments. One of the engineers was making a collection of African art and wanted books on that subject. Others enjoyed fiction and biography. But, regardless of the differences in taste, every man who borrowed from the Marine Library chest was loud in his appreciation and thanks for the library service.

A young man, black to the eyes in coaldust, came toward us, wiping his hands on a jet rag.

"Do you have much time for reading?" I asked.

"Sixteen hours," came the prompt reply. "Of course, most men sleep eight, and that leaves another eight for doing anything you want. I read."

* * *

No landsman, perhaps, can comprehend the isolation of men at sea, or appreciate their need for some activity to help them fill their time.

The uncertainties of a seaman's life bar him from the privilege of borrowing books from public libraries. Through its small libraries that remain aboard a vessel throughout its voyage, the American Merchant Marine Library Association helps seamen to pass their hours off duty pleasantly and profitably, and to educate themselves so that they may step into higher positions.

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More than 1,300 merchant marine ships carry books and magazines provided by the Marine Library. Moreover, thousands of copies are provided for keepers of lighthouses, lightships, and isolated Coast Guard stations. Members of the Coast Guard ice patrol serve for months without relief. (Four of them, off the Alaskan coast, are on duty for three years at a stretch.) In less remote stations, wives and families share the lightkeepers' vigil. To these people of far-flung outposts, the Marine Library chest of books is a treasure-trove. Juvenile books are often included for children in these remote localities.

Through offices at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, Ore., Seattle, and "The Soo," Michigan, the Marine Library has circulated over 3,400,000 books since 1921. The office at Sault Ste. Marie is noteworthy in that it never closes, day or night, during the period of navigation.

* * *

Port representatives from the various offices meet the ships as they arrive in port, and deliver to them a box of books, taking in return the books loaned for the previous voyage. Each chest contains 40 carefully selected volumes, fiction, nonfiction, and such technical books as may have been especially requested by the readers. In addition, each chest contains a Bible, a list of Missing Seamen, citizenship manuals, and health booklets.

Each office of the association also maintains an open shelf library, where seamen may select any books they choose. Borrowers' cards read: "I wish to borrow books for use on shipboard and I promise to return them in good condition and as promptly as possible. I will notify you of change of ship or permanent address and will pay for any damage to books occurring while charged to me." Below are spaces for the name of the ship, the company, and the man's rating. The New York librarian remarked that he often notices a rise in the borrower's rating, from O. S. to A. B. and beyond, as a man pulls himself out of the forecastle into officer's rank.

* * *

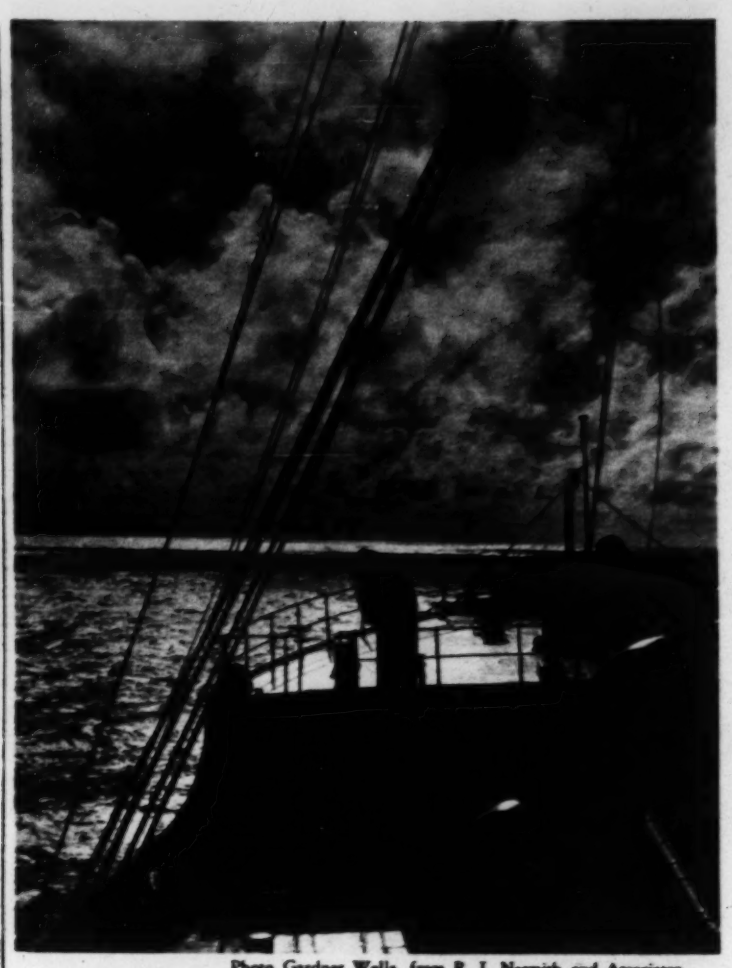
The majority of the volumes in the Marine Library are donated, often deposited in special Marine Library collecting bins in railroad stations, public libraries, and post offices. But it takes money to supply offices, librarians, trucks and, most important of all, textbooks on seamanship, navigation, marine engineering and radio, for which the requests are constantly increasing.

The cost of supplying the library service amounts to about $35 a year for each ship. Seamen contribute 13 per cent of the funds, steamship companies about 46 per cent, and general contributions 41 per cent. More than $4,500 was contributed last year by seamen on the Great Lakes, mostly in $1 donations. Last spring the Carnegie Corporation, recognizing the immense value of the work being done by the Marine Library Association, made a special grant to be used for the purchase of technical books.

Founded 18 years ago by Mrs. Henry Howard, its President then and now, the American Merchant Marine Library Association has forged steadily ahead.

One of the most frequent questions put to her is, "What do sailors like to read?" Mrs. Howard admits there is no more definite answer than there is to what the general public likes to read. But she is trying to find out, and makes a point of asking seamen what they prefer. Travel, biography, fiction, come the answers, and from one old salt, "Sea stories, ma'am, for me, provided," and he paused, "provided they're not written by one of those authors who'd only cruised around the coast of Kansas!"

M. S. C.



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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Shock Troops . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The writer has read the article in the Magazine section of Dec. 14th entitled "Shock Troops of Peace Time." He is able to appreciate this article to its full extent, perhaps more so than the average man, because of being connected with the electrical industry for more than 37 years.

The article referred to is one of the best appreciations of the many which have appeared in reference to the storm, its results, and the way in which our utility companies met the problem. The writer thanks you for it.

HARRY D. HITCHCOCK
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

* * *

In the Steps of Moses . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Your review of my recent book, "In the Steps of Moses the Conqueror" is so generous that I hope you will not think it ungracious of me to raise a gentle protest.

Your reviewer writes: "'In the Steps of Moses the Conqueror' is a tale of a sometimes daring and always entertaining journey through Palestine." I know that it is merely a slip of the pen, but so many people have made it either with pen or tongue that I should like your permission to recall the essential fact in the journey of the great Prophet. The point about his whole career was, of course, that though he labored so hard to rescue them to the margin of the Land of Promise, he himself never got further than Mount Pisgah, where he rose to look down upon the trees that would give him no shade, and the waters that would not quench his thirst. For he died there.

The statement that my book is an "entertaining journey through Palestine" is a matter of some importance to me. A great many people travel through Palestine. Very few indeed travel through Transjordania and along the fringes of Arabia, which is the background of "In the Steps of Moses the Conqueror" It is true that a journey through Palestine can be "daring." But the journey through Transjordania, if it is daring, is daring in another sort of way. It is a totally different experience, and a sublime one.

London LOUIS GOLDING

Among Our Contributors . .

America's foreign policy is discussed in this issue of the Magazine Section by JOSEPH C. HARSCH. He is on the Washington staff of The Christian Science Monitor, assigned to the State Department.

CAPT. VICTOR A. CAZALET, M. P., Chairman of the British Parliamentary Committee on Refugees, has frequently visited Palestine in the course of his travels.

RICHARD LEE STROUT is a member of the Monitor's Washington staff. ROLAND HALL SHARP, a Monitor staff writer, was in Lima, covering the Pan-American Conference there.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The feel of winter wilderness is supplied by LLOYD ROBERTS, who often writes Canadian articles for the Monitor.

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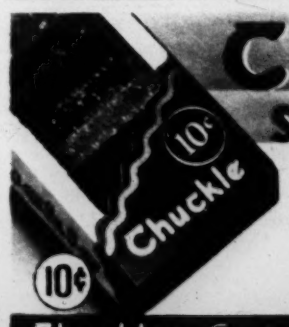

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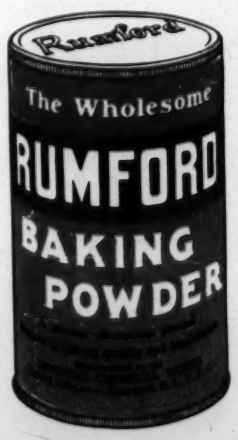
★ Sweet Potato Soufflé
Grapefruit Salad—French Dressing
★ Raspberry Puffs
Coffee

This very practical Rumford booklet, compiled by the widely known Ann Batchelder, is yours for the asking. "32 Menus, 72 Recipes" covers eight different types of meals, and every recipe is tested, tried and true. There are also several pages of delightfully chatty information on table decoration and serving. Send for this free Rumford booklet—use the coupon below for prompt response.



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